

9<sup>std</sup> S.S  
History

Unit - I

Evolution of Humans and  
Prehistoric period.

www.Padasalai.Net

(1)

Answer the following briefly :-

1) Discuss how the age of speculation made human become conscious and knowledgeable. pg:- 2

\* Human are the only species on earth concerned with understanding as well as explaining the world and the universe.

\* In the course of evolution human became conscious and knowledgeable

\* They turned curious and began to think and ask questions about Nature, organisms and the world around them.

2) Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the Prehistoric People in Tamil Nadu

pg:- 11

\* The people in the Iron Age practiced Agriculture, Domesticated cattle and sheep and some of the groups were hunting and gathering.

\* Millets and rice were cultivated.

\* Irrigation management Developed.

(2)

\* Evidence of rice is seen in the Megalithic sites like Adhichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palle Palani.

3) List out the features of Megalithic Burial types. Pg: 10

\* The Iron Age is also known as Megalithic since people created burials with large stones for the dead people.

\* Within these burials, the skeletons or a few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, carnelian beads and bronze objects.

\* Some of the burials do not have human bones and they have only the grave goods.

\* They may be called memorials burials.

4) Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people Pg: 4

\* The human ancestors flaked large stone blocks and designed various tools including hand axes.



(3)

- \* They Made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.
- \* The hand axe tools are also known as Acheulian.
- \* This tools making tradition continued till 250,000 years to 60,000 years ago in India.

### Detail:-

- 1) The developments in the fields of Agriculture, Pottery and Metal tools are considered a landmark in life of Megalithic Period - substantiate.

### Iron Age / Megalithic Period :-

- \* As the name suggests, People used iron technology.
- \* An exchange relationship developed among the people.
- \* The people of this age had knowledge of Metallurgy and Pottery Making.



(4)

## Megalithic Burial Types:-

The Iron Age is also known as Megalithic since people created burials with large stones for the dead people.

## Agriculture and Pastoralism:-

\* The people in the Iron Age practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep and some of the groups were hunting and gathering.

\* Millets and rice were cultivated.

## Iron Technology and Metal Tools:-

\* Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.

\* Bronze bowls, vessels with stylish finials decorated with animals and birds, bronze mirrors and bells have also been found.

2) The history of human is closely related to the history of the earth.  
Elucidate. Pg:1

(5)

\* 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.

\* Palaeoanthropologists and Archaeologists excavate the soil and rocks layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors.

\* These layers and 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.

(6)

## unit - 2

## Ancient civilisations

Answer the following briefly :-

1) The Egyptians excelled in art and Architecture Illustrate Pg:- 18

\* The Egyptians excelled in art and architecture.

\* Their writing is also a form of art.

✓ Numerous Sculptures  
✓ Painting and Carvings attest to the artistic skills of the Egyptians.

\* The Pyramids are massive monuments built as tombs of mourning to the Pharaohs.

\* The Great sphinx of Giza is a

Massive limestone image of a lion with a human head.

2) State the salient features of the Ziggurats Pg:- 21, 22.



(7)

- \* The fortified Sumerian cities had the temples called Ziggurats at its centre.

- \* The Ziggurats were at the city centre on a platform and appeared like steep Pyramids with staircases leading to the top.

3) Hammurabi Code is an Important legal document. Explain. Pg. 22

- \* The Hammurabi Code is an important legal document that specifies the laws related to various crimes.

- \* It has 282 provisions specifying cases related to family rights, trade, slavery, taxes and wages.

- \* It is carved on a stone, which portrays Hammurabi as receiving the code from the sun god Shamash.

- \* It is a compilation of old laws based on retributive principle.

- \* 'An eye for an eye' and 'a tooth for a tooth' form of justice is used in the Hammurabi Code.

## Detail:-

- 1) Define the terms Hieroglyphics and cuneiform with their main features.  
Pg:- 19, 22

### writing system:-

The Egyptians are well known for their writing system.

### Hieroglyphic:-

\* Their form of writing is known as hieroglyphic

\* Hieroglyphic was used in the inscriptions on seals and other objects.

\* The hieratic an another form of writing, was used of common purposes.

\* This form of writing used a Pictogram - based system.

### 3000 Bc (BCE):-

\* It was developed around 3000 Bc (BCE) and many texts and books were written using this script.

(9)  
\* Evolving around 3000 BC (BCE), it is one of the earliest scripts of the world.

\* Now this inscription is on display in the British Museum, London.

### Cuneiform! -

\* Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing.

\* The shape of the letter is in the form of wedge and hence it is called Cuneiform.

### The Sumerian Writing! -

\* They used this script for commercial transactions and writing letter and stories.

\* The clay tablets contain loads of information on the Sumerian civilisation.

2) To what extent is the Chinese influence reflected in the fields of Philosophy and literature. Pg: 25



10

(i) Philosophy and Literature:-

Chinese Poets and Philosophy  
Such as

\* Lao Tze

\* Confucius

\* Mencius

\* Mo Ti (Mot zu)

\* Tao chien (365-427 AD(CE))  
Contributed to the development of  
Chinese civilisation.

(ii) Sun - Tzu:-

\* Sun - Tzu a Military Strategist,  
wrote the work called Art of war.

\* The spring and Autumn Annals  
is the official chronicle of the state  
at the time

\* The yellow Emperor's Canon of  
Medicine is considered China's  
earliest written book on  
Medicine.

