



6th Std Social Science Notes

TnpSC Syllabus Lessons



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6th Social Science Lesson 1 Notes in English

1. What is History?

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

2. **History** is the study of past events in chronological order.

3. **Where does the word history derive from?**

The term history has been derived from the Greek word "Istoria" which means '**learning by enquiry**'.

4. **What are called Rock Paintings?**

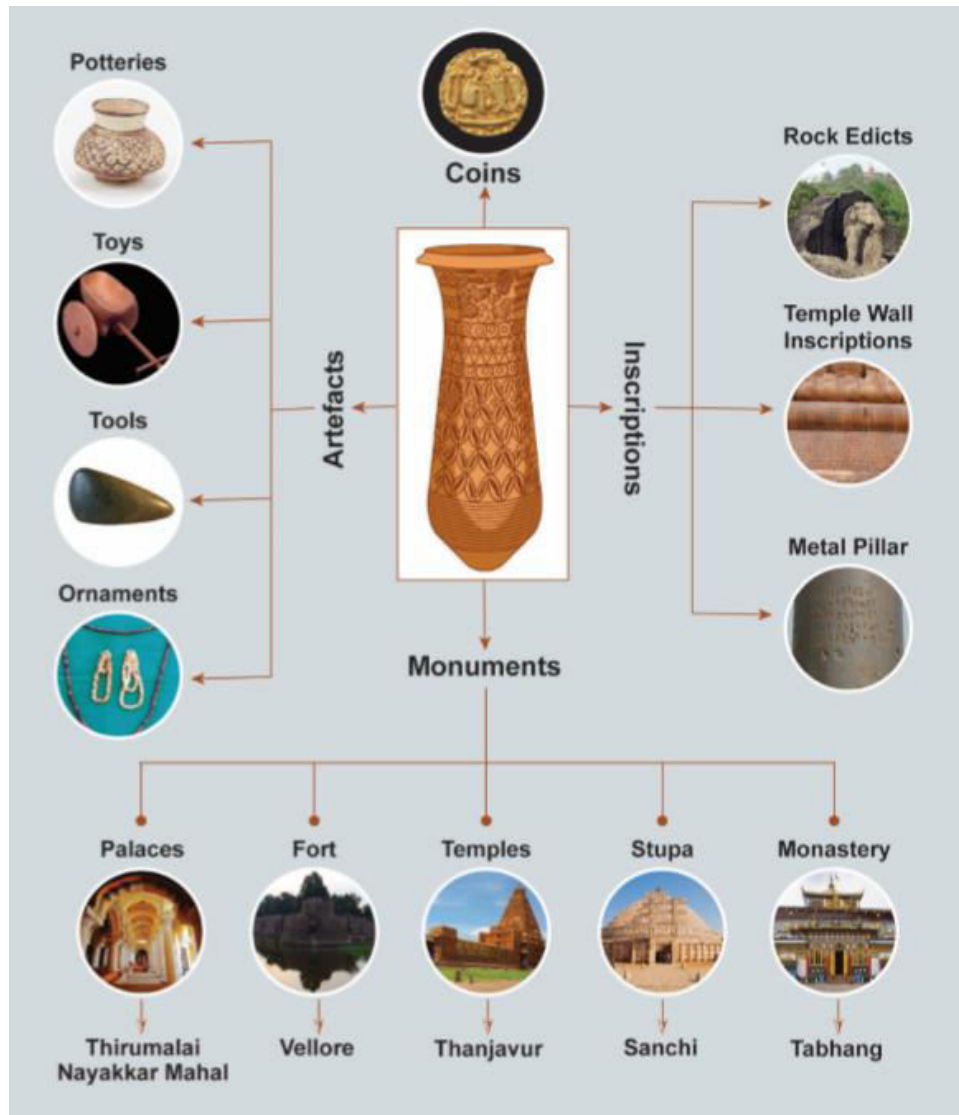
In ancient period, the people lived in caves, used to draw paintings in rocks called Rock Painting. They might have wished to record their activities through these paintings.

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

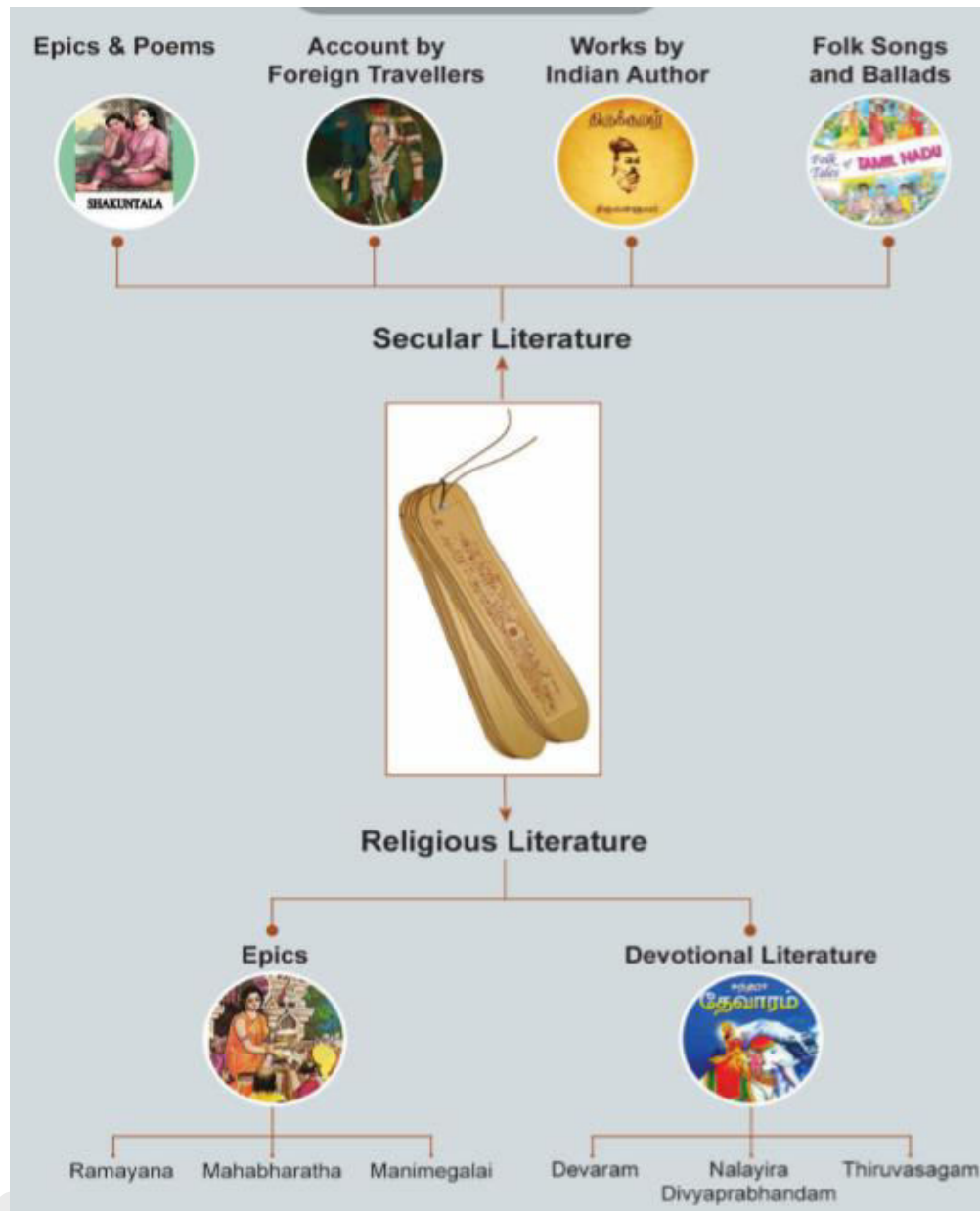
6. **What is Pre Historic Period?**

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

7. **Illustrate the Archeological sources of India?**



8. Illustrate the literary sources of India?



9. What does the word Dhamma mean?

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

10. Dharma Chakra with 24 spokes in our national flag was taken from **Saranath Pillar of Ashoka**.

11. Do you know what proto history is?

The period for which records in writing are available but not yet deciphered is called **proto history**.

12. Which animal was used for domestication?

They started domesticating **dogs** for their protection and hunting activities.

13. During whose period does Buddhism spread to Asia?

The most famous ruler of ancient India was Emperor **Ashoka**. It was during his period that Buddhism spread to different parts of Asia.

14. Who embraced Buddhism and then devoted his life to spread the message of peace and dharma?

Ashoka

15. Who was the first to build hospitals for Animals?

Ashoka

16. Who provide material evidence for the greatness of Ashoka?

The material evidence provided by **William Jones, James Prinsep and Alexander Cunningham** revealed the greatness of Emperor Ashoka.

17. Which Book provided the comprehensive account of Ashoka?

Based on these accounts, Charles Allen wrote a book titled "**The Search for the India's Lost Emperor**", which provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka.

18. Which Inscriptions provide the greatness of Ashoka?

The inscriptions observed on the rocks, Sanchi Stupa and Saranath Pillar and helped to understand the greatness of Ashoka to the world.

19. Some Major Indian Excavation Sites:

1. Paleolithic: Athirambakkam, Hunasagi - Valley, Bimbetka.

2. Neolithic: Mehrgarh, Burzahom, Koldihwa, Mahgara, Chirand, Daojali Hading, Brahmagiri, Paiyampalli

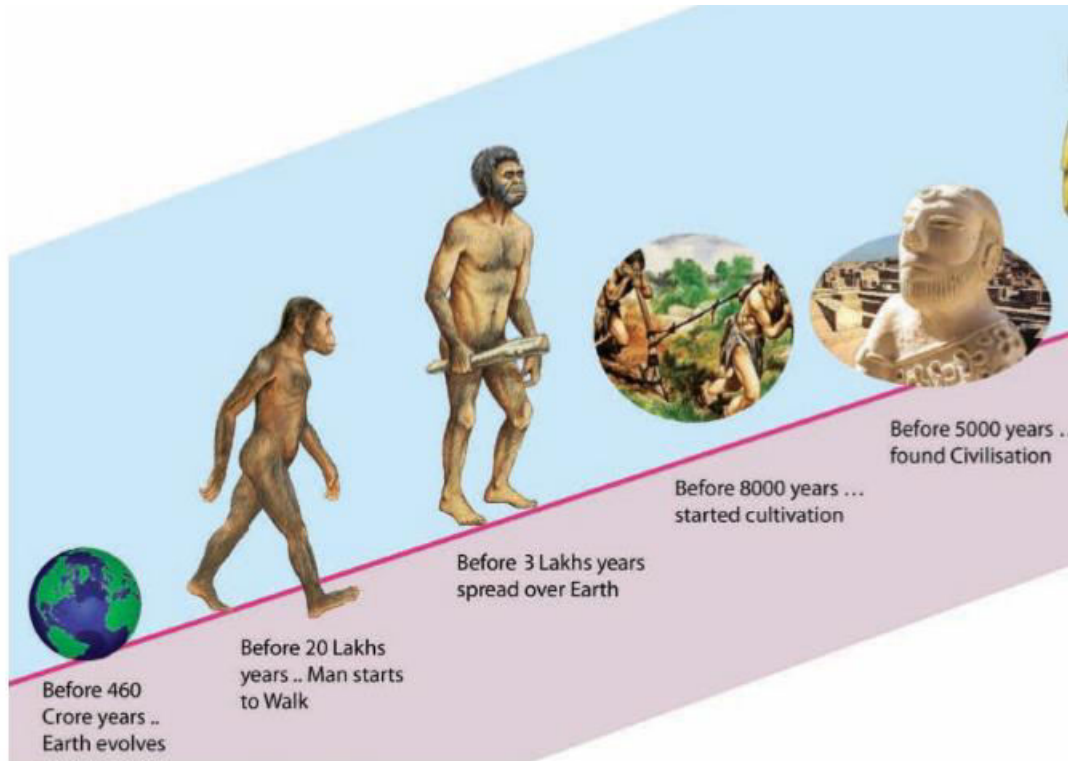
3. Iron Age: Hallur

4. Bronze Age: Adichanallur, Lothal.

6th Social Science Lesson 2 Notes in English

2. Human Evolution

1. Show the various stages of Human Evolution:



After this the Modern Man evolved.

