

SOCIAL STUDY

CH-1-Myself

CLASS-U.KG

1.Look at the pictures given below.Tick the correct feeling. (p.g-10)

2.Fill in the blanks with words from the boxes.

(favourite,frown,identity,happy)

a)My _____ card carries all information about me.

b)What I enjoy the most is called my _____ food

c)When my teacher likes my drawing,I feel _____

d)We _____ when we are angry.

3.Write True or False for the following statements.

a)We feel sad when our parents take us out.

b)The School identity card has our photograph.

c)We smile when we do not get what we want.

d)We feel happy when we do our favourite things.

4.Unjumble the words given below.

a)DAS b)AHPPY c)ESPCIAL d)YGRAN

5.Answer the questions given below in one word.

a)What is a know Me card also known as?

b)List any one thing that a know Me card has.

c)Name one type of feling.

d)What is your favourite toy?

Answer

1.a)Happy b)Sad c)Angry d)Happy

2.a)Identity b)Favourite c)Happy d)Frown

- 3.a)False b)True c)False d)True
4.a)SAD b)HAPPY c)SPECIAL e)ANGRY

5.a)Me card is also known as an Identity Card.

b)Information about us- Our Name

c)Happy

d)Teddy Bear is my favourite toy.

Ch-2- My Family

1. Write True or False for the following statements.

a)Members of family help each other.

b)A family lives together in the same house.

c)A family tree looks like a tree.

d)Our grandparents do not tell us stories.

2. Tick the names that are a part of the family tree.

_____ Grandfather

_____ Sister

_____ Teacher

_____ Aunt

_____ Friends

_____ Uncle

3. Fill in the blanks to say who helps you with these activities. Write 'I' for things that you do yourself.

a)Tying your shoelaces_____.

b)Packing your school bag _____

c)Helping you with your studies. _____

d)Looking after you when you are sick _____

4. Answer the questions given below in one word.

a)What are people living together in the same house called?

b)What are mother and father in a family known as?

c)What are brother and sister in a family known as?

d)Name any one family member

Answer

1.a)True b)True c)True d)False

2.Grandfather

3.a)Tying my shoe lace , b)Packing my school bag.

4 a)People living together in the same house make a family.

b)Mother and Father in a family are known as Parents.

c)Brother and Sister in a family are known as Siblings.

CLASS-2

CH-1- OUR UNIVERSE

1.Fill in the blanks.

a)The tiny lights that twinkle in the night sky are _____

b)The sun is also a star as it has its own _____ and _____

c)The Earth is a small planet in the galaxy called _____

d)Planets are _____ bodies that revolve or move around the sun.

e)The Earth has only one satellite –the _____

2.Write True or False for the following statement.

a)The sun is a star.

b)The star and the eight planets that move around the sun comprise the Solar System.

c)A satellite revolves around the sun in an orbit.

d)The galaxy that contains our Solar System is the Milky Way.

3.Read the clues and guess the words.

- a) A large group of stars.
- b) We live on this planet.
- c) The star closest to the Earth.
- d) These are eight in number.
- e) The family of the sun.

4. Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

a) The sun, the eight planets and their satellites form the _____

- i) Universe
- ii) space
- iii) Solar system

b) The other name for the Milky Way is _____

- i) Akash Ganga
- ii) Orion
- iii) Big Dipper

c) The word 'planet' means _____

- i) informer
- ii) wanderer
- iii) friendly

d) The _____ explains the creation of the universe.

- i) Big Bang theory
- ii) slow Bang Theory
- iii) Bang Theory

5. Answer the following questions.

a) What are Planets? Name the eight planets in the Solar System?

b) How was the Universe formed?

c) The sun is also a star. Justify.

d) What is the Milky Way?

e) Why do Planets shine?

ANSWER

1. a) Star b) Heat and Light c) Solar System d) Celestial e) Moon

2. a) True b) True c) False d) False e) True

3. a) Universe

b)The Earth

c)The Sun

d)Mercury, Venus,Earth,Mars,Jupiter,Saturn,Uranus and Neptune

e)Solar System

4.a)Solar System

b)Akash Ganga

c)Wanderer

d)Big Bang Theory

e)Uranus

5.a)Planets are celestial bodies that revolve or move around the sun.