\* It was codified during the time  
of Han Dynasty.

(iii) Lao Tze (c. 604 - 521 BC (BCE)) :-

- \* Lao Tze c. 604-521 BC (BCE) was the Master archive keeper of Chou Western state.
- \* He was the founder of Taoism.
- \* He argued that desire is the root cause of all evils.

(iv) Confucius (551 - 497 BC (BCE)) :-

- \* Confucius 551-497 BC (BCE) was famous among the Chinese philosophers!
- \* He was a political reformer.
- \* His name means kung the Master.
- \* He insisted on cultivation of one's own personal life.
- \* He said, "If Personal life is cultivated, family life is regulated and once family life is regulated, National life is regulated."

(12)

3) write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation. 25, 26, 27, 28,

(i) Indus Civilisation:-

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

(ii) Planned Towns:-

\* Fortification, well-planned streets and lanes and drainages can be observed in the Harappan towns.

\* The Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks and stones for construction.

\* A civic authority perhaps controlled the planning of the towns.

(iii) Agriculture and Animal

Domestication:-

\* The Harappans practiced agriculture

\* They cultivated wheat, barley and various types of millets.



(13)

- \* They adopted a double cropping system.
- \* Pastoralism was also known to them.
- \* They reared cattle, sheep and goats.

#### (iv) Pottery :-

- \* The Harappans used Painted Pottery

- \* Their Potteries have a deep red Slip and black Paintings.

#### (v) Metal Tools and Weapons :-

The Harappans used Chert blades, copper objects and bones and Ivory tools.

#### (vi) Textiles and Ornaments :-

- \* The Harappans used metal and stone ornaments.

- \* They had knowledge of cotton and silk textiles.

(14)

\* They made Carnelian, copper and gold ornaments.

\* Faience, stoneware and shell bangles were also used.

### (vii) Trade and Exchange:-

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

### (viii) Seals, Sealings and scripts:-

\* The seals from various media such as steatite, copper, terracotta and ivory are found in the Harappan sites.

\* They were probably used in the trade activities.

### (ix) Arts and Amusement:-

The terracotta figurines, paintings on the pottery and the bronze images from the Harappan sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.

### (x) Religion:-

\* The Indus people had a close relationship with Nature.

(15)

\* They worshipped Pipal trees.

\* Some of the terracotta figures resemble the Mother Goddess.



## Unit-3 History

### Early Tamil Society and Culture

Answer the following question briefly:-

1) Archaeological sites Provide evidence of Past history - Discuss. Pg:- 35, 36

\* Archaeological excavations at the early historic sites are the source of evidence of the activities of the sangam Age people.

Excavations at ....

- ✓ Arikamedu
- ✓ Azhagankulam
- ✓ Uraiyur
- ✓ Kanchipuram
- ✓ Kaveri poompattinam
- ✓ Korkai.
- ✓ Vasavasamudram
- ✓ keezhadi
- ✓ Kodumanal in Tamil Nadu.



(16)  
\* Pattanam in Kerala provide the evidence we have of this period.

\* They found evidence of a planned town, warehouse, streets, tanks and ring wells.

② How important are coins as a source of evidence for the study of Sangam Age? Pg: 36

\* The coins of the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas, Punch-marked coins and Roman coins from another important source of evidence from the Sangam Age.

\* Punch-marked coins have been found at Kodumanal and Bodinayakanur.

\* Roman coins are concentrated in the Coimbatore region.

③ Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence in Sangam Age. Give reasons. Pg: 41

\* Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence.

\* Crops like Paddy, Sugarcane, millets were cultivated.

(17)

\* Both wet and dry land farming were practiced.

\* 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.

4) Overseas interactions brought glory to ancient Tamilagam.

Give examples in support. Pg: 43

\* Tamil country had connection with countries overseas both in the east and west.

\* Roman ships used Monsoon winds to cross the western Sea or the Arabian Sea to connect Tamilagam with the western world.

\* Spices including Pepper, Ivory, and Precious stones were exported.



(18)

- \* Metal including gold, silver and copper and Precious Stones were ~~imported~~ imported.
- \* Yavanar referred to the westerners, including the Greeks, Romans, and west Asian people.
- \* Yavana devices from the Greek region of Ionia.

### Detail

① To what extent do you think the political power of Tamilagam influenced Sangam Age Polity? Pg: 38 to 40

- \* The Sangam Age has its roots in the iron Age.
- \* In the Iron Age people were organised into chiefdoms.
- \* From such communities of Iron Age emerged the vendhars of the early historic period and the velirs of the Sangam Age were chieftains.

### The Muvendhar:-

- \* Among the political powers of the Sangam Age,

(19)

- \* The cheras, the cholas and the Pandyas occupied Pre-eminent Positions.
- \* They were known as Muvendhar. (the three kings).
- \* The Muvendhar controlled the major towns and ports of the Sangam period.

### The Cheras :-

- \* The cheras referred to as keralaputras in the Ashokan inscriptions, controlled the region of present-day Kerala and also the western parts of Tamil Nadu.

- \* Vanci was the capital of the cheras. While muciri and Thondi were their port towns.