2. The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of **archaeology and anthropology**.

3. During 1850 describe the life of people?

There were no buses or cycles. Carts pulled by mules and bullocks were seen on the roads. Horse-drawn cart was a rare occurrence.

4. 8,000 years back People were engaged in raising crops and livestock.

5. Explain the condition people in 18,000 years ago:

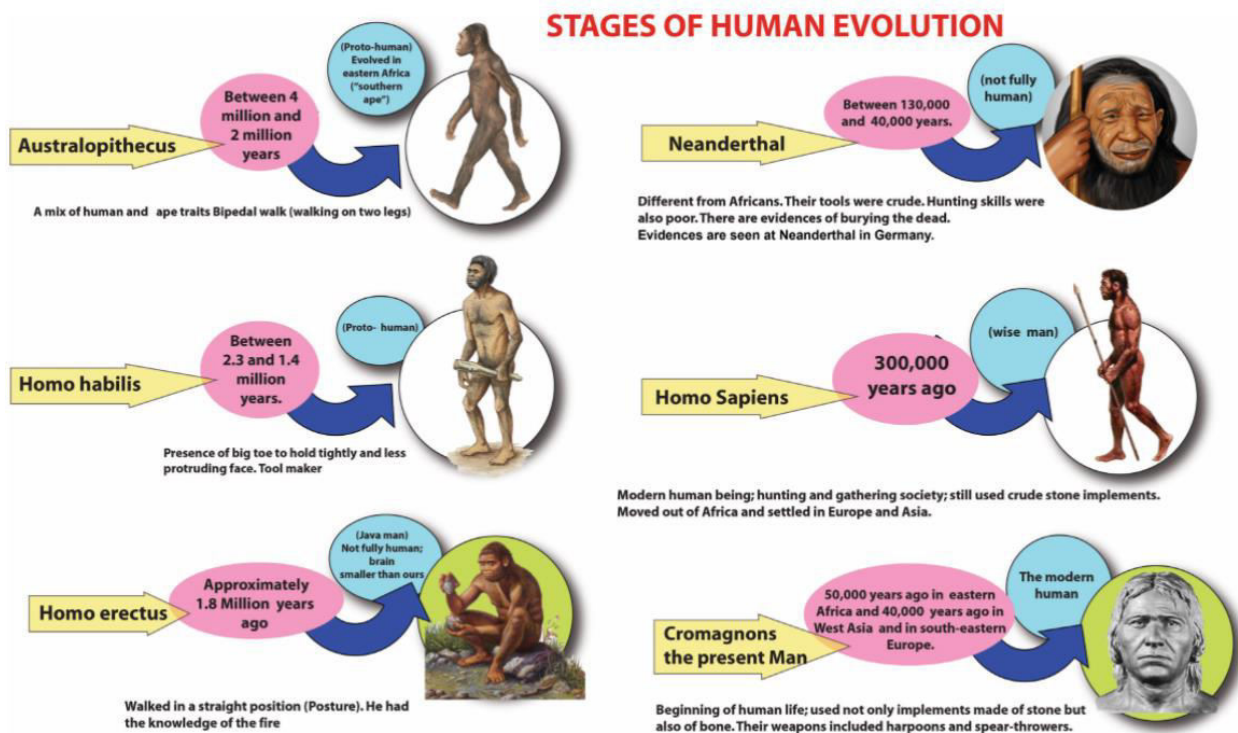
The humans were living in caves. They were using tools made of stones and bones for hunting.

6. Where did the Anthropologists found the foot prints of humans?

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

7. Define Archaeology:

Archaeology is the study of pre historic humans remained materials used by pre historic humans. Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.

8. Show the stages of Evolution of Humans in detail:**9. List the Evolution of Humans in Order:**

1. Australopithecus
2. Homo habilis
3. Homo erectus
4. Neanderthal
5. Homo Sapiens
6. Cromagnons (Present Man)

10. Define Anthropology:

Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history. The word anthropology is derived from two Greek words: anthropos meaning "man" or "human"; and logos, meaning "thought" or

"reason." Anthropologists attempt, by investigating the whole range of human development and behavior, to achieve a total description of cultural and social phenomena.

11. Define Cromagnons:

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

12. How Radio carbon dating is used?

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

13. Various ancient people and their Habitat:

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

14. Define Human Evolution:

Human evolution means the process through which the humankind changes and develops towards an advanced stage of life. See how the modern human has evolved.

15. How different Races are formed?

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

16. How the ancient people Hunted their food?

You will be surprised to know that millions of years ago, our ancestors led a nomadic life. They lived in groups in a cave or a mountain range. Each group consisted of 30 to 40 people. They kept

on moving in search of food. They hunted pig, deer, bison, rhino, elephant and bear for food. They also scavenged the animals killed by other wild animals like tiger. They learnt the art of fishing.

17. How the old people Gathered their foods?

They collected honey from beehives, plucked fruits from the trees and dug out tubers from the ground. They also collected grains from the forest. Once the food resource got exhausted in one area, they moved to another place in search of food. They wore hides of animals and barks of trees and leaves for protecting their bodies during winter. So humans began hunting to satisfy their need for food.

18. Mention the Various Hunting Methods?

1. Go as a group and hunt the prey.
2. Dig a pit and trap the animals and hunt.

19. Define the Art of Flaking?

Keeping a stone in the bottom and sharpening it with another stone.

To make a stone tool, two stones were taken. One was used as a hammer to sharpen the other for removing flakes.

20. Why Humans used Sharpened weapons?

Hunting was the main occupation of humans in the past. It was difficult for humans to kill a big animal with a stick or a stone. So they decided to use sharpened weapons.

21. Which is the best stone to make weapons?

The best stone for the making weapons was **chikki – mukki kal (flint)**. It is known for its strength and durability. Humans spent many hours in search of a flint stone. They made sharp weapons and tools with the help of the stones and fitted them with wood to grip them. Humans created tools like axes with big stones.

22. Why were axes made?

The axes were made to cut trees, remove barks, dig pits, hunt animals and remove the skin of animals.

23. Humans discovered the use of fire.

24. Even today in the villages of Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu, people have the habit of making fire without use of match box.

25. Name the foremost Scientific invention of Human and explain it in detail?

The invention of wheel by humans is considered to be the foremost invention. When humans saw the stones rolling down from the mountains, probably they would have got the idea of making the wheel.

26. How Pot is made by Humans?

Humans learned to make pot with clay. The invention of wheel made pot making easier, and the pots made were burnt to make it stronger. They decorated pots with lot of colours. The colour dyes were made from the extracts of roots, leaves or barks. These natural dyes were used in rock paintings.

27. How the ancient people expressed their feelings?

In fact, it is the first art of humanity. Before the use of language, humans expressed their feelings through actions and also recorded it in rock paintings. The rock paintings give some information about the past. Approximately there are 750 caves, in which 500 caves have paintings. There are many more undiscovered caves. The rock paintings depict hunting pictures of the male and the female, dancing pictures and pictures of children playing.

28. Why people look for fruits and Vegetables?

There were many dangers involved in hunting. Due to large-scale hunting in the mountain areas and in the forests, many animals became extinct. Non availability of meat forced the humans to look for fruits and vegetables for food.

29. How the ancient people learned the art of Agriculture?

By observation and logic, they learn that:

A plant grows from a single seed and yields lots of fruits and vegetables.

Seeds that fall in the river beds sprout easily.

Plants grow faster in water fed areas.

Alluvial soil is more suitable for plant growth than any other.

With the above knowledge they gained, they realised that with proper sowing and nurturing, they could increase the number of plants more than the ones that grew naturally. Thus agriculture and farming came into existence. They domesticated the animals and used them in their farming.

30. Mention the places where Pre Historic Art places are found in Tamil Nadu:

- Keelvalai -Villupuram

- Usilampatti - Madurai
- Kumuthipathi - Coimbatore
- Mavadaippu - Coimbatore
- Porivarai cave-karikaiyur Nilgris

31. Breeding of animals now became an important part of their life. Oxen were used for ploughing. Oxen made the practice of agriculture easier.

32. The invention of plough helped the farming practices. Farming started with the clearing of land and burning the left-over shrubs.

33. Which land area is suitable for agriculture?

By their experience, they understood that land close to the river side was suitable for farming. So they decided to stay there permanently.

34. How domestication occurred in earlier period?

Humans thought of ways to better their skills at hunting. They found out that the dogs could sniff other animals and chase them away. So humans found them useful for hunting. Thus dogs became the first animal to be domesticated by humans. Following the dogs, they started domesticating hen, goat and cow.

35. What is Barter System?

During this period, they have not only learnt agriculture, but slowly developed skills of handicraft. Permanent settlement in a place increased the yield of crops. Now they had grains in excess of what they consumed. The surplus grains were exchanged with other groups for the other things they were in need of. This is called the barter system. Thus trade and commerce developed and towns and cities emerged.

6th Social Science Lesson 3 Notes in English

3. Indus Civilisation

1. Various Civilisation of the World:

- Mesopotomia - 3500-2000 BCE
- Indus valley - 3300-1900 BCE
- Egyptian - 3100-1100 BCE
- Chinese - 1700-1122 BCE

2. How Civilisation developed?

Initially, people lived in groups. Then they formed communities out of these groups. Then evolved the societies which in due course become civilisations.

3. Why did people settle near rivers?

People preferred to settle near the rivers for the reasons given below.

1. The soil is fertile.
2. Fresh water is available for drinking, watering livestock and irrigation.
3. Easy movement of people and goods is possible.

4. How and by whom was Harappa discovered?

The ruins of Harappa were first described by the British East India Company soldier and explorer Charles Masson in his book. When he visited the North-West Frontier Province which is now in Pakistan, he came across some mysterious brick mounds. He wrote that he saw a "ruined brick castle with very high walls and towers built on a hill".

5. In which year the Bricks from Harappa was taken?

In 1856 when engineers laid a railway line connecting Lahore to Karachi, they discovered more burnt bricks. Without understanding their significance, they used the bricks for laying the rail road.

6. When was excavation begun in Indus Valley?

In the 1920s archaeologists began to excavate the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. They unearthed the remains of these long-forgotten cities.

7. Who was the first to discover Harappa?

In 1924 the Director General of ASI, Sir John Marshall, found many common features between Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. He concluded that they were part of a large civilisation.

8. Why Harappa was older than Mohenjodaro?

Some slight differences are found in the earthenwares of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. This made the researchers conclude that Harappa was older than Mohenjo-Daro.

9. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was started in **1861 with Alexander Cunningham** as Surveyor. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi.

10. How do archaeologists explore a lost city?

- Archaeologists study the physical objects such as bricks, stones or bits of broken pottery (sherds) to ascertain the location of the city and time that it belong to.
- They search the ancient literary sources for references about the place.
- They look at aerial photographs of the excavation sites or cities to understand the topography.
- To see under the ground, they may use a magnetic scanner
- The presence and absence of archeological remains can be detected by RADAR and Remote Sensing Methods.

11. Major Sites within in India.

Sites in Indian borders

Archaeologists found major Harappan sites within Indian borders.