The eight planets of the solar System are-

Mercury, Venus,Earth,Mars,Jupiter,Saturn,Uranus,Neptune.

b)Many Years ago ,a big explosion had taken place and a huge fireball was created .Starting from extremely high density and temperature,space expanded,the universe cooled, and the simplest elements formed.Gravity gradually drew matter together to form the first stars and the first galaxies.

c)The star is called a 'sun' if it is the center of a planetary system.A large number of planets have been found that orbit other stars,thus making these stars officialy "suns".Chances are that a large percentage of the stars in the galaxy also have planets orbiting them,which would make them sun as well.

d)The milky way is the galaxy that contains our solar system ,it looks like a hazy band of light seen in the night sky from stars that cannot be seen by naked eyes.

e)Planets shine because planets do not have heat and light ,tjey do not produce their own light.Instead ,they shine with light reflected from star.-

CLASS-3

CH-1-HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

1.Fill in the blanks.

- a)The Harappan civilization existed about _____ years ago.
- b)The Harappan house were made of _____ or _____
- c)The granary in _____ was used to store _____
- d)Mohenjo Daro had a well planned _____system.
- e)The Harappans were skilled _____

2. Write True or False.

- a)The Harappans worshipped a god that looked like an animal.
- b)The Harappan houses were very small in size.
- c)Rice,peas and corn were some of the crops grown by the Harappans.
- d)Floods or earthquakes might have brought the civilization to an end.
- e)The Harappan civilization is not a part of the Bronze Age civilization.

3. Answer the clues and give the answers.

- a)The earliest civilisation in India.
- b)It tells us that the people traded with other countries.
- c)A piece of stone,metal or clay with a design on it:
- d)Clay that is baked and used for making pots:
- e)A water tank used for religious purposes:

4. Tick the correct answer:

a)The ruins of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro were discovered in the

- i)1920s ii)1930s iii)1940s

b)The Harappan traders traded with

- i)Afghanistan ii)Mesopotamia iii)both the above

c)An important discovery was that of the dockyard at

- i)Lothal ii)Ropar iii)Harappa

d)A big water tank discovered at Mohenjo Daro was called the

- i)Great Bath ii)Great Indian Bath iii)Indian Bath

e) This was the main activity of people of Harappan civilization was

i) trading ii) painting iii) farming

5. Answer the questions given below in your own words.

a) Which are the most important cities of the Harappan civilization.

b) What are the sources of information of this civilization ?

c) Which god did the people of Harappa worship?

d) How do you know that the Harappan cities were planned?

e) How did the civilization come to an end?

ANSWER

1. a) 500 Years ago b) Clay or mud c) Terrocota ,extra grains d) cities

e) crafts people

2. a) True b) False c) False d) True e) False

3. a) Harappan Civilisation

b) Dockyard

c) Lapis Lazulli

d) Terrocota

e) Great bath

4. a) i) 1920 s

b) iii) both the above

c) i) Lothal

d) i) Great Bath

e) iii) Farming

5. a) The most important cities of Harappan civilization are

i) Lothal ii) Kalibangan iii) Dholavira iv) Ropar

b) Archaeological sources of the Harappan civilization include abandoned Harappan sites and their buildings, artifacts such as seals with inscriptions that were used to stamp clay with Harappan script and pictograms and statuary.

c) They worship of Pashupati or Lord Shiva. The Pashupati seal in which the three-faced male god is shown seated in a yogic posture, surrounded by a rhino and a buffalo on the right, and an elephant and a tiger on the left, make the historians conclude that the people of those days worshipped Lord Shiva.

d) The Harappan cities were planned known as well-planned cities because roads in the cities were laid out along a grid pattern intersecting each other at right angles. The cities of the Indus valley civilization had an advanced system of drainage. Every house was connected to the street drain.

e) The following reasons are put forward for its abrupt end: The neighbouring desert encroached on the fertile area and made it infertile. Regular floods destroyed the area. Aryan invaders killed people and destroyed the Indus valley civilization.