### The Cholas :-

- \* The cholas ruled over the Kaveri delta and Northern parts of Tamil Nadu.
- \* Their capital was Uraiyur and their port town was Kaveripoompattinam or Pampuhar,



(20)

## The Pandyas :-

- \* The Pandyas who ruled the southern part of Tamil Nadu are referred in the Ashokan inscriptions.
- \* Madurai was the Pandya's capital.
- \* Tamil literary tradition credits Pandyan rulers with patronizing Tamil Sangam academies.

## Society in Sangam Age :-

\* The Sangam Age society was a society in transition from a tribal community ruled by a chief to a larger kingdom ruled by a king.

\* Social stratification had begun to take root in Tamil society by the Sangam time.

\* Thus the political powers of Tamilagam influenced Sangam Age polity.

② Indicate how the Industries and crafts of the Sangam Age contribute to their economy.



(21)

\* In the Sangam Age there were Professional groups that Produced various commodities.

\* Pottery was Practised in many Settlements.

\* Iron manufacturing. was an important artisanal activity.

\* Iron smelting was undertaken in terracotta pipes and ~~raw ore~~ have been traditional furnaces.

\* The Pamban Coast is famous for Pearl fishery.

\* Textile Production was another important occupation.

\* Trade and exchange was important for people to have access to different commodities

\* Barter was the Primary mode of exchange.

\* salt was Precious and a handful of it would fetch an equal amount of rice.

(22)

\* Sangam Age People adorned themselves with a variety of ornaments.

## unit-4 (History)

### Intellectual Awakening and socio - Political changes

Answer the following briefly :-

1) Write about Hinayana and Mahayana

\* The Hinayana (Lesser vehicle) was the original creed preached by Buddha.

\* The followers of this form regarded Buddha as their guru and did not worship him as God.

\* They denied idol worship and continued with the people's language, Pali.

2) Elaborate the term "Tri-ratnas."

Right faith :-

Belief in the teachings and wisdom of Mahavira.



## Right knowledge: -

Acceptance of the theory that there is no God and that the world existed without a creator.

## Right action: -

It refers to the Mahavira's observance of the five great vows: -

- \* ahimsa
- \* honesty
- \* kindness
- \* truthfulness and
- \* Not coveting or desiring things belonging to others.

### 3) What do you know of Ajatashatru?

\* Ajatashatru, the son of Bimbisara is said to have murdered his father and ascended the throne in 493 BC (BCE).

\* He continued his father's policy of expansion through military conquests.

\* Ajatashatru strengthened the Rajagriha fort and also built another fort at Pataligrama on the Ganges.

(24)

\* Piastashatru died in 461 BC (BCE).

4) What does the Edict of Kalinga convey?

\* In one of his Kalinga edicts, he tells us his horror and sorrow over the deaths which the war and conquest caused.

\* In yet another edict he makes it known that Ashoka would not tolerate any longer the death or captivity of even hundredth or thousandth part of the number killed and made captive in Kalinga.

5) Highlight the steps taken by Ashoka to spread Buddhism

\* Ashoka became an ardent Buddhist after meeting the Buddhist monk Upagupta and propounded his Dharma.

\* Ashoka's passion for protecting life extended to animals as well.

\* Hospitals were constructed for them and animal sacrifice was forbidden.



(25)

- \* Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and his daughter Sanghamitra to Ceylon to spread his message of Dharma there.

## Detail

### 1) Discuss the five Cardinal Principles of Confucius

✓ Humaneness

✓ Righteousness

✓ Propriety

✓ Wisdom

✓ Trustworthiness

- \* Confucius said that wisdom grows from the family and that the foundation of society is the disciplined individual in an orderly family.

- \* The superior man according to him is not merely intelligent or scholarly but his character should be exemplary.



(26)

\* The superior man of Confucius Possesses three virtues:-

✓ Intelligence

✓ courage

✓ goodwill

\* Though Confucius insisted on children obeying Parents and wife her husband he also clearly proposed that "when the command is wrong a son should resist his father and a minister should resist the Prince".

\* When asked about government he said that there are three requisites for it:

\* "There should be sufficiency of food, sufficiency of military equipment and confidence of the people in their ruler".

## 2) Compare and Contrast the Principles of Jainism and Buddhism

Common features:-

\* Jainism and Buddhism exemplified simplicity and self-denial.

(27)

- \* Both the religion opposed the domination of Brahmins, costly and elaborate rituals and sacrifices
- \* Both the religion emphasized Ahimsa or Non-violence.
- \* Both the religion advised the People to do good deeds and lead a moral and disciplined life.
- \* Both the leaders spread their Principle only through the Common language of the People - Pali.

Contrast:-

- \* Before Mahavira there were twenty Tirthankaras.
- \* They spread their own Principles among the people
- \* No one was there before Buddha. He attained enlightenment and spread his ideas.
- \* Jainism insisted three Principles to attain nirvana.
- \* But Buddha gave Eight Fold path to attain the purest state of mind.

(28)

\* Later days, Buddha was worshipped as god.

\* In Jainism, Mahavira was Not worshipped as god.

In Jainism, Mah



## History unit-5

# The classical world.

Answer the following:-

1) Attempt an account of slavery in Rome

(i) A major source of revenue to the Roman state was the slave trade

(ii) The island of Delos became a great slave market

(iii) There were more slave revolts in Rome than in Greece.

(iv) The revolt of Spartacus was the most famous.