12. Time Span of Indus Civilisation:

- **Geographical range:** South Asia
- **Period:** Bronze Age
- **Time:** 3300 to 1900 BCE (determined using the radiocarbon dating method)
- **Area:** 13 lakh sq.km
- **Cities:** 6 big cities
- **Villages:** More than 200

13. Features of Urban Civilisation:

Harappan civilisation is said to be urban because of the following reasons.

- Well-conceived town planning
- Astonishing masonry and architecture
- Priority for hygiene and public health

- Standardised weights and measures
- Solid agricultural and artisanal base

14. Features of Harappan Civilisation:

Town planning is a unique feature of the Indus Civilisation. The Harappan city had two planned areas.

15. Define Mehrgarh:

Mehrgarh is a Neolithic site. It is located near the Bolan Basin of Balochistan in Pakistan. It is one of the earliest sites known. It shows evidence of farming and herding done by man in very early times. Archaeological evidence suggests that Neolithic culture existed in Mehrgarh as early as 7000 BCE.

16. Show the Planned areas of Harappa:



17. Why burnt bricks are used in construction?

They are strong, hard, durable, resistant to fire and will not dissolve in water or rain.

18. Bronze Age It is a historical period characterised by the use of articles **made of bronze**

19. How the streets are arranged?

The streets are observed to have a grid pattern. They were straight running from north to south and east to west and intersected each other at right angles. The roads were wide with rounded corners.

20. Explain the house pattern in Indus valley?

Houses were built on both sides of the street. The houses were either one or two storeys. Most of the houses had many rooms, a courtyard and a well. Each house had toilets and bathrooms. The houses were built using baked bricks and mortar. Sun-dried bricks were also used. Most of the bricks were of uniform size. Roofs were flat. There is no conclusive evidence of the presence of palaces or places of worship.

21. Explain the Drainage system in Indus Valley:

Many of these cities had covered drains. The drains were covered with slabs or bricks. Each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow. $\frac{3}{4}$ Holes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drains.

22. Describe the Structure of Great Bath:

- The great bath was a large, rectangular tank in a courtyard.
- It may be the earliest example of a water-proof structure.
- The bath was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water-tight using layers of natural bitumen.
- There were steps on the north and south leading into the tank. There were rooms on three sides.
- Water was drawn from the well located in the courtyard and drained out after use.

23. A granary with walls made of mud bricks, which are still in a good condition, has been discovered in Rakhigarhi, a village in Haryana, belonging to **Mature Harappan Phase**.

24. The Assembly Hall was another huge public building at Mohenjo-Daro. It was a multi-pillared hall (20 pillars in 4 rows to support the roof).

25. Explain Trade and Transport

Harappans were great traders. Standardised weights and measures were used by them. They used sticks with marks to measure length.

26. Trade Relationship with other Countries:

There is evidence for extensive maritime trade with Mesopotamia. Indus Seals have been found as far as Mesopotamia (Sumer) which are modern-day Iraq, Kuwait and parts of Syria.

King Naram-Sin of Akkadian Empire (Sumerian) has written about buying jewellery from the land of Melukha (a region of the Indus Valley).

Cylindrical seals similar to those found in Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia have also been found in the Indus area. This shows the trade links between these two areas.

27. **Dockyard at Lothal:** Lothal is situated on the banks of a tributary of Sabarmati river in Gujarat.

28. Describe the leader in Mohenjodaro

- A sculpture of a seated male has been unearthed in a building, with a head band on the forehead and a smaller ornament on the right upper arm.
- His hair is carefully combed, and beard finely trimmed.
- Two holes beneath the ears suggest that the head ornament might have been attached till the ear.
- The left shoulder is covered with a shawl-like garment decorated with designs of flowers and rings.
- This shawl pattern is used by people even today in those areas.

29. Technology Innovation in Indus Valley:

Indus people had developed a system of standardised weights and measures. Ivory scale found in Lothal in Gujarat is 1704mm (the smallest division ever recorded on a scale of other contemporary civilisations).

30. The word 'civilisation' comes from the ancient Latin word **civis**, which means 'city'.

31. What did John Marshall told about Dancing Girl Statue:

"When I first saw them I found it difficult to believe that they were pre-historic modeling. Such as this was unknown in the ancient worlds up to the age of Greece. I thought that these figures had found their way into levels some 3000 years old to which they properly belonged".

32. Define KVT Complex:

- KVT Complex (Korkai-Vanji-Thondi) spread over Afghanistan and Pakistan has many places, names of those were mentioned in sangam literature.
- Korkai, Vanji, Tondi, Matrai, Urai and Kudalgarh are the names of places in Pakistan.
- Gurkay and Pumpuhar in Afghanistan are related to the cities and ports mentioned in the Sangam Age.
- The names of the rivers Kawri and Poruns in Afghanistan and the rivers Kaweri Wala and Phornai in Pakistan also occur in the Sangam literature.

33. Who Governed them?

Historians believe that there existed a central authority that controlled planning of towns and overseas trade, maintenance of drainage and peace in the city.

34. What was their Occupation?

The main occupation of the Indus Civilisation people is not known. However, agriculture, handicrafts, pottery making, jewellery making, weaving, carpentry and trading were practiced.

There were merchants, traders and artisans. Rearing of cattle was another occupation. People of those times knew how to use the potter's wheel. they reared domesticated animals.

35. What Pottery was used by them?

Pottery was practiced using the potter's wheel. It was well fired. Potteries were red in colour with beautiful designs in black. The broken pieces of pottery have animal figures and geometric designs on it.

36. What were their Religious Belief?

We don't have any evidence pointing to specific deities or their religious practices. There might have been worship of Mother Goddess (which symbolized fertility), which is concluded based upon the excavation of several female figurines.

37. Archaeological site at Mohenjo-Daro has been declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

38. Radiocarbon Dating Method: A Standard Tool for Archaeologists Also known as C14 method, the radiocarbon method uses the radioactive isotope of carbon called carbon14 to determine the age of an object.

39. The earliest form of writing was developed by **Sumerians**.

40. What happened to Harappans?

By 1900 BCE, the Harappan culture had started declining. It is assumed that the civilisation met with

- repeated floods
- ecological changes
- invasions
- natural calamity
- climatic changes
- deforestation
- an epidemic

41. What were the Toys used by them?

Toys like carts, cows with movable heads and limbs, clay balls, tiny doll, a small clay monkey, terracotta squirrels eating a nut, clay dogs and male dancer have been found. They made various types of toys using terracotta, which show that they enjoyed playing.

42. What are Inscriptions?

Inscriptions (written in a script of those times) can provide us information about customs, practices and other aspects of any place or time. So far, the Indus script has not been deciphered. Therefore, we must look for other clues to know about the Indus people and their lifestyle

43. **Iron** was **unknown** to people of Indus.

44. Indus people used the red quartz stone called **Carnelian** to design jewellery.

45. Copper was the first metal discovered and used by **humans**.

46. What are Apparel?

Cotton fabrics were in common use. Clay spindles unearthed suggest that yarn was spun. Wool was also used.

47. What are the Ornaments used by them?

Ornaments were popular among men and women. They adorned themselves with necklaces, armlets, bangles, finger rings, ear studs and anklets. The ornaments were made of gold, silver, ivory, shell, copper, terracotta and precious stones.

48. Love and peace of Indus Valley:

Settlements were built on giant platforms and elevated grounds. The Indus Civilisation seems to have been a peaceful one. Few weapons were found and there is no evidence of an army. They displayed their status with garments and precious jewellery. They had an advanced civic sense.

6th Social Science Lesson 4 Notes in English

4. Ancient Cities of Tamilagam

1. Show the Ancient cities and Ports of Tamil Nadu:



2. **Mesopotamian civilisation** is the earliest civilisation in the world. It is 6500 years old.

3. Famous towns in Tamilagam:

Daro in ancient India, there were famous towns in ancient Tamilagam too. Madurai, Kanchi and Poompuhar are prominent among them. Tamil literature, accounts of foreign travellers and archaeological finds provide us information about the ancient towns of Tamilagam.

4. Explain the city of Poompuhar:

Poompuhar is one of the oldest towns in ancient Tamilagam. This is the place where well known characters of Silapathikaram, Kovalan and Kannagi lived. It was also a port town along the Bay of Bengal. The ports were established for facilitating maritime trade.

5. Which was the present day coastal town near Poompuhar?

Poompuhar is one such historic port that emerged in the wake of increasing maritime trade. It is a coastal town near the present-day Mayiladuthurai and is located where the river Cauvery drains into the sea.

6. Explain about the Importance of Poompuhar Port?

Poompuhar was also known by names such as Puhar and Kaveripoompattinam. It served as the port of the early Chola kingdom. One of the popular Sangam Literature, Pattinappaalai and Tamil epics, Silappathikaram and Manimegalai, have references to the brisk sea-borne trade that took place in the port city, Puhar.

7. How Silappathikaram related to Poompuhar?

Silappathikaram, in particular, speaks about the greatness of Poompuhar. The lead female character of Silappathikaram is Kannagi. Her father is Maanaigan. Sea traders are known by the name Maanaigan. The male character Kovalan's father is Maasathuvan. Maasathuvan means a big trader. It is clear from the text that Poompuhar was a place where big traders and sea traders had settled down.

8. Explain the Role of Foreign Merchants in Poompuhar:

Numerous merchants from foreign countries such as Greece and Rome landed at Poompuhar. Due to busy and continuous trade, many of them stayed on indefinitely in Poompuhar. There are evidences of foreigner settlements in the town.

9. Explain the way of Communication of Poompuhar people with Foreigners:

People speaking many languages inhabited Poompuhar in its glorious days. As loading and unloading of ships took some months, the foreign traders began to interact with the local people during that period. This enabled the natives to learn foreign languages for communication. Similarly, the foreigners also learnt Tamil to communicate with the natives. This contact facilitated not only exchange of goods but also languages and ideas resulting in cultural blending.

10. Explain the Qualities of traders of Poompuhar:

The traders of Poompuhar were known for their honesty and integrity. They sold goods at legitimate prices. Pattinappaalai states that "selling any commodity at a higher price was considered bad".

11. Who was the Author of Pattinappaalai?

The author of Pattinappaalai, Kadiyalur Uruttirangannanar, belonged to 2nd century BCE. This is indicative of Puhar's antiquity.

12. Various Articles and their trading centres of Puhar People:

- Horses were imported by sea.
- Pepper was procured through the land route.
- Gold that came from Vadamalai was polished and exported to the overseas countries.
- Sandal from Western Ghats, pearls from southern sea, corals from eastern sea and food items from Eelam were imported.
- Poompuhar had been built differently from other towns.

13. Explain the settlement of Puhar people:

Each social group had a separate settlement. Streets were broad and straight, dotted with well-designed houses. There was also a dockyard. We can learn about the life of the people of Puhar by reading Pattinappaalai and "Puhar Kandam" of Silappathikaram.

14. Explain port of Puhar:

Puhar was a busy port upto 200 CE. It might have been either washed away by sea or destroyed by big shore waves. The remains of that destruction can still be seen in the present Poompuhar town.

15. Explain about the quote Thoonga Nagaram:

- Madurai had Naalangadi and Allangadi.
- Naalangadi – Day Market.
- Allangadi – Evening Market.
- Madurai is known as Thoonga Nagaram (the city that never sleeps). Madurai was a safe place where women purchased things from Allangadi without any fear.

16. Explain about the city of Madurai:

- Madurai has been one of the oldest cities in India.
- Its antiquity can be understood from the sobriquet "Sangam Valartha Nagaram" it has earned.
- Pandyas, the Cholas and later the Kalabras ruled Madurai in the ancient period
- During medieval times, later Cholas and later Pandyas followed by the Nayaks ruled this historic town. This has resulted in cultural blending.