CLASS-4

CH-1-Continents and Oceans

1. Fill in the blanks-

a) The Earth's surface is covered by _____ water and _____ land.

b) There are _____ continents in the world.

c) _____ is the largest continent in the world.

d) _____ and _____ are the highest populated countries in the world.

e) _____ is the smallest continent in the world.

2. Read the clues and guess the answers.

a) A very large area of land: _____

b) The highest peak on earth: _____

c) Longest river in the world: _____

d) The longest stretch of land on Earth: _____

e) Ocean in the shape of an 'S': _____

3. Answer the questions given below.

a)What are continents?NAME ALL THE SEVEN CONTINENTS.

b)What is a white Continent?Explain.

c)Explain ridges and trenches.

d)What is the smallest continent of the world?Describe it.

e)Who discovered North America?How?

4. Write True or False.

a)Big land masses on the Earth's surface are called island.()

b)Earth is covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ water and $\frac{1}{2}$ land. ()

c)Earth has 9 continents. ()

d)Europe is the largest continents. ()

e)Amazon rainforest is in Africa. ()

5. Tick the correct answer.

1. This is the longest river in the world.

i) Nile () ii) Amazon () iii) Both of them ()

2. This joins North America to South America.

i) Isthmus of Panama () ii) Isthmus of America () iii) The Great Isthmus ()

3. This is the world's thickest rainforest.

i) Evergreen () ii) Flora and Fauna () iii) Amazon ()

4. This is the deepest trench in the world.

i) The Amazon trench () ii) The Marina trench () iii) The Pacific Trench ()

5. These are the two most densely populated countries in the world.

i) India and China () ii) India and America () iii) China and South Africa ()

ANSWER

1. a. 71% water, 29% land b. 7 continents c. Asia d. India and China e. Australia

2. a. Continents b. Mount Everest c. Nile river d. Andes e. Atlantic Ocean

3. a) A continent is one of Earth's seven main divisions of land. The continents are, from largest to smallest. The seven continents are - Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. When geographers identify a continent, they usually include all the islands associated with it.

b) Antarctica is called the white continent because it is the only continent that is frozen all year round. Only about 0.5% of Antarctica's surface area is not covered with ice. Therefore, with a permanent snow cover, it's evidently white.

c) Ocean trenches and ridges. Trench: A very deep, elongated cavity bordering a continent or an island arc, it forms when one tectonic plate slides beneath another.

Ridge: Underwater mountain range that criss-crosses the oceans and is formed by rising magma in a zone where two plates are moving apart.

d) Australia is the smallest continent in the world. It is also the only continent that consists of only one country.

e) Christopher Columbus discovered this continent by accident while he was trying to reach India.

4. a) False b) False c) False d) False e) False

5. a) Nile b) Isthmus of Panama c) Amazon d) Mariana e) India and China

CLASS-5

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which crops were first grown by the early man?

i) Wheat and barley ii) Maize and barley iii) Rice and wheat iv) Maize and wheat

2. The Rigveda was written about

i) 3000 years ago ii) 2500 years ago iii) 8000 years ago iv) 3500 years ago

3. The earliest cities developed on the banks of which river?

i) Indus ii) Brahmaputra iii) Mahanadi iv) Narmada

4. The name of India came to be known as 'Aryavarta' in

i)Epic Period ii)Vedic period iii)Pauranic Period iv)Modern Period

5.The study of coins is called

i)Epigraphy ii)Archaeology iii)Numismatics iv)Paleography

B.Answer the following questions.

1.What is history?

2.Discuss the importance of the study of history.

3.Describe the western chronology.

4.Why did the people keep on moving in ancient times?

5.Which are the main sources of reconstructing the ancient Indian history?

6.How was India used to be known as in Vedic period and Puranic Period?

7.What are the sources of reconstructing the history of Ancient India?

C.Match the following.

Column A

column B

1.Narmada Valley

a)the first big kingdom

2.Garo Hills

b)a person who studies past events and records

3.Magadha

c)cities about 2500 years ago

4.Ganga Valley

d)earliest skilled gathers

5.Historian

e)early agriculture

D.Fill in the bklanks.