(29)

2) Highlight the Main contribution of Constantine (72) Pg: -

- \* one of the Roman emperors Constantine himself became a christian.
- \* christianity thus became the official religion of the Empire.

3) What do you know of the Carthaginian leader Hannibal? Pg: - 69

- \* Carthage sent a general named Hannibal.
- \* He defeated the Roman army and made a great part of Italy a desert.
- \* Fabius confronted Hannibal and defeated him in the Battle of Zama.
- \* Pursued by the Roman army, Hannibal ended his life by poisoning himself.

4) What were the reasons for the Prosperity of Han Empire? Pg: -

71



- \* The Han empire once again threw open the silk road for trade.
- \* A large export trade, mainly in silk, reached as far as the Roman empire.
- \* In the North artisans and herders of rival "barbarian" dynasties brought in new techniques like the methods of harnessing horses uses of saddle and ~~stir~~ ~~stir~~ stirrup techniques of building bridges and mountain roads and seafaring.
- \* Such innovations made Han Empire Prosperous.

5) Write about St. Sophia Cathedral.  
pg: 72

\* St. Sophia Cathedral was built in mid-sixth century AD (CE).

\* The most magnificent building in Europe at that time, It was known for its innovative architectural techniques.



- \* This cathedral was turned into a mosque by the Ottoman Turks when they captured Constantinople.

## Detail

- 1) Discuss the rise and growth of Athens pointing out its glorious legacy. Pg:- 67

- \* In Athens the Pressure from Below resulted in the replacement of both oligarchy and tyranny by "democracy".

- \* The law-making Power in Athens was vested in an assembly open to all freeman.

- \* Judges and lower officials were chosen by lots.

- \* This arrangement was resented by the upper classes who considered ~~dem~~ democracy to be the rule of the mob.

- \* The Persian danger had united the Greeks.



\* When this danger was removed they started quarrelling again.

\* This history of many Greek city-states was one of continual struggles by the rich landowners against "democracy".

\* The only exception was Athens where "democracy" survived for about 200 years.

## 2) write about India's position during classical period. pg. 73

\* The Kushan period corresponded with the last days of the Roman Republic when Julius Caesar was alive.

\* The Kushan Empire is said to have sent an embassy to Augustus Caesar who succeeded Julius.

\* Eighteen major works of Sangam age viz eight Anthologies (Ettuthogai) and Ten Idylls (Pathupattu) compiled during the first three centuries of Common Era were composed during this period.

\* Sangam Literature hailed as first secular literature of India.

\* The corresponding period 4th and 5th A.D [C.E] in South India characterized as Kalabhra period.



unit-6The Middle Ages

Answer the following briefly:-

1) The Great wall of china Pg:-78

\* During chin (Qin) Dynasty, the separate walls were connected and consequently the wall stretched from east to west for about 5000 kilometers.

\* One of the wonders of the worlds.

\* It is 6,700 kilometres in length.

2) Impact of Crusades .Pg:-82

\* Crusades ended the feudal relations.

\* Increasing demand for products of the East led to expansion of trade.

\* Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged as important commercial centres in the Mediterranean region.

\* Constantinople ceased to be the middle man in the trade between the east and the west.

\* The loss of prestige suffered by Pope and Papacy.

### 3. How was Feudalism organized in the middle Ages? pg: 83

\* The king supposed to represent God on earth was at the head of the feudal regime.

\* Immediately after him were the great nobles known as dukes, counts, early earls.



\* The relationship was one of a vassal.

\* The nobles in turn had vassal of their own, dividing and distributing their fief to lesser nobles called viscounts or barons.

\* Last in the order were the knights whose fief could not be divided.

\* At bottom were the villeins or serfs they are called slaves.

4) Write about the two instruments used by medieval Pope to assert his authority. 29:84

\* Excommunication meant depriving a person of all the Privileges of a Christian.

\* He was denied the right to sacraments in church.

\* His or her body could not be buried in the consecrated ground.



\* Interdict was to deny benefits of religion to a ruler's subject, intended to kindle their resentment against him.

### Detail

1) write about crusades and its impact. Pg: 82

\* The Pope and the church called upon all the Christian people of Europe to march to the rescue of the "holy city" (Jerusalem).

\* The crusades had to fight against the selling Turks who controlled those parts.

\* The struggle between Christianity and Islam beginning in 1095 continued for nearly 200 years and is called the crusades.

\* The crusades did not achieve the desired end.

\* Jerusalem continued to remain in Ottoman hands for another 700 years.



## Impact of crusades :-

- \* Crusades ended the feudal relations.
- \* Increasing demand for Products of the East led to expansion of trade.
- \* Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged as important commercial centres in the mediterranean region
- \* Constantinople ceased to be the middle man in the trade between the east and the west.
- \* The loss of Prestige suffered by Pope and Papacy.

2) who were the mongols? How did they rule china? Pg:- 83, 78, 79

\* Mongols were nomads.

\* They were herdsman.

\* The Mongols were experts in warfare and produced a remarkable chief, Chengiz Khan.



\* The Mongols established their rule in the name of Yuan dynasty.

\* Hangu Khan became the Great Khan in 1252 who appointed Kublai Khan the Governor of China.

\* The Mongol Presence from one end of Eurasia to the other played a key role in spreading Chinese technological advances to the less developed societies in the west.