17. What were the evidence of Trade in Madurai?

Trade flourished and evidence for this has been unearthed in archaeological excavation done in Keezhadi near Madurai. Madurai is proudly associated with tamil sangam (academies), which worked for the promotion of Tamil language.

18. How Many poets were Associated in Last Sangam?

Forty-nine poets were associated with the last Sangam.

19. Various Articles and their trading centres of Madurai People :

- Ahil, fragrant wood, was brought from Port Thondi to Madurai.
- King Solomon of ancient Israel imported pearls from Uvari near the Pandyan port, Korkai.
- A mint of Roman coins was present at Madurai.
- The coins of other countries were also minted at Madurai, which is a proof for the glory of Madurai.

20. Who were the Authors explained the Importance of Madurai?

The fame of Madurai is attested by the accounts of the Greek historian Megasthenes. Chanakya, Chandragupta's minister, makes a mention of Madurai in his book, Arthashastra.

21. Explain the Town Planning of Madurai?

In the moat around the town, tunnels had been constructed in such a way that even elephants could comfortably enter.

22. Explain Kanchi as the Place of Schools:

A place of learning is called school. Several schools were established in great numbers for the first time in Kancheepuram. Jains studied in Jainapalli, and Buddhists studied in Viharas.

23. Various travellers and their view on Kanchi:

- The greatness of Kanchi as an educational centre can be understood from the fact that the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang who studied at Nalanda University visited Kanchi 'Kadigai' to pursue his further studies.
- Poet Kalidasa says, "Kanchi is the best of the towns".
- Tamil poet saint Thirunavukarasar praises Kanchi as "Kalviyil Karaiillatha Kanchi".
- Hieun Tsang remarked that Kanchi can be counted as one among the seven sacred places like Budh Gaya and Sanchi.

24. Illustrate the Importance of Kanchi:

Kanchi is the oldest town in Thondai Nadu. Scholars like Dharmabalar, Jothibalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar were born in Kanchi. Kanchi is also known as the temple town.

25. Which Pallava King Built the Kailasanathar Temple at Kanchi?

The famous temple of great architectural beauty, Kailasanathar temple, was built by later Pallava king Rajasimha at Kanchi. During the Pallava period, a large number of cave temples were built.

26. Which Monk spent her last part of life in Kanchi?

The Buddhist monk Manimegalai spent the last part of her life at Kanchi speaks highly of that town.

27. Explain the Water Management skills of Kanchi?

- Water management played an important role in the agrarian society of those times. Hundreds of lakes were created for storing water around the town of Kanchi.
- These lakes were well connected with canals. During the later period, Kanchi came to be known as the district of lakes.
- Water management skills of the ancient Tamils can be understood from the construction of Kallanai in the Chola country and the lakes and canals in Kanchi.

28. Various other ancient cities of Tamilagam:

Apart from Poompuhar, Madurai and Kanchi, there were other towns too in ancient Tamilagam. Korkai, Vanchi, Thondi, Uraiyur, Musiri, Karuvur, Mamallapuram, Thanjai, Thagadoor and Kaayal are some of them. By conducting archaeological research, more information can be gathered about these places.

29. Others Importance of Three ancient towns of Tamilagam:

- Poompuhar was a port.
- Madurai was a trading town.
- Kanchi was an educational centre.

30. Tamil sayings represent the uniqueness of each ancient Tamil kingdom

- Chola Nadu - sorudaithu (rice in abundance).
- Pandya Nadu - muthudaithu (pearls in abundance).
- Chera Nadu - vezhamudaithu (elephants in abundance).
- Thondai Nadu - Saandrorudaithu (scholars in abundance)

31. Chera Nadu - Comprised Malayalam-speaking regions and Tamil districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Karur, Kanniyakumari and Some parts of present Kerala.

32. Chola Nadu - Present-day Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagai, Trichy and Pudukkottai districts.

33. Pandya Nadu - Erstwhile composite Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Thuthukkudi and Tirunelveli districts

34. Thondai Nadu - Present-day Kancheepuram, Dharmapuri, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and northern parts of Villupuram districts.

6th Social Science Lesson 5 Notes in English

5. The Universe and the Solar System

1. Define Big Bang:

Numerous stars and celestial bodies came into existence by a massive explosion called Big Bang.

2. Define Universe:

These celestial bodies together are called The Universe. It is also referred to as the Cosmos. The stars that you see are so far away that they appear to be small, but they are really huge in size. Universe came into existence after the Big Bang explosion that took place about 15 billion years ago. The universe consists of billions of galaxies, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, meteoroids and natural satellites.

3. Define Cosmology:

The study of the Universe is called Cosmology. The term Cosmos is derived from the Greek word 'Kosmos'.

4. Define Light Year:

A Light year is the unit used to measure the distance between the celestial bodies.

5. What is Galaxy?

It is a huge cluster of stars which are held together by gravitational force. Most of the galaxies are scattered in space, but some remain in groups.

6. When was Milky way Galaxy Formed?

The Milky Way Galaxy was formed about 5 billion years after the Big Bang explosion. Our solar system is a part of the Milky Way galaxy. Andromeda galaxy is the nearest to the Earth apart from the 'Magellanic Clouds' galaxy.

7. What is Solar System?

The word 'solar' is derived from the Roman word 'sol', which means 'Sun God'. The solar system is believed to have formed about 4.5 billion years ago.

8. A light-year is the distance traversed by light in a year at a velocity of **300,000 km per second**. Sound travels at a speed of **330 m per second**.

9. Explain the Nature of The Sun:

The Sun is at the centre of the solar system. Each member of the solar system revolves around the Sun. The Sun is so huge that it accounts for 99.8 percent of the entire mass of the solar system. The Sun is made up of extremely hot gases like Hydrogen and Helium.

10. The Sun is a star, Explain.

It is self-luminous so it gives light on its own. The surface temperature of the Sun is about 6,000° C. It is the source of light and heat energy to the entire solar system. Sunlight takes about 8.3 minutes to reach the Earth.

11. 1.3 million Earths fit inside the Sun. Imagine how big the Sun is.

12. What are Planets ?

The word planet means wanderer. There are eight planets in the solar system. They are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. All the planets rotate anti-clockwise (from west to east) on their own axes except Venus and Uranus.

13. What is Orbit?

The elliptical path in which the planets move around the Sun is known as orbit. The eight planets revolve in their respective orbits because of the gravitational pull of the Sun. They do not move out of their paths or away from the solar system.

14. What are Inner and Outer Planets?

- The four planets nearer to the Sun are called Inner or Terrestrial Planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars). The inner planets are comparatively smaller in size and are composed of rocks. The surface of inner planets has mountains, volcanoes and craters.
- The last four planets are called as Outer Planets or Jovian Planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune). They are also called Gaseous Giants. An asteroid belt is found between Mars and Jupiter.

15. Define the Characteristics of Planet Mercury:

- Mercury is the smallest and closest planet to the Sun.
- It is named after the Roman deity 'Mercury', the messenger to the Gods.
- It is an airless and waterless planet. It does not have an atmosphere and so experiences extremes of temperature. It has no natural satellites.
- Mercury can be viewed in the morning and evening with naked eye.

16. Explain Venus:

Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is called Earth's twin, as it is almost the same size as the Earth.

17. Explain the orbit motion of venus:

It has the longest rotation period (243 days) among the planets in the Solar system. It rotates in the opposite direction to all other planets except Uranus. It has no natural satellites like Mercury.

18. Why the name Venus arise?

It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. It is often visible in the mornings and the evenings and so it is frequently called as the Morning Star and the Evening Star. After the Moon, it is the brightest natural object in the night sky.

19. The distance between the **Sun and the Earth is about 150 million kilometre**. A flight flying at a speed of 800 km per hour from the Earth would take 21 years to reach the Sun.

20. On 24th September, 2014 Mangalyan (Mars Orbiter Mission - MOM), launched by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), reached the orbit of Mars to analyze its atmosphere and topography. ISRO has now become the fourth space agency to reach Mars after the Soviet Space programme, NASA and the European Space Agency.

21. Explain our planet Earth:

The Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the fifth largest planet in the solar system. It is called '**blue planet**' or '**watery planet**' because three-fourth of the Earth is covered by water. The Earth is the only planet in the solar system which is not named after any Greek or Roman deity.

22. Explain the Characteristics of Earth:

It is the only planet known to support life. The polar diameter of the Earth is 12,714 km and the equatorial diameter is 12,756 km. The Earth revolves around the Sun at a speed of about 30 km per second. Life is possible on Earth because of the presence of land, air and water. The only natural satellite of the Earth is the Moon.

23. Explain Mars:

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second smallest planet in the solar system, after Mercury. It is named after the Roman God of war. It appears red in colour due to the presence of iron oxide on its surface. So, it is often described as The Red Planet.

24. Explain the characteristics of Mars:

It has a thin atmosphere. It also has polar ice caps like the Earth. Mars has two natural satellites namely Phobos and Deimos. Many orbiters and rovers have been launched to explore this planet.

25. Explain Jupiter:

Jupiter (the Largest Planet) Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest planet in the solar system. It is named after the king of the Roman gods. It is the third brightest object in the night sky, after moon and Venus. It is the fastest spinning planet in the solar system. It is called a gas giant planet.

26. Explain the characteristics and satellite of Jupiter:

Its atmosphere is made up of mostly Hydrogen and Helium like the Sun. It has the largest number of natural satellites. Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto are a few large satellites of Jupiter. Saturn (The Ringed planet)

27. What is Saturn?

Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest planet in the solar system, after Jupiter. It is named after the Roman god of agriculture. Saturn has many rings around it. These rings are huge and are mostly made up of ice, rocks and dust particles. Saturn has 62 natural satellites around it.

28. Explain Titan:

Titan, Saturn's largest moon, is the only satellite in the solar system that has clouds and dense atmosphere composed of nitrogen and methane. The specific gravity of Saturn is less than that of water.

29. Explain Uranus:

Uranus (The Somersaulting planet) Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. It was the first to be discovered with a telescope by the astronomer William Herschel in 1781. It appears green due to the presence of methane. It is named after the Greek god of the sky.

30. Explain the Characteristics of Uranus:

It rotates on its axis from east to west like Venus. Its axis is tilted so much that, it appears to orbit the Sun on its sides like a rolling ball. Uranus has 27 natural satellites, of which Titania is the largest.

31. Explain Neptune:

Neptune (The coldest Planet) Neptune is the eighth and the farthest planet from the Sun. There are strong winds in this planet. It is named after the Roman god of sea. Neptune has 14 natural satellites, the largest being Triton.

32. Why Neptune is the coldest Planet?

Because of its distance from the Sun, Neptune is one of the coldest planets in the solar system. The striking blue and white features of Neptune help to distinguish it from Uranus.

33. **Perihelion** is the Earth's closest position to the Sun. **Aphelion** is the farthest position of the Earth from the Sun.

34. The **Gulf of Mannar** Biosphere Reserve in the Indian Ocean covers an **area of 10,500 sq.km**.

35. Explain the Spheres of the Earth:

The Earth is the most suitable planet to support life. It has three major components that we call as the realms of the Earth- lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. The three components along with suitable climate make life possible on Earth. All living things exist in a narrow zone called the biosphere. Now let us have a close look at each of the spheres.

36. **Lithosphere** The word lithosphere is derived from the Greek word Lithos, which means rocky. The Lithosphere is the land on which we live. It is the solid outer layer of the Earth consisting of rocks and soils.

37. **Hydrosphere** The word Hydro means water in Greek. The hydrosphere consists of water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ice caps on mountains and water vapour in the atmosphere.