1)_____ is an essential part of our life.

2)A _____ scholar who reconstruct the past by studying the events of past and recording the finding in a systematic order.

3.On the Indian subcontinent ,people lived along the banks of the _____River.

4.Our historians believe that _____ was first grown in the areas to the north of the _____.

5.The name _____ was given to a group of people living in the north west.

6.The pre-_____ culture period in India is known as the prehistorical period.

7. About 2250 years ago, an inscription of _____ has been found in _____.

E. State whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1) History is the study of the entire present of man. ()
- 2) Some food-gatherers lived near Ganga River. ()
- 3) The cities started coming into existence about 4700 years ago. ()
- 4) History of ancient India was divided into eight periods. ()
- 5) James Prinsep first deciphered the Ashokan Inscriptions in 1837. ()

ANSWER

- A. 1. a) Wheat and barley 2. d) 3500 years ago 3. a) Indus 4. b) Vedic period
5. c) numismatics

B. 1. History tells us the story of our past. It is the study of people, their lives, actions and beliefs across the ages. History also serves as a systematic record of the past events. A scholar who reconstructs the past by studying the events of the past and recording the findings in a systematic order is known as a historian.

2. Study history is important because it allows us to understand our past, which in turn allows us to understand our present. It can provide us with insight into our cultures of origin as well as cultures with which we might be less familiar, thereby increasing cross-cultural awareness and understanding.

3. Chronology is the science of locating historical events in time. Western Chronology is a non-exhaustive chronology of colonialism-related events, cultural events, and important global events that have influenced colonization and decolonization.

4. In ancient times, all important facilities for a person to live properly were not available at one place so people of ancient times move from one place to another in search of food, shelter, water, food for their animals, money and to escape from natural disasters such as floods and drought.

5. Literary and Archaeological records are the two main categories that give evidence of Ancient Indian History.

The Literary source includes literature of Vedic, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and other literature along with other foreign accounts.

The archaeological source includes buildings, houses, pottery seals, coins, monuments, writings and paintings on stones or walls, tools, jewellery, bones, leftovers, pieces of metals and other artefacts.

6. India was known as Aryavarta in the Vedic period and as Bharatvarsha in the epic and the Puranic period.

7.The sources of reconstructing the history of Ancient India are Archalological sources and Literacy sources.

The Archaeological sources can be calssified into three catagories.

a)Inscriptions b)Coins c)Monuments Literay sources are in the form of hand written documents known as manuscript.

C.1.-(d) 2.- (e) 3.-(a) 4.- (c) 5.- (b)

D.1.History 2.Historians 3.Narmada 4.Rice,Vindhya 5.Bharat
6.Harappan 7.Ashoka,kandhar

E.1.False 2.False 3.True 4.False 5.True

CLASS-6

CH-1-India in Medieval Period

A.Choose the correct answer.

1.In how many periods,the British historian divided the history of India?

a)three ii)four iii)five iv)six

2.Which one of the following books is written by Jahangir?

i)Fatwa-i-Jahandari ii)Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri iii)Tahqiq-i-Hind iv)Rihala

3.In which of the following languages he book Tuzuk-i-Baburi written?

i)Turkish ii)Persian iii)Sanskrit iv)both i) and (ii)

4.When did Ibn Batuta come to India?

i)in the reign of Mahammad-bin-Tughluq ii)in the reign of Mahmud of Ghazni

iii)in the reign of Firoz Shah Tughluq iii)none of the above

5.Which of the following is associated with Brihadeshvara temple?

i)Pala king ii)Chola king iii)Rashtrakuta kings iv)Pratihara kings

6.Which is the term used for the person who makes the copy of the manuscript?

i)deed writer ii)writer iii)scribe iv)copywriter

7.Humayun's tomb is situated in which place?

- i)Kolkata ii)Mumbai iii)Agra iv)Delhi

8.For what purposre the Persian wheel was used ?

- i)construction work ii)Irrigation work iii)weaving work iv)Domestic work

B.Answer the following questions.

1)What was the assumptions of British historians to divide history of India?