\* A foreigner like Marco Polo, the poverty of peasantry continued.

\* There were revolts of religious sects and secret societies.

\* Finally the leader of "Red Turbans" Chu Yuan Chang captured the Mongol capital, Beijing and proclaimed himself emperor in 1369.



## History Unit - 67 State and Society In Medieval India

1) Write about the military expeditions of Malik Kafur. Pg:- 90

\* Alauddin Khalji's slave and Commander, Malik Kafur, was sent on military expeditions further south in the first decade of the 1300s A.D. [C.E]

\* He defeated the Mongols in 1306.

\* Yadavas [1308]

\* Kakatiyas [1310]

\* the Hoysalas [1311] and the Pandas [1311].

2) Who founded the Vijayanagar kingdom? mention the dynasties that ruled over the kingdom  
Pg:- 91

\* The kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka two brothers.

\* They were the first ruler of the Sangam a dynasty.

\* This was followed by the Saluva dynasty which was in power only for a brief period.

\* The Tuluva dynasty then succeeded as rulers.

3) Mention the two natural advantages that India had in cotton

weaving pg:-96

India had two natural advantages in cotton weaving.

\* The first was that cotton grew in almost all parts of India.

\* Second the technology of producing a permanent colour on cotton using vegetable dyes.

4) What were the factors which facilitated urbanization? Pg:-97

\* It has been observed that cities and towns fulfilled diverse and overlapping roles in the economy.



\* The large cities were centres of Manufacturing and Marketing, banking and financial services.

\* They were usually located at the Intersection of an extensive Network of roads.

## 5) What is Sericulture?

Si Rearing of silkworm is called sericulture.

Detail

1) Discuss the political changes during 1526 - 1707 A.D (C.E)  
Pg:- 91

The Mughals [1526 - 1707 A.D. (C.E)] :-

\* The Mughals empire was founded by Babur in 1526 A.D. (C.E) after he defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat.

\* The first six Mughal emperors are referred to as the "Great Mughals".

## Great mughals:-

\* Aurangzeb was the last of the great Mughals.

\* Akbar consolidated the Mughal empire through a policy of consolidated the Mughal empire conciliation with the Religious based kingdoms of Rajasthan.

## Mughal empire:-

The Mughal empire though began to disintegrate after.

Aurangzeb continued to exist Nominally till 1857 A.D. (C.E) when the British finally ended the virtually non-existent empire.

## Maharashtra:-

A new power centre rose in Maharashtra in the seventeenth century and the Marathas under the leadership of Shivaji seriously undermined the authority of the Mughals in western India.



## Indian Sub-continent:-

\* At its height the empire stretched over most of the Indian Sub-continent.

\* Only the south-western region of Kerala and Southern Tamil Nadu were not directly under Mughal rule.

## **2. Explain the commercial developments in Medieval India.**

- ★ India had an extensive network of trade for marketing these goods.
- ★ Big cities were usually major commercial centres, with bazaars and shops.
- ★ smaller ships and boats were used in coastal trade along both the western and eastern coasts of the country.
- ★ Finally, the major ports (Surat, Masulipatnam, Calicut etc.) were the nodal points in international maritime trade.
- ★ Maritime trade across the Indian Ocean, extending from China in the east to Africa in the west, had flourished for many centuries.
- ★ Thus ports like Malacca, Calicut etc. were 'entrepots'
- ★ India was also a major exporter of textiles, pepper, precious and semi-precious gems – especially diamonds which were then found only in India – and iron and steel which were greatly in demand in the entire Asian region.
- ★ Textiles accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the total exports from India.



- ★ Silk, drugs, dye woods and sugar were the main imports from Persia, while gold, ivory and slaves were brought in from east Africa.

---

### **3. “Chola Period was an enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu” – Elucidate.**

- ★ The CHOLA PERIOD was an enterprising period when trade and the economy expanded, accompanied by urbanisation.
- ★ The basic unit of local administration was the village (ur), followed by the sub-region (nadu) and district (kottam).
- ★ Tax-free villages granted to Brahmins were known as brahmadeya.
- ★ Marketing centres and towns were known as nagaram.
- ★ The ur, nadu, brahmadeya and nagaram each had its own assembly.
- ★ They were responsible for the maintenance and management of the water resources and land;
- ★ the local temples; resolving local issues and disputes; and for collecting the taxes due to the government.

- ★ The Cholas notable feature was the great increase in the construction of temples.
  - ★ This had two dimensions:
    - ★ new temples were constructed, and existing temples became multi-functional social and economic institutions.
  - ★ The construction of great temples also was a reflection of the growing prosperity in the kingdom, since the activity involved great expenditure.
- 

[www.Padasalai.Net](http://www.Padasalai.Net)



**9 std notes**  
**Social science**  
**History**  
**Unit -8**

**The Beginning of the Modern Age**  
**Answer the following questions briefly**

**1. ) Explain how the invention of printing press influenced Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries.**

★The printing press enabled the production of multiple copies of a manuscript and their spread all over Western Europe.

★In less than fifty years after the invention of the Gutenberg printing press, about six million books had been printed.

★The invention of printing press not only spread knowledge widely, but also promoted critical thinking.

---

**2. Write a short note on the impact of Renaissance.**

★The impact of renaissance was profound and far-reaching.