38. **Atmosphere** The word Atmo means air in Greek. Atmosphere is the envelope of air that surrounds the Earth. Different types of gases make up the atmosphere. The major gases are Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%). The other gases like Carbon dioxide, Hydrogen, Helium, Argon, and Ozone are present in meager amounts.

39. **Biosphere** The narrow belt of interaction among the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere, where life exists is known as Biosphere. Bio means life in Greek. It consists of distinct zones. Each zone has its own climate, plant and animal life. These zones are known as ecosystems.

40. The **Midnight Sun** is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the Sun remains overhead 24 hours a day.

41. **The velocity** of the Earth's rotation varies from 1670 km per hour at the equator to 845 km per hour at 60° N and S latitudes and zero at the poles.

42. Define Rotation:

It is the spinning movement of the Earth on its axis. The Earth rotates from west to east (anticlockwise) and takes 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.09 seconds to complete one rotation.

43. Define Revolution:

It is the movement of the Earth around the Sun on its elliptical path. **The Earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days for it to complete one revolution.**

44. What is Terminator Line?

The line which divides the surface of the Earth into a lighted half and a dark half is called the Terminator Line.

45. Define Leap Year:

The remaining quarter day is added once in every four years in the month of February. That is why February has 29 days once in four years. It is called a Leap Year.

46. What is Equinoxes?

- The Northern Hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun for six months from 21st March to 23rd September while the Southern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun.
- From Sep 23rd to March 21st the southern hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun and the northern hemisphere faces away from the Sun.
- The equator faces the Sun directly on 21 March and 23 September. These two days are called Equinoxes, during which the day and night are equal throughout the Earth.

47. Explain Summer and Winter Solstice:

- On 21st June, the Tropic of Cancer faces the Sun. This is known as Summer Solstice. It is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere and longest night (shortest day) in the Southern Hemisphere.
- On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn faces the Sun. It is called as Winter Solstice. It is the longest day in the Southern Hemisphere and longest night (shortest day) in the Northern Hemisphere.

48. ISRO launched India's first ever Moon mission, Chandrayaan - 1 in 2008.

49. What are dwarf Planets and Name them?

Dwarf planets are small celestial bodies found beyond the planet Neptune. They are extremely cold and dark. The five dwarf planets of the solar system are Pluto, Ceres, Eris, Makemake and Haumea.

50. Define Moon:

- Satellites are celestial objects, which revolve around the planets.
- The moon is the Earth's only satellite. It revolves around the Earth once in every 27 days and 8 hours.
- It takes about the same time for it to complete one rotation around its axis. It has no atmosphere.

- The surface of the moon is characterized by craters created by the impact of meteors. The distance between the moon and the Earth is about 3,84,400 km.
- The size of the moon is one-quarter of the Earth. The Moon is the only celestial body where humans have landed.

51. What are Asteroids?

Asteroids are small solid objects that move around the Sun. They are found as a belt between Mars and Jupiter. They are too small to be called as planets. They are also known as Planetoids or Minor Planets.

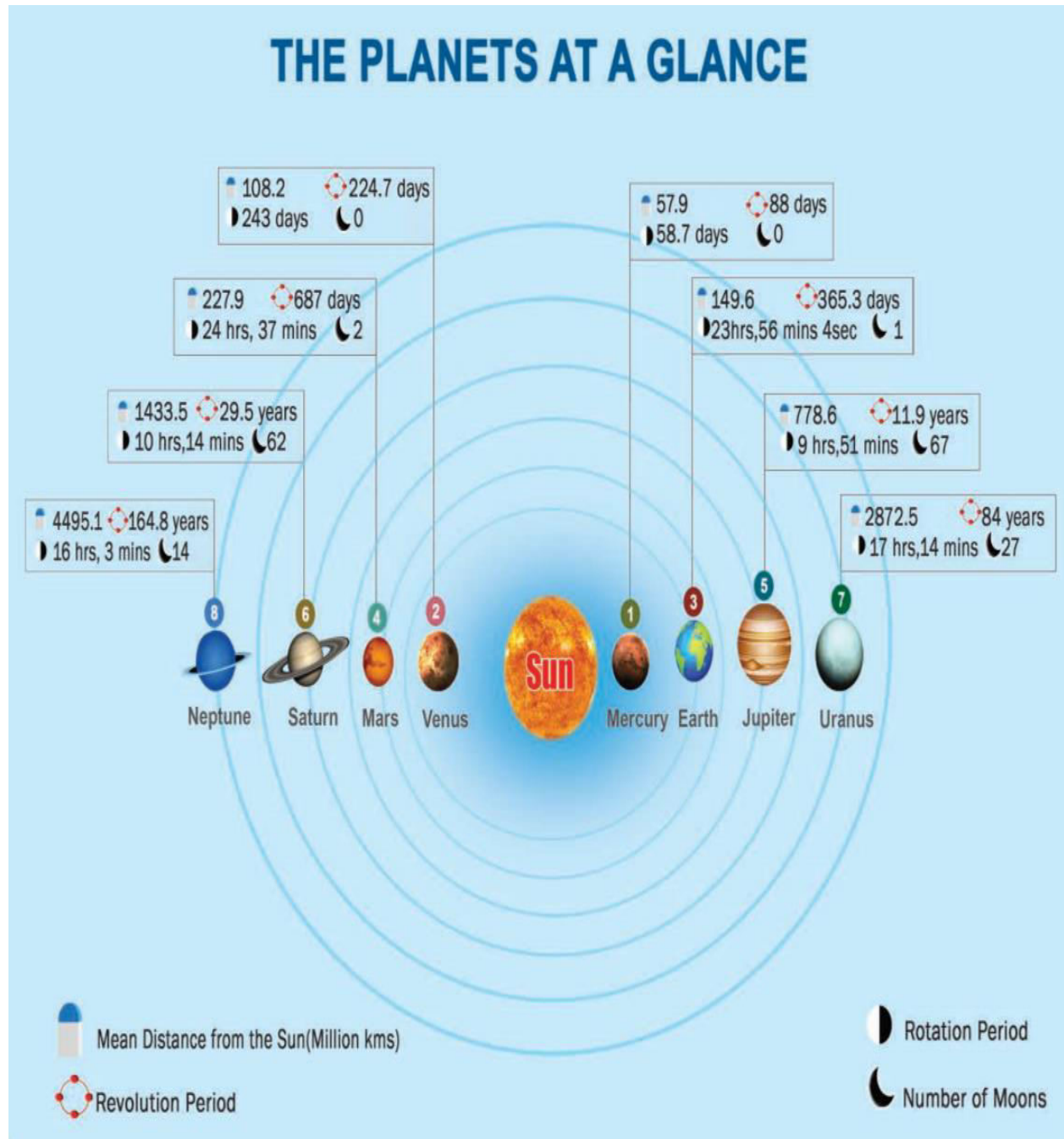
52. Define Comets:

A comet is a celestial object made up of a head and a tail. The head of a comet consists of solid particles held together by ice and the tail is made of gases. Halley's Comet is the most famous comet which comes close to the Earth every 76 years. It last appeared in 1986 and will next appear in 2061.

53. Define Meteors and Meteorites:

A meteor is a stone like or metallic body. When entering into the Earth's atmosphere, most of them burn. As they often appear as streaks of light in the sky, they are also known as Shooting Stars. Meteors which strike the Earth's surface are called meteorites.

54. Planets at a Glance:



6th Social Science Lesson 6 Notes in English

6. Land and Oceans

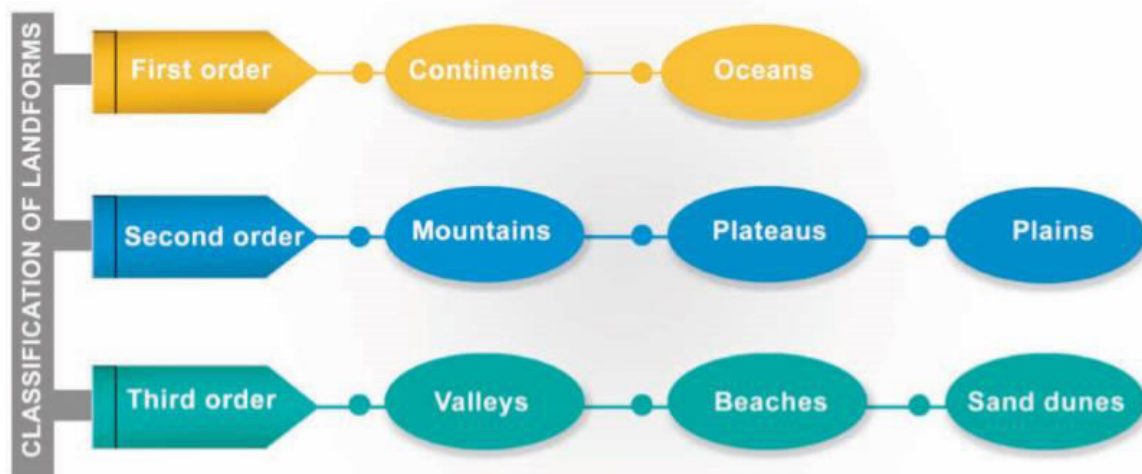
1. How Pangea and Panthalasa formed?

Pangea, the Super Continent, and the Sea around it is Panthalasa. It was 200 million years ago, when these landmasses moved away from each other to gain the present position as continents and oceans.

2. Estimate the Land and Water area of Earth:

The Earth is covered by water which occupies 71 percent and land that occupies 29 percent of the Earth's surface

3. Classification of Landforms in Earth:



4. What are continents and oceans?

The vast land masses on Earth are called Continents and huge water bodies are called Oceans.

5. Name the Seven Continents of the World:

There are seven continents. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

6. Name the smallest and Largest Continent:

Asia is the largest continent, whereas Australia is the smallest one.

7. Land Classification in Sangam Period:

Land classification - Sangam period

1. **Kurinji** - Mountain and its environs
2. **Mullai** - Forest and its surroundings
3. **Marutham** - Agricultural land and its adjoining areas.
4. **Neithal** - Sea and its environs
5. **Palai** - Desert region

8. Name the oceans in the World:

Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic Ocean.

9. Name the Largest and Smallest Ocean:

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the Arctic Ocean is the smallest.

10. **Isthmus** : A narrow strip of land which connects two large landmasses or separates two large water bodies.

11. December 11 - **International Mountain Day**

12. What are second order landforms?

The second order landforms are categorised as mountains, plateaus and plains.

13. Define Mountain:

A landform that rises 600 metre above its surroundings and has steep slopes is called a mountain.

14. Major Mountains in the world:

The Himalayas of Asia, the Rocky Mountains of North America and the Andes of South America are such examples.

15. Name the longest and highest mountain of world:

- The Andes mountain in South America is the longest mountain range (7,000 km) in the world.
- The highest point of a mountain is known as peak. Mt. Everest is the highest peak (8,848 m) in the world.

16. Name the Major hill station found in Tamil Nadu:

Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Kolli hills, Yercaud and Yelagiri are some of the hill stations found in Tamil Nadu.

17. Dharmapuri Plateau, Coimbatore Plateau and Madurai Plateau are found in Tamil Nadu.

18. The plains have been the cradle of civilisations from the earliest times. For example: **the Indus in India, the Nile valley in Egypt** are some of the early civilisations which developed and flourished.

19. Define Plateaus:

Plateaus are the elevated portions of the Earth that have flat surfaces bounded by steep slopes. The elevation of plateaus may be a few hundred metre or several thousand metre.

20. Name the highest plateau of World:

Tibetan Plateau is the highest plateau in the world. So, it is called as the 'Roof of the world'. The flat topped part of the plateau is called Tableland.