2)How did the historian divide the past into periods?

3)How did the Babur describe the term 'Hindustan'?

4)Who was considered a foreigner in the past?

5)What is the importance of manuscripts?

6)How did the Jatis came into existence?How were their affairs regulated?

7)Write short notes on

- i)Al Biruni ii)Ibn Batula iii)Ziya-ud-din-Barani

8)What were the major religious developments during the medieval period?

C.Fill in th blanks.

1.The late medieval period extends from _____ to _____

2.The foreigners introduced _____ for irrigation and _____ for weaving cloth.

3._____ are the places where manuscripts are stored.

4._____ wrote his chronicle first in 356 and another version two years later.

5._____ is the holy book of the Muslims.

D.Arrange the following in the chronological order.

1.Ibn Batuta came to India.

2.Beginning of early medieval period.

3Turks founded the Delhi Sultanate.

4.Visit of Abdur Razzaq.

E.State the following statements are true or false.

1. In the middle of the 19th century, the British historians divided the history of India into three periods. ()

2. According to historians, over a period of time, the relevance of information changes but meaning and language do not change. ()

3. Al-Biruni came to India during the reign of Muhammad Ghori. ()

4. Babur used the term 'Hindustan' which included geographical and cultural identity. ()

F. Match the following.

A	B
1. Archaeological sources	(a) the early part of Indian medieval period
2. World's heritage sites	(b) coins, inscriptions
3. Persian wheel	(c) sub-caste
4. Jatis	(d) Red Fort, Humayan's Tomb
5. The period from 8 th to 12 th	(e) used for irrigation

Century is often called as

ANSWER

A. 1.(a) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(a) 5.(b) 6.(c) 7.(d) 8.(b)

B. 1. In the middle of the 19th century the British historians divide the history of India into three periods- Hindu, Muslim and British. The divisions were based on the assumption that religion of the rulers was the only important historical change.

2. The study of the long past to be divided and each division has to be labeled. For a historian, time reflects changes in both socio-economic organisations and in the emergence of new beliefs and ideas. The study of history is carried under three different periods- Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

3. In the 16th Century when Babur came to India, he used the term 'Hindustan' to include the geography, flora and fauna and culture of the people of this subcontinent.

4. In the medieval period, a foreigner was a person who was not a part of the society or culture. 'Foreigner' means someone who is not an Indian.

5. Manuscript provide evidence of human activity and as such ,are generated naturally during the course of an individual's or an organization's life.Scholars often use these manuscript.however ,for the purpose unrelated to the reasons the documents were created.

6. Jatis came into existence in the following manner:- The origin of Jatis can be traced back to vedic civilization,believed to have been started by ancient Aryans who divided the society into four castes such as Brahmana,Kshatriya,Vaisya and shudra.

Jatis were governed by the laws framed by them through 'Jatipanchayat'.

7.(i)Al-Biruni:-Al Biruni (973-1048)came to India during the regin Mahmud of Ghazni and wrote a book "Tahquiq-I-Hind".He travelled extensively and gave details about social,religious and politicl condition of India.

(ii)Ibna-Batuta-Ibna-batuta (1304-1369) who came to India during the regin of Mahammud –bin-Tughlaq.His work 'Rihala'throws light on the regin of the Tughluq ruler.

(iii)Ziya-ud-din-Barni- Ziya –ud-din-Barni was a muslim historian who lived during the times of Muhammad bin-Tughlaq and Firozshah Tughlaq.He wrote Tarih-i-Firoz-shahi and Fatwa-i-Jahangiri.

8.This was also the period when new religions were being introduced in the subcontinent.Merchants and migrants brought the teaching of Islam to India in the 7th century.

Apart from Islam,another religious tradition which came to India from west Asia was Sufism.

C.1.13th-18th century 2.Persian wheels spinning 3.Archieves 4.Zia-ud-din Barani
5.Quaran

D. 2----3-----1-----4

E.1.True 2.True 3.False 4.False

F.1.--- b

2-----d

3----e

4----c

5----a

CH-2-Emergence of New Dynasties

ANSWER

A.Choose the correct answer.