- ★ Its most important contribution was the idea of humanism.
- ★ The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular, starting from Dante, enriched the growth of vernacular languages.
- ★ Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the Church.
- ★ Similarly, inquisitiveness and empiricism of renaissance combined with knowledge of the classical science led to new inventions in science

---

### **3. Outline the differences of Martin Luther with the Catholic Church.**

- ★ Martin Luther wrote a pamphlet against the sale of indulgences, sale of offices and other corrupt practices.
- ★ He rejected the belief that ceremonies and penances would lead to salvation. He argued,



★Further, the Bible could be read and interpreted by all and not by the Church alone.

★Thus, he rejected the role of the Church as an intermediary between the individual and God.

---

#### **4. Write a brief note on Counter Reformation.**

★The Protestant reformation posed a threat to the Catholic Church.

★ In order to meet the challenge Pope Paul III and his successors introduced a number of rigorous reforms in the Church.

★They dealt with corruption severely and stopped the sale of offices.

★Further, it revitalized the Inquisition to deal with opposition to the Church.

★ It also gave official sanction to the Society of Jesus.

★ This reformation of the Catholic Church from within is known as Counter Reformation.

---

## **5. What is Columbian Exchange?**

One of the most important outcomes of the conquest of Americas by the European colonial powers was the movement of plants, animals, technology, culture and strange diseases between the Americas and Europe or between the New World and the Old World. This is known as Columbian Exchange.

---

### **Detail**

#### **1. Discuss how Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries heralded the modern age?**

##### **Renaissance:**

- ★ With the coming of the scholars and artists from Constantinople there was a surge of enthusiasm and interest in studying classical literature.
- ★ Art of Greeks and Romans in the Italian city states.



- ★ This creative upsurge was reflected in their writings, art, architecture and music.
- ★ This cultural florescence is known as the renaissance.

### **Effects of Renaissance:**

- ★ The impact of renaissance was profound and far-reaching.
- ★ Its most important contribution was the idea of humanism.
- ★ The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular, starting from Dante, enriched the growth of vernacular languages.
- ★ Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the Church.
- ★ Similarly, inquisitiveness and empiricism of renaissance combined with knowledge of the classical science led to new inventions in science.
- ★ Henry the Navigator of Portugal laid the foundation for long distance sea voyages.
- ★ the primary factor was economic.

- ★ When the Ottoman Turks blocked the land route between the East and the West, spices and other goods became costlier.
  - ★ Ptolemy's Geography was brought from the Byzantine Empire to the West.
  - ★ It greatly increased the knowledge of the sea routes.
- 

## **2. Examine the outcome of the geographical discoveries.**

- ★ The geographical discoveries transformed the European understanding of the world.
- ★ As a result of the discovery of new lands and new sea routes, the economic centre of Europe shifted.
- ★ the Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.
- ★ Both Spain and Portugal established colonies that led to their economic prosperity.

### **Plants such as maize:**

- ★ potatoes,
- ★ sweet potatoes,



- ★ tomatoes,
- ★ pineapple,
- ★ beans and cocoa, and animals such as turkey and guinea pigs, were transported from America and introduced in Europe.
- ★ It led to the near annihilation of the natives in most parts of the Americas.
- ★ The Trans-Atlantic Trade was a triangular trade.
- ★ The European countries purchased slaves from Africa who were transported to America.

### **Geographical discoveries :**

Geographical discoveries led to Commercial Revolution.

The chief features of commercial revolution were the emergence of banking, joint-stock companies and growth of trade .

---

## **History**

### **Unit -9**

#### **The Age of Revolutions**

##### **1) Who were Puritans? Why did they leave England?**

- ★ Reformers who led a religious movement to reform the Church of England dispensing with the teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church were known as Puritans.
- ★ The Stuart kings, James I and Charles I, did not tolerate their attempts to reform the Church of England.
- ★ The persecution of Puritans prompted many to leave England and settle.
- ★ In the colonies they founded they organised a Puritan way of life.

---

##### **2. What do you know about the Quakers?**

- ★ Quakers were members of a Christian group called the Society of Friends who, while laying emphasis on George Fox on the Holy Spirit, rejected outward rites and an ordained ministry.



- ★ George Fox was the founder of the society in England.
  - ★ Quakers have the reputation of actively working for peace and opposing war.
- 

### **3. Point out the significance of “the Boston Tea Party”.**

- ★ In many places the colonists obstructed the import of tea.
  - ★ In Charlestown, they unloaded the tea and let it rot in the dock.
  - ★ In New York and Philadelphia ships carrying tea were blocked.
  - ★ In December 1773, a group of men disguised themselves as Native Americans boarded the cargo vessels and threw the tea overboard.
  - ★ Hailed as the Boston Tea Party,
- 

### **4. Attempt an account of “September Massacres”.**

- ★ The people of Paris angered by the action of the Swiss guards in shooting and killing many of them

hunted down the supporters of monarchy under their leader Marat.

- ★ In three days, from September 2, about 1500 suspected dissidents were put in prison.
- ★ After a trial, they were killed and this incident is called “September Massacres.”

---

### **5. Explain the composition of “Three Estates of France”**

- ★ The Estates General consisted of the representatives of three classes or “estates,” as they were called:
  - ★ the clergy (men and women ordained for religious duties),
  - ★ the nobles and the commons (comprising lawyers, rich merchants, bankers and businessmen and wealthy landowners).