21. Name the Plateau which has major Mineral Resource:

The plateaus are generally rich in minerals. The Chotanagpur Plateau is one of the mineral rich plateaus in India. Therefore, mining is one of the major activities of the people living here.

22. Which plateau is called Peninsular Plateau:

The Deccan Plateau in peninsular India is of volcanic origin.

23. What are Plains?

Plains are a flat and relatively low-lying lands. Plains are usually less than 200 metre above sea level.

24. How are Plains formed?

Most plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries and distributaries.

25. Why Plains are highly populated regions of World?

The plains are used extensively for agriculture due to the availability of water and fertile soil. They are most suitable for human inhabitation. Hence, they are the highly populated regions of the world. The oldest civilisations like the Mesopotamian and the Indus civilisations developed in river plains.

26. Name the largest plain in the world:

The Indo- Gangetic plain in North India is one of the largest plains in the world.

27. What are Coastal plains?

Coastal plains are the low lying lands adjacent to oceans and seas.

28. What are third order land forms?

Third order landforms are formed on mountains, plateaus and plains mainly by erosional and depositional activities of rivers, glaciers, winds and waves.

29. Explain Pacific Ocean:

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on the Earth. It covers about one-third of the Earth's total area and spreads for about 168.72 million sq.km.

30. How Pacific Ocean is Surrounded?

It is bounded by Asia and Australia in its west and North America and South America in its east. It stretches from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south.

31. Describe the Shape of the Pacific Ocean:

This ocean's shape is roughly triangular with its apex in the north at the Bering Strait which connects the Pacific Ocean with the Arctic Ocean.

32. Name the seas and oceans found in Pacific Ocean:

The Bering Sea, the China Sea, the Sea of Japan, Tasman Sea and the Philippine Sea are some of the marginal seas of the Pacific Ocean. Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, Hawaii, New Zealand are some of the islands located in this Ocean.

33. Name the deepest point in Pacific Ocean:

The deepest point Mariana Trench is 10,994 m- and is located in the Pacific Ocean. A chain of volcanoes is located around the Pacific Ocean called the Pacific Ring of Fire.

34. Define Mariana Trench:

If Mount Everest, which is the highest point (8,848 metres) was plugged into the Mariana Trench, still there would be 2,146 metres of water left. The depth in meters from mean sea level is denoted as m.

35. The Spanish navigator Ferdinand Magellan named the ocean Pacific, meaning calm or tranquil.

36. **Palk Strait** connects the Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay.

37. Define Atlantic Ocean:

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean on the Earth. It covers one sixth of the Earth's total area and spreads for about 85.13 million sq.km .

38. How Atlantic Ocean is Bounded?

It is bounded by North America and South America in the west and Europe and Africa in the east. Like the Pacific, it stretches from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south.

39. Explain the shape of Atlantic Ocean:

The shape of the Atlantic Ocean resembles the letter 'S'.

40. How Atlantic Ocean connects various places?

The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. The Atlantic Ocean is the busiest shipping route between the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

41. Name the Deepest point in Atlantic Ocean:

The deepest point is the Milwaukee Deep in the Puerto Rico Trench. It has a depth of about 8600 m.

42. Name the Islands found in Atlantic Ocean:

The Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the North Sea, the Gulf of Guinea and the Mediterranean Sea are important marginal seas of the Atlantic Ocean. St. Helena, Newfoundland, Iceland and Falkland are some of the islands found in this ocean.

43. Define Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean on the Earth's surface. It covers an area of about 70.56 million sq.km. It is named after India.

44. Name the shape and Boundaries of Indian Ocean:

It is triangular in shape and bounded by Africa in the west, Asia in the north and Australia in the east.

45. Name the islands present in Indian Ocean:

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Mauritius and the Reunion Islands are some of the islands located in the Indian Ocean.

46. Name the places that remain connected by Indian ocean:

Malacca strait connects the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea are some of the important marginal seas of the Indian Ocean.

47. Name the deepest point in Indian Ocean:

The Java trench (7,725 m) is the deepest point in the Indian Ocean.

48. Explain Southern Ocean:

The Southern Ocean surrounds the continent of Antarctica and is enclosed by the 60°S latitude. It covers an area of 21.96 million sq.km.

49. How southern ocean is Bounded:

It is bordered by the southern parts of the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

50. Name the various seas and ocean found in this ocean:

The Ross Sea, the Weddell Sea and the Davis Sea are the marginal seas of this Ocean. Farewell Island, Bowman Island and Hearst Island are some of the islands located in this ocean. The water in this ocean is very cold. Much of it is covered by sea ice.

51. Name the deepest point of Southern Ocean:

The deepest point in this ocean is South Sandwich Trench with a depth of 7,235 m.

52. Explain Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean. It covers an area of 15.56 million sq.km. It lies within the Arctic Circle. It remains frozen for most of the year.

53. Name the Seas and Islands located in Arctic Ocean:

The Norwegian Sea, the Greenland Sea, the East Siberian Sea and the Barents Sea are some of the marginal seas of this ocean. Greenland, New Siberian Island and Novaya Zemlya Island are some of the islands located in the Arctic Ocean. The North Pole is situated in the middle of the Arctic Ocean.

54. Name the deepest point in Arctic Ocean:

The Eurasian Basin is the deepest point in the Arctic Ocean, which is about 5,449 m in depth.

55. 6° Channel separates Indira Point and Indonesia.

56. 8° Channel separates Maldives and Minicoy islands.

57. 9° Channel separates Lakshadweep Islands and Minicoy islands.

58. 10° Channel separates Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

6th Social Science Lesson 7 Notes in English

7. Understanding Diversity

1. Define Civilisation:

India is a home to a civilisation that is **5,000 years old**. Different groups of people from different parts of the world were attracted towards India over the years because of its wealth.

2. How India has Rich Diversity:

Some came for trade with the local people and others were keen on invading its territory. So diverse races of people migrated into India by land and sea routes over time.

3. Define Diversity :

We come from different backgrounds, belong to different cultures, worship in different ways, yet we live together. This is known as diversity.

4. Explain India is a Sub Continent:

A continent is a very large area of land with various physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and seas and various types of weather patterns. India has all of them. India is known as a sub-continent.

5. Explain the Economic Activities of a Region:

Physical and climatic features determine the **economic activities of a region**.

- People living in the plains thrive on agriculture, while people in the coastal areas take to fishing for their livelihood.
- In mountainous regions, rearing of animals is undertaken.
- Hilly landscapes are supported by favourable climatic conditions for the cultivation of coffee and tea.

6. Define the Flora and Fauna of India:

Diversity in landforms also impacts the flora and fauna of a region. The plant and animal wealth of a place depends upon **the natural habitat and the climate that prevails in that region**. Food, clothing, occupation and livelihood of the people is closely connected with the **region's natural surroundings and climate**.

7. **Mawsynram** located in Meghalaya, is the land of **highest** rainfall.

8. **Jaisalmer** located in Rajasthan, is the land of **lowest** rainfall.

9. Define Community:

A community is a place where **people live together with a common interest** or heritage.

10. Which forms the fundamentals of Society :

Families constitute the fundamental unit of a society. There are two types of families: joint families and nuclear families.

11. How family form a city:

Families live in a harmonious neighbourhood. Hundreds of neighbourhoods collectively form a village and thousands of them group together in a city.

12. How people are united socially?

The needs of people and the **interdependence of communities** for amenities such as water, food, electricity, education, housing and so on bring us together to live in harmony. Though we are diverse in our cultural practices, we are united and interdependent socially.

13. Name the religion that born in India:

India is the birth place of many religions and has become the home of many others. **Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism** flourish in India.

14. Various Festivals of India:

The wide variety of festivals celebrated in India is a true manifestation of its rich culture and traditions. Festivals like Pongal, Deepavali, Holi, Vijayadhasami, AyudhaPuja, Navaratri, Durga Puja, Dussehra, Ganesh Chaturthi, Bihu, Kumbamela, Onam, Miladi Nabi, Ramzan, Christmas, Buddha Pournima, Mahavir Jayanthi, Guru Nanak Jayanthi and Rakshabandhan are some of the festivals that denote the cultural diversity of India.

15. How many Languages are there in India?

According to census of India 2001, India has **122 major languages and 1599** other languages.

16. Name the Major Languages?

Four major Indian language families are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Sino Tibetan. **Tamil is the oldest Dravidian language.**

17. Name the various countries that ruled India:

Historically, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, the Danish and the French came to India for trade and their occupation of India or some parts of it has left behind a certain impact upon the culture and language of the people.

18. Mention the Importance of English:

In due course, English has emerged as an important language and a medium of instruction in schools and colleges. It is widely used in official communication and daily life.

19. The Constitution of India recognises **twenty-two** languages as official languages. The Government of India has declared Tamil **as the first classical language in 2004**. Apart from Tamil, five other Indian languages have been declared as the classical languages, by the Government of India.

20. Various Languages in India:

Top Five languages spoken in India (as per 2001 Census)	
Language	Percentage of total population
Hindi	41.03 %
Bengali	8.10 %
Telugu	7.19 %
Marathi	6.99 %
Tamil	5.91 %

21. Define Culture:

The term 'culture' refers to customs and practices of people, their language, their dress code, cuisine, religion, social habits, music, art and architecture.

22. Which is called as the Integral Part of Community?

Art and architecture are an integral part of every community. It develops as a part of culture and tradition of a community.

23. About 60 percent of the total epigraphical inscriptions found by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are from **Tamil Nadu**, and most of these are in the Tamil script.

24. Explain the cultural richness of India:

In ancient times, dance was considered as a way to celebrate, worship and also as a gesture of thanks giving and joy. Dances of India reflect its cultural richness.

25. Various Music and Dance style of India:

The Hindustani music, Karnatic music, Classical Tamil Music, Folk Music, Lavani, Ghazl are some of them.

26. Various folk dances of India:

Folk dances of India	
State	Popular dance
Tamil Nadu	Karagattam, Oyillattam, Kummi, Therukoothu, Bommallattam, Puliattam, Kolattam, Thappattam
Kerala	Theyyam and Mohiniattam
Punjab	Bhangra
Jammu and Kashmir	Dumhal
Gujarat	Garba and Dandia
Rajasthan	Kalbelia and Ghoomer
Uttar Pradesh	Raaslila and Chholiya
Assam	Bihu

27. **V.A. Smith** called India as an 'Ethnological museum', as a great variety of racial types exist.

28. India is known for '**unity in diversity**'. This phrase was coined by **Jawaharlal Nehru**, the first Prime Minister of independent India, in his book **Discovery of India**.

29. Explain Unity in Diversity:

- Though diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.
- Symbols such as the **National Flag and National Anthem** remind us of our great nation and the need to stay united.
- Celebration of landmark events such as **Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi** every year brings us together and keeps the spirit of one nation alive within us.

30. India has a multi-cultural society: Explain.

India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices. The freedom struggle and the drafting of our Constitution stands as ample evidence to the spirit of unity of India.

6th Social Science Lesson 8 Notes in English

8. Achieving Equality

1. What is Prejudice?

Prejudice means to **judge other people in a negative or inferior manner**, without knowing much about them. It happens when people have false belief and ideas.

Prejudice = Pre + Judge

2. Various types of Prejudice:

The types of prejudice are gender prejudice, racial prejudice, class prejudice, disability prejudice and so on.

3. Causes for Prejudice

Some common social factors that contributes to the rise of prejudice are

- Socialization
- Conforming behaviours
- Economic benefits
- Authoritarian personality
- Ethno-centrism
- Group closure
- Conflicts

4. Define Stereotypes:

When prejudice gets stronger, it develops into a stereotype. Stereotype is a false view or idea about something. For example, girls are not good at sports.