1.(a)-great lord of the region

2.(b)-814-78 A.D

3.(C)-Gopala

4.(d)-Ellora

5.(a)-Mahmud of Ghazni

6. ©-Prithvirajraso

7. ©-assembly of merchants

B.1.Samanta was a title and position used by the army people of kings in India.It was during the seventh century that the kings acknowledged the big landlords as their subordinates or samantas.These samantas were expected to bring gifts and provide military support to their kings.In due course they gained power and wealth.

2.Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta.His capital was based in Gulbarga region of Karnataka.

Inscriptions and records shows that he was also known by the name Dantivarman and he defeated the mighty Chalukyas ,who ruled the southern and central India .Later on,he defeated the kings of Late ,Malwa,Kalinga etc.to consolidate and establish his kingdom

3.The parties involved in the "tripartite struggle"were the rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara,Rastrakuta and pala dynasties who fought for the control over Kanauj.Because there were three parties in his long drawn conflict,historians often describe it as the "tripartite struggle".

4.Mohammed Ghazini and Muhammad Ghori attacked in India to plunder and they attacked Ibdia to conquer the kingdom 's India.and these people were known for breaking idols of gold statues of gold from temples and India was famous for its wealth so they wanted to conquer the wealth of India.

Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad of Ghori are as follows.

Mahmud of Ghazni raided India 17 times ,between 1000-1027 AD.Most of his raids were against the important temples like Thaneshwar,Mathura,Kanauj and somnath temple.He carried away a huge wealth.

Muhammad Ghori –Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain in 1191 AD. In 1192 AD Muhammad Ghori returned to challenge Prithviraj at the second battle of Tarain. He attacked Rajput army and defeated them.

5. Delhi and Ajmer were the two cities under control of the Chauhans.

6. Cholas built the town of Tanjavur and a temple of Goddess Nishum bhasudini temple of Tanjavur and Gangai konda cholapuram built by Rajraja and Rajendra I. Temples were given grants of land by the rulers and other. The Rajrajeshvara temple was built by Rajraja I.

Under Cholas, bronze statues were made using the 'lost wax' technique like statue of dancing shiva. (Natraj).

7. Under the Cholas more and more land were brought under the cultivation. The river kaveri deposits fertile soil and water which are used for cultivation. They also built tanks and dug wells. Revenue was derived from land and collected in cash or kind. The share of the state was fixed at 1/3 of the produce.

8. To become a member of Sabha of chola empire, the following pre-requisites were required-

i) The member had to be a revenue paying landowner.

ii) He should be between 30-70 years of age.

iii) He should have possessed his own house.

iv) He must have possessed knowledge of the Vedas.

v) He must have been honest and well-versed in administrative matters.

C. 1. Ruler 2. Bengal 3. Gopala 4. Western 5. Tanjavur

D. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

E. 1. Tripartite struggle- The Tripartite struggle for control of northern India took place in the ninth century. The struggle was between the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire.

Towards the end of the successor of Nagabhata II, successfully attacked Kanauj and established control there. This was short-lived as he was soon after defeated by the Rastrakuta ruler, Govinda III. However the Rastrakutas also formed a matrimonial relationship with the Gangas and defeated the kingdom of vengi. By the end of the 9th century the power of the Rastrakutas started to decline along with the palas. This was seen as an ideal opportunity by the feudal king Taila II who defeated the Rastrakuta ruler and declared his kingdom there. This came to be known as the later Chalukya dynasty. Their kingdom included the states of Karnatak, Konkan and northern Godavari. By the end of the tripartite struggle, the Pratiharas emerged victorious and established themselves as the ruler of central India.

2. Administration under the Cholas- The Chola kings followed a highly efficient system of administration. The entire Tanjore district, part of Trichy, Pudukottai and south Arcot district formed the part of the Chola Madalam.

The Cholas had three major administrative divisions called central Government, Provincial Government and local Government. Tanjore was the capital of the Cholas. The efficient chola administrative system has been well appreciated by many historians and rulers. The king was the head of the administration. The chola kings and queens were considered as representatives of God. The chola royal family followed the principle that eldest son should succeed the king to the Chola throne.