---

### **6. Sketch the role of Lafayette in the French Revolution.**

- ★ Lafayette, who fought the British on Washington’s side through to the conclusive battle at Yorktown in 1781.

- ★ Later during the French Revolution served the French National Guard as its Commander.
  - ★ He penned the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, with the help of Jefferson, which the National Assembly of France adopted on August 27, 1789.
- 

## **7. What was the background for the storming of Bastille Prison?**

- ★ The king shut out the commoners and the latter assembled in the Tennis-Court and took an oath that they would not disperse until they found a way out of their problems.
  - ★ The King tried to use force but his own soldiers refused to obey his orders.
  - ★ Louis then intrigued to get foreign regiments to shoot down his own people.
  - ★ This provoked the people to rise in revolt in Paris on 14 July 1789.
  - ★ They stormed the Bastille prison and set free all the prisoners.
-



## **8. What were the taxes the peasants had to pay in France on the eve of Revolution?**

The peasants paid taxes to the state such as taille (land tax), gabelle (salt tax), etc., and provided free labour (corvee) for the construction of public roads.

---

### **Detail**

#### **1. "Taxation without Representation" led to the outbreak of American War of Independence – Explain**

- ★ The Sugar Act of 1764 prohibited and imposed duties on molasses,
- ★ wines,
- ★ Silks,
- ★ coffee and other luxury items.
- ★ As the Act was enforced ruthlessly, it led to protests by merchants in legislatures and town meetings.
- ★ The preamble of the Sugar Act provided the slogan 'No Taxation without representation'.
- ★ Soon the Currency Act was passed that insisted on colonies repaying the debt only in gold or silver.
- ★ It was a huge burden on the colonial economy

- ★ The Quartering Act of 1765 required the colonies to pay for the cost of keeping British troops in America.
  - ★ The Stamp Act (1765) required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on stamped paper produced in London, carrying an embossed revenue stamp
- 

## **2. Highlight the contribution of French Philosophers to the Revolution of 1789**

There were many notable thinkers and writers in France in the eighteenth century.

### **Voltaire:**

- ★ Voltaire, Montesquieu (1689-1755) and Rousseau criticised the then existing conditions in France.
- ★ Voltaire was vehement in his criticism of the Church.
- ★ His most famous work was Candide.
- ★ His famous quote was: "those who can make you believe absurdities can make you commit atrocities."

### **Jacques Rousseau :**

★ Jacques Rousseau set the minds of many afire with new ideas and new resolutions.

★ His ideas played an important part in preparing the people of France for the great revolution.

### **Montesquieu:**

★ Montesquieu defended liberty.

★ He put forward the theory of separation of powers

★ philosophers and thinkers, opposed to religious intolerance and political and social privileges, succeeded in provoking large numbers of ordinary people to think and act.

## **Unit- 10**

### **Industrial Revolution**

#### **1. What was the condition of labourers' houses during the Industrial Revolution?**

→ The housing was tiny, dirty, and sickly for the labouring class.

→ Workers had no time to clean or change their own atmosphere even if they wished to, leading to the outbreak of typhoid, cholera, and smallpox.



## **2)Account for urbanisation in England**

- With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, England became the workshop of the world.
- general decline in agriculture.
- This resulted in the flow of population from villages to industrial towns.
- Population growth, migration and urbanisation were the major social changes small towns became large cities.
- The city of London grew from a population of two million in 1840 to five million in forty years.

---

## **3.Attempt a note on Haymarket Massacre**

- Haymarket Massacre
  - A labour protest took place on 4 May 1886, at Haymarket Square in Chicago.
  - What began as a peaceful rally in support of workers striking for an eight-hour day resulted in the killing of several workers by the police.
  - To commemorate the Haymarket Affair 1 May 1887 is observed as Labour Day or May Day or International Workers Day.
-

#### **4. What do you know of Louis Renault?**

In 1898, Louis Renault built the quadricycle, from which he began to produce in large quantities under his company, the Societe Renault Freres (Company Renault Brothers)

---

#### **5. Highlight any two important results of the Industrial Revolution.**

- Development in transportation and communication.
  - Increasing application of science to industry.
  - The use of new technology.
- 

### **Detail**

#### **1. Enumerate the causes for the Second Industrialization in the USA.**

A shift from manual labour-based to more technical and machine-based manufacturing industry marked the Industrial Revolution in the United States.

#### **Slater:**

- Slater departed for New York in 1789 illegally.
- Slater offered his services to Moses Brown, a leading Rhode Island industrialist.
- In 1793, being the first water-powered roller spinning textile mill in the Americas.

### **Civil War industrialisation :**

- After the Civil War, industrialisation went on at a frantic pace.
- In 1869, the first transcontinental railroad was completed to transport people, raw materials and products.
- As a result, between 1860 and 1900, fourteen million immigrants came to the country, providing workers for a variety of industries.