5. Define Inequality:

Inequality means **difference in treatment**.

6. Different forms of Inequality:

The different forms of inequalities such as caste inequality, religious inequality, race inequality or gender inequality give rise to discrimination.

7. Define Discrimination:

Discrimination can be defined as **negative actions towards people**. Discrimination can happen on the basis of colour, class, religion, gender etc. Treating dark-skinned people differently from fair-

skinned people, giving more importance to people of higher than to those of lower caste and thinking boys are smarter than girls are all thoughts of discrimination.

8. Which Article talks about Discrimination?

Article 15(1) of the Constitution states that the State shall not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

9. End of Apartheid:

After **27 years** in prison, former South African President, **Nelson Mandela, was freed in 1990** and successfully achieved the end of apartheid in South Africa, bringing peace to a racially divided country and leading the fight for human rights around the world.

10. Describe the Early Life of Ambedkar:

- He is popularly known as **Baba Saheb**.
- He was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer.
- He earned his **M.A. in 1915** and then obtained a D.Sc at the London School of Economics before being awarded **Ph.D by Columbia University in 1927**.

11. Mention the Various work of Ambedkar for our Nation:

He served as the chairman of drafting committee of the constituent assembly and hence regarded as the father of Indian Constitution. He was independent **India's first Law Minister**.

12. When was Ambedkar awarded Bharat Ratna?

He was posthumously awarded the **Bharat Ratna in 1990**.

13. Define Caste Discrimination:

Caste system is the most dominant reason for **inequality and discrimination** in India. In the beginning, the society was divided into different groups on the basis of occupation, known as Varnas. Many people in India have fought against caste oppression.

14. Name the prominent person who fought for Caste Discrimination:

The most prominent among them was **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**. He belonged to a such depressed family and suffered discrimination throughout his childhood. He fought actively for equality among the citizens of India.

15. What is Gender Discrimination?

Gender discrimination refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between **men and women** in India. For example, A girl is not allowed to go to college after finishing her

schooling. Similarly, most of the girls are not allowed to select a career of their choice rather they are forced into marriage.

16. What is Religious Discrimination?

Religious discrimination is **unequal treatment of an individual or group** based on their beliefs. Religious discrimination has been around for a long time. There have been problems between people of different religions for thousands of years.

17. Define Socio-Economic Inequality:

In the socio-economic field, the benefits of growth have not been spread evenly. However, the income inequality is much higher than the inequality in human development. The low-income districts are associated with low industrial development, low agricultural productivity and low human development.

18. Remedial Measures for Abolishing Inequality and Discrimination :

The remedial measures for abolishing inequality and discrimination in Indian society are as follows.

- Wider access to quality basic services like healthcare and education for all.
- Be aware of current gender bias.
- Make women more visible in public life and institution to eradicate gender disparity.
- Be open to learning about other religions.
- Promoting community dining in the classroom may help the students to sit together without any bias of caste, religion or gender.
- Socialize with people of all types outside home.
- Effective implementation of laws.

19. Constitution of India and Equality

A Constitution is a set of **rules and regulations** guiding the administration of a country. **Article 14** of the constitution of India provides equality before the law or equal protection within the territory of India and prohibits the unreasonable discrimination between persons.

20. What does our constitution tells?

Our Constitution says ours is a **land of diversity**; therefore, equality has to be ensured for all.

21. Name the two parameters to ensure equality:

Two significant parameters to ensure equality in society are **respecting diversity and ensuring freedom**.

22. Mention the various kinds of Freedom:

The different kinds of freedom are freedom to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and express their views freely.

23. Define Untouchability:

In India, as per the **Article 17** of the Indian Constitution, untouchability is totally abolished and it's any form is forbidden.

24. Describe the different forms of Discrimination:

Even today, different types of discrimination are reported across the country. Women, peasants, tribes and people from lower social classes are still striving for equality in India.

25. Mention the literacy rate and Sex Ratio in our Country:

Literacy rate – 2011 Census					
High			Low		
S.No.	District Name	Percentage	S.No.	District Name	Percentage
1	Kanyakumari	91.75%	1	Dharmapuri	68.54%
2	Chennai	90.18%	2	Ariyalur	71.34%
3	Thoothukkudi	86.16%	3	Krishnagiri	71.46%
4	The Nilgiris	85.20%	4	Villupuram	71.88%

Source: Censusindia.gov.in

Sex Ratio – 2011 Census					
Number of females per 1,000 males					
High			Low		
S.No.	District Name	Sex Ratio	S.No.	District Name	Sex Ratio
1	The Nilgiris	1041	1	Dharmapuri	946
2	Thanjavur	1031	2	Salem	954
3	Nagapattinam	1025	3	Krishnagiri	956
4	Thoothukkudi	1024	4	Ramanathapuram	977

Source: Censusindia.gov.in

6th Social Science Lesson 9 Notes in English

9. Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India

1. When was Vedic Age Started?

The first phase of urbanisation in India came to an end with the decline of Indus Civilisation. A new era, called **Vedic Age began with the arrival of Aryans.**

2. What is Vedic Age?

Vedic Age – It is a period in the History of India between **1500 BC (BCE) – 600 BC (BCE)**. It gets its name from four 'Vedas'.

3. Who were Aryans?

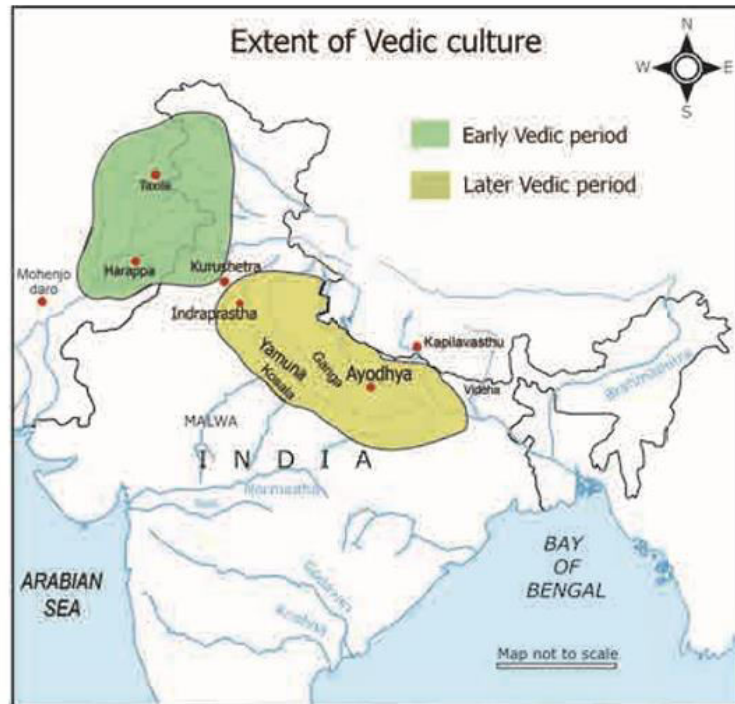
- The Aryans were **Indo–Aryan language speaking, semi nomadic pastoralists.**
- They came from Central Asia in several waves of migration **through Khyber Pass of Hindu Kush Mountains.**

4. What was the Main occupation of Aryans?

Though **cattle rearing** was their main occupation, they also practised slash and burn agriculture.

5. **Slash and burn agriculture** - It is a farming method that involves clearing the land by cutting and burning all the trees and plants on it. Cultivation is done there for a **short time and then abandoned.** People then move to a new piece of land for cultivation.

6. Show the extent of Vedic culture in India:



7. Mention the time, Spread and Source of Vedic Age:

Time, Spread and Sources	
Geographical range	North India
Period	Iron Age
Time	1500 BC (BCE) – 600 BC (BCE)
Sources	Vedic Literature
Nature of Civilisation	Rural

8. What were the Home of Aryans?

Aryans of the Rig Vedic Period were **seminomadic**. They were basically pastoral people with cattle as their main source of wealth.

9. What is called Sapta Sindhu?

In the Rig Vedic times, the **Aryan homeland was the Punjab**, which was at that time called Sapta Sindhu, the land of **seven rivers**.

10. Various Actions of Aryans:

- Around 1000 BC (BCE), Aryans in India moved **eastward and settled in Indo-Gangetic Plain**.
- Use of **iron axes** and ploughs became widespread.

11. Mention the Four Vedas:

- Rig
- Yajur
- Sama
- Atharva

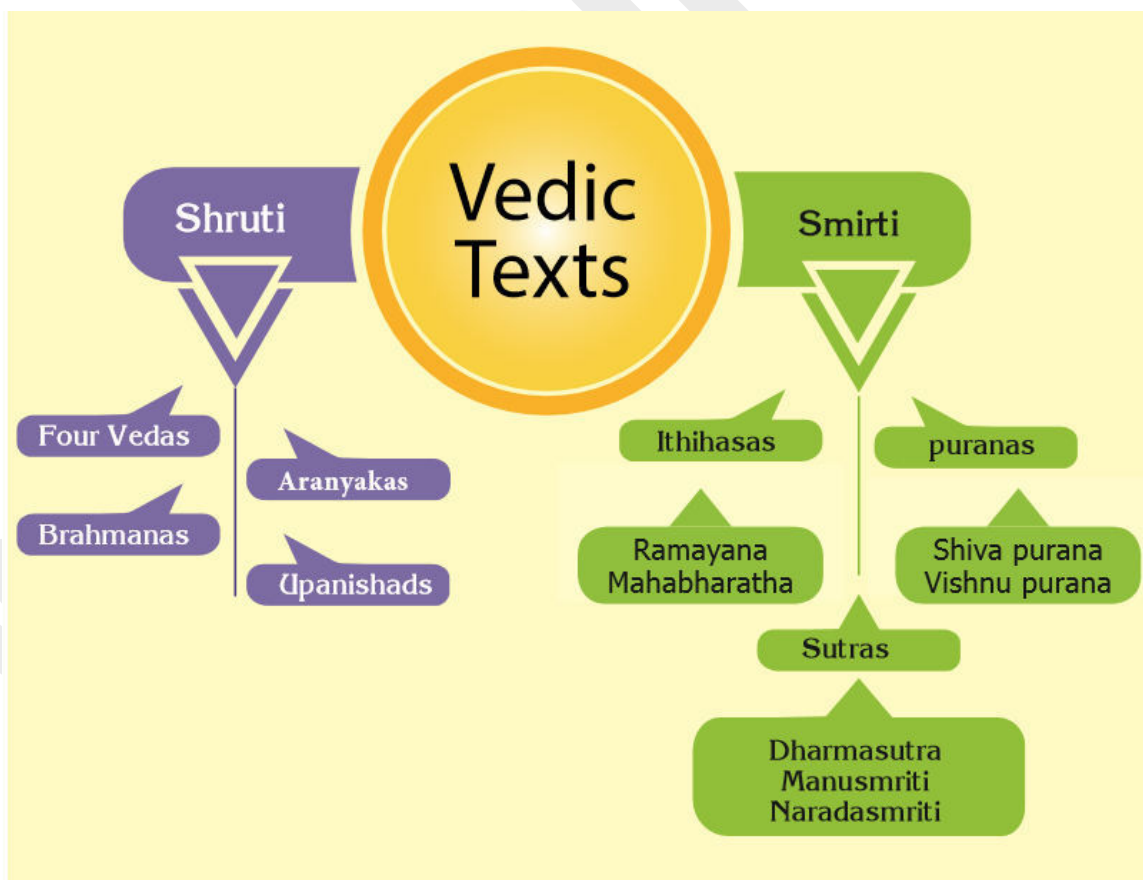
12. What is Shrutis?

- The Shrutis comprise the four Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads. They are considered sacred, eternal, and an unquestionable truth.
- 'Shruti' means listening (or unwritten) **ones that were transmitted orally through generations.**

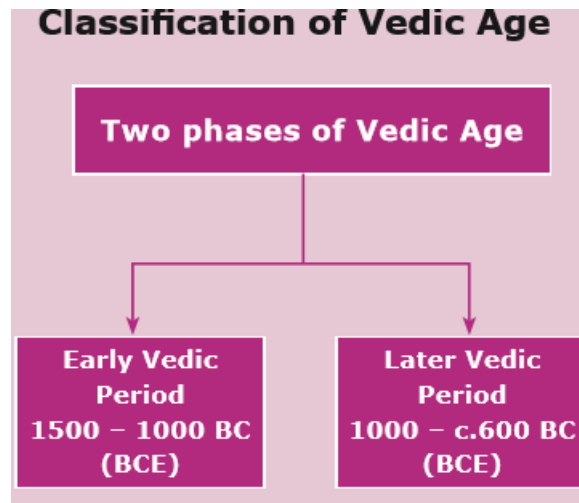
13. What is Smritis?

- A body of texts containing teachings on religion such as Ithihasas, Puranas, Tantras and Agamas. Smritis are not eternal. They are constantly revised.
- 'Smriti' means **definite and written literature.**

14. Mention the Vedic Texts:



15. Show the Classification of Vedic Age:



16. National Motto "Satyameva Jayate" "(Truth alone triumphs)" is taken from **Mundaka Upanishad**.

17. **Various places which has Archaeological Evidence of Vedic Age:**

Material remains such as iron implements and pottery from the archaeological sites in **Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan along the Indus and the Ganges**.

18. Bali - a tax consisting of **1/6** of the agricultural produce or cattle for a person.

19. **What was the unit of Polity in Vedic Age?**

The Rig Vedic polity was kinship - based. **Kula (clan)** was the basic unit of the polity. It was under a head called **Kulapati**.

20. **Who was Gramani?**

Several families joined together to form a Grama (village). **Grama was headed by Gramani**.

21. **Who was the guardian of People?**

A group of villages was called Vis (clan) and was headed by Vishayapati. Rajan was the head of the Jana (tribe) and he was addressed as **Janasyagopa** (guardian of the people).

22. **What were the Tribal peoples called?**

There were several tribal kingdoms (**Rashtras**) during Rig Vedic period (**Bharatas, Matsyas, Puras**).

23. **What were the responsibility of Rajan?**

The main responsibility of the Rajan was to **protect his tribe**. His powers were limited by tribal assemblies namely **Vidhata, Sabha, Samiti and Gana**. Of these Vidhata, (the tribal assembly) was the oldest.

24. Whom replaced the territorial kingdom?

When the Aryans moved **east ward- into Ganges-Yamuna-Doab** regions, the early settlements were replaced by territorial kingdoms.

25. Why did the king perform rituals?

In the monarchical form of government, the power of the king increased and he performed various rituals and sacrifices to make his position strong.

26. What were the kingdom of Vedic Age?

The **Kuru and Panchala** kingdoms flourished and large cities like **Ayodhya, Indraprastha and Mathura** also emerged during this period

27. What are Dasyus and Dasas?

The Vedic family was patriarchal. The **fair complexioned Aryans** distinguished themselves from **dark complexioned non-Aryans** whom they called Dasyus and Dasas.

28. What were the three divisions of Early Vedic Society?

Within the early Vedic Society there were three divisions (Treyi) ; the general public were called Vis, the warrior class was called Kshatriyas and the Priestly class was named Brahmanas.

29. What are Varna System?

At a later stage, when the Aryans had to accommodate non-Aryan skilled workers in their social arrangement, a rigid four-fold Varna system was developed, i.e., the priestly Brahmanas, the warrior Kshatriyas, the land owning Vysyas and the skilled workers sudras. Thus a graded social order emerged.

30. **Sabha** - a council of elders.

31. **Samiti** - assembly of people.

32. Role of Women in Early Vedic:

- In Rig Vedic society, women relatively enjoyed some freedom.
- The wife was respected as the mistress of the household.
- She could **perform rituals along with her husband** in their house.
- **Child marriage and sati** were unknown.
- There was no bar on the remarriage of widows.

33. Does the early vedic women has property Rights?

The women were **denied right to inherit property** from their parents. They played no role in public affairs.

34. Role of Women in Later Vedic:

- In the later Vedic period the role of women in society, as well as their status, even within the family, **declined**.
- Women could **no longer perform rituals in the family**.
- The rules of marriage became much more complex and rigid.
- Polygamy became common.
- Widow **remarriage was not encouraged**.
- Education was denied to women.
- Intercaste marriages were spurned.

35. What were the occupation of Vedic period?

Economy in the Vedic period was sustained by a combination of pastoralism and agriculture. Though occupation of Rig Vedic Aryans was cattle rearing, there were **carpenters, chariot makers, potters, smiths, weavers, and leather workers**.

36. Main invention of this period:

Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) was attributed to this period.

37. What were the animals domesticated by them?

Horses, cows, goats, sheep, oxen and dogs were domesticated.

38. What was their staple crop?

The staple crop was **yava (barley)**. There is no mention of wheat or cotton in the Rig-Veda, though both were cultivated by the Indus people. Two crops a year were raised.

39. What were the animals domesticated in later vedic?

In the later Vedic period the Aryans tamed **elephants, apart from cow, goat, sheep and horse**.

40. What were the various occupation of Later vedic?

In addition to craftsmen of early Vedic period there were also jewellers, dyers and smelters. Pottery of this period was Painted Grey Ware Culture. Use of iron plough and axe helped to put more areas of land under cultivation.

41. What were the crops of later vedic?

Crops of **wheat, rice and barley** were cultivated. With the growth of agriculture, the idea of private possession of land came into existence.

42. What were the coins used by them?

They used **Nishka, Satmana (gold coins) and Krishnala (silver coins)** for business transactions.

43. Metals Known to Rig Vedic People

- Gold (Hiranya)
- Iron (Shyama)
- Copper/ Bronze (Ayas)

44. More on Rig Vedic People:

Aryans worshipped mostly the earthly and celestial gods like **Prithvi (Earth), Agni (fire), Vayu (wind), Varuna (rain), Indra (Thunder)**. There were also lesser female deities like Aditi (goddess of eternity) and Usha (appearance of dawn).

45. Whose welfare does rig vedic people pray?

People prayed for the welfare of **Praja (children) Pasu (cattle) and Dhana (wealth)**. Cow was considered a sacred animal.

46. Whorship pattern of Rig Vedic:

There were no temples. Idol worship had not yet come into existence. Later on priesthood became a profession and a hereditary one. New gods were perhaps adopted from non-Aryans.

47. Various Gods of Rig vedic Society:

Indra and Agni lost their importance. **Prajapathi** (the creator) **Vishnu** (the protector) and **Rudra** (the destroyer) became prominent. Sacrifices and rituals became more elaborate.

48. What is gurukula system?

The gurukula system is an **ancient learning method**.

49. What does the word Gurukula mean?

The word Gurukula is a combination of the Sanskrit Word Guru (teacher or master) and Kula (family or home).

50. What were taught in Gurukulam?

The subjects of the study included the four **Vedas, Ithihasas, Puranas, grammar, logic, ethics, astrology, maths and military science**. The students were also trained to lead a disciplined life.

51. What were the four stages of Life?

- Brahmacharya (Student Life)
- Grihastha (Married Life)
- Vanaprastha (Going to the forest to meditate)
- Sanyasa (Leading a life of an ascetic so as to attain Swarga)

52. **Periplus** mentions the **steel** imported to Rome from Peninsular India was subjected to duty in the **port of Alexandria**.

53. What is Menhir?

Menhir—In Breton Language 'Men' means "stone" and 'hir', "long." They are monolithic pillars planted vertically into the ground in memory of the dead.

54. Mention the places where Menhir found?

- Menhir at Singaripalayam in Tirupur District and at Vembur in Theni District points to the existence of an ancient settlement along the banks of River Uppar.
- Menhirs are found at Narasingampatti, Madurai district, Kumarikalpalayam and Kodumanal in Erode district.

55. What is Hero Stone?

A Hero Stone is a **memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death** of a hero in a battle or those who lost their lives while defending their village from animals or enemies.

56. Mention the Places where Hero stones are found?

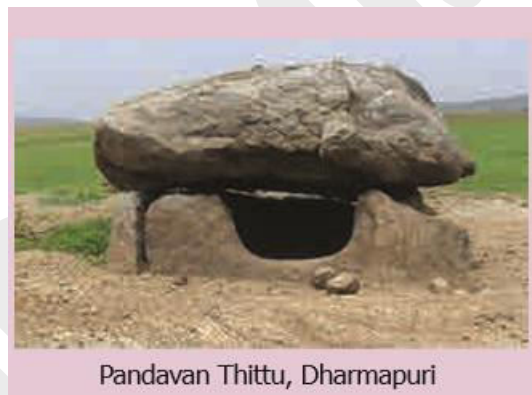
Hero stones are found at Maanur village near Palani, Dindigul district, Vellalankottai, Tuticorin district, and Pulimankombai, Dindigul district.

57. Megalithic Monuments in Tamil Nadu

- The people who lived during the last stages of the **New Stone Age** began to follow the **Megalithic system of burial**.
- According to this system, the dead body was placed in a big pot along with burial goods.
- The Megalithic monuments bear witness to a highly advanced state of civilisation with the knowledge of iron and community living.

58. What are Dolmens?

Dolmens are **Megalithic tombs** made of two or more upright stones with a single stone lying across the burial site.

59. Mention the Places where Dolmens found?

Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraraghavapuram village, Kanchipuram district, Kummalaruthupatti, Dindigul district, and in Narasingampatti, Madurai district.

60. What were the Excavation at Kodumanal?



- Kodumanal – **Erode District** It is identified with the Kodumanam of Pathitru Pathu.
- More than 300 pottery inscriptions in Tamil – Brahmi have been discovered there.
- Archaeologists have also discovered spindles, whorls (used for making thread from cotton) and pieces of cloth, along with tools, weapons, ornaments, beads, particularly carnelian. A Menhir found at burial site is assigned to the Megalithic period.

61. Paiyampalli – Vellore District Archaeological Finds

- Iron artefacts, along with Megalithic Black and Red Ware Pottery have been found.
- Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.
- The date of this culture, based on radio carbon dating, is **1000 BC (BCE)**.

62. Porunthal – Dindigul District Finds – Grave goods, glass beads (**in red, white, yellow, blue and green**), iron swords, pottery with Tamil Brahmi scripts, pots filled with rice, semi-precious metals such as quartz, carnelian, bangles made of glass and shell.



63. Which proves that rice was staple food?

The discovery of iron sickle, pike, and tip of ploughs provide evidences that they had the practice of rice cultivation in Tamil Nadu. A pot of **rice from Porunthal site** proves that rice was people's staple food.

64. Keezhadi – Sivagangai District

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) excavated an ancient town dating to **Sangam Age in Keezhadi village at Tirupathur taluk**. Excavations have produced evidence for brick buildings, and well laid – out drainage system.

**65. Various findings at Keezhadi:**

Tamil – Brahmi inscription on pottery, beads of glass, carnelian and quartz, pearl, gold ornaments and iron objects, shell bangles, ivory dice have been unearthed.

66. Sample Evidence at Keezhadi:

In 2017, ASI sent two samples of these for Radio carbon dating to Beta Analytic, Florida, USA. They dated samples as **200 BC (BCE)**. The Roman artefacts found at the site add to the evidence of ancient Indo -Roman