### **Industrial Revolution:**

- The Industrial Revolution quickened the process of the transition of the United States from a rural to an urban society.
  - Young people raised on farms saw greater opportunities in the cities and moved there, as did millions of immigrants from Europe.
-



## **2. What were the effects of Industrial Revolution of England on India?**

1. The invention of the flying shuttle by John Kay and the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton within thirty years accelerated the process of spinning and weaving.
2. When the British established their foothold in Bengal as a territorial power, they exploited Bengal and the Carnatic economically.
3. The weavers of Bengal suffered at the hands of the Company's officials and their agents.
4. These officials and agents first insisted on payment of a transit duty for the commodities they carried from one place to another.
5. Later for cultivation of commercial crops required for British industries in England.
6. The English deliberately destroyed Indian industry by dumping the Indian markets with their machine-made cheap cotton piece goods.
7. India lost its old industrial position and became an exporter of raw materials.

8. The export of raw cotton from India had steadily dwindled owing to the competition from USA.
9. Weavers were thrown out of employment due to the British factory-made cheap cotton fabrics in Indian markets.
10. The Collector of Madurai reported that families of about 5,000 weavers did not have the means to take more than one meal of rice a day.
11. The Collector of Tirunelveli observed that the weaving population had outrun its means of subsistence.
12. To escape starvation deaths, peasants and artisans had to move out of the country opting to work on plantations in British Empire colonies.

---

## **Unit-11**

### **Colonialism in Asia and Africa**

#### **1.Distinguish between Colonialism and Imperialism.**

<b><u>Colonialism</u></b>	<b><u>Imperialism</u></b>
Colonialism is a process of domination, involving the subjugation of one people by another.	Imperialism comes from the Latin term imperium meaning to command.
The term colony comes from the Latin word colonus, meaning farmer.	It draws attention to the way one country exercises power over another.

## **2. Write a note on Zulu tribe.**

The Zulu tribe was known for its strong fighting spirit, represented by renowned warriors like Shaka Zulu who played a prominent role in building the largest Zulu nation in south-eastern Africa.

---

## **3. State the three phases in the Colonisation of the Indian economy.**

We can divide the process of the colonisation of India into three phases

a. Phase I Mercantilist Capitalism



- b. Phase II Industrial Capitalism
  - c. Phase III Financial Capitalism.
- 

#### **4. Colonel Pennycuik.**

Colonel Pennycuik was an army Engineer and Civil Servant who also served as a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Since he could not get adequate funds from the British government, Pennycuik went to England and sold his family property to mobilise money to fund the project, which was completed in 1895. The Mullai Periyar Dam.

---

#### **5. Explain Home Charges.**

1. The East India company remitted to England what was called Home Charges.
2. It included the dividends on East India's stock, interest on the debt, savings from salaries and the pensions of officers and establishments and

buildings in the India Office, London, transporting cost of British troops to and from India.

3. This drain of wealth in the form of Home Charges in course of time rose to 16 million pounds per year.

---

## **detail**

### **1. Discuss the economic impact of British Rule in India.**

#### **Agrarian Conditions:**

- The cultivators, on the other hand, were reduced to the position of mere tenants.
- This settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is called the Permanent Settlement (1793).

#### **Land Revenue and the Pauperisation of Peasantry:**

- The land tax which was the main source of revenue to the British was collected forcibly.

- Even in times of famines no remission was given to the peasants.
- The colonial state pursued a policy of 'commercialization of agriculture'.
- He had to depend on the price trend in international markets for selling his agricultural goods.

### **Irrigation:**

- The British neglected irrigation in the first half of nineteenth century.
- Major irrigation canals were built only after millions of people died in a series of major famines that broke out periodically from the middle of 19th century.

### **Famines:**

- The policy of free trade and the forcible collection of land revenue resulted in the outbreak of famines.
- These famines were typically followed by various infectious diseases such as bubonic plague (spread by dead rats) and influenza.



## **Indentured Labour:**

The Indentured Labour System was a form of debt bondage, by which 3.5 million Indians were transported to various British colonies.

---

## **2. Explain the process of colonisation in Africa.**

### **South Africa:**

- ★ In South Africa the British possessed Natal, Cape Colony, while the Dutch (locally known as the Boers) held the states of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.
- ★ This led to the Boer War which lasted three years (1899-1902).
- ★ In the end the Boer army was defeated and Pretoria was occupied.
- ★ After discussions over the years the four states finally decided to form a union and South Africa was created as a state in 1909.

### **Rhodesia:**

- ★ The British South African Company founded in 1889 conducted an expedition.
- ★ White immigrants were provided with farm lands and railways, and a telegraph system developed.
- ★ The colony came to be called Rhodesia, after Cecil Rhodes.

### **West Africa:**

- ★ The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1854.
- ★ Nigeria was used for slave trading posts on the coast.

### **French West:**

Senegal had been a French base in West Africa.

### **Congo:**

Leopold II of Belgium conquered Congo which was taken over by the Belgian government in 1908.

### **East Africa:**

In 1895 the British government assumed authority and formed the East African Protectorate, which included Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar.

### **Germans:**

- ★ the Africans here were economically exploited, leading to a number of rebellions.
- ★ The most serious was the Maji-Maji rebellion (1905-1907).

### **Portuguese Angola and Mozambique:**

The Portuguese had used these two colonies on the west and east coasts of southern Africa, along with Portuguese Guinea since 16th century.

### **African Rule in Liberia and Ethiopia:**

- ★ Only two countries managed to evade European colonialism – Liberia and Ethiopia.
  - ★ Liberia was formed in the early 19th century as a home for African Blacks repatriated from America.
  - ★ Ethiopia was ruled by Emperor Menelik who modernised his country with the introduction of railways and electricity.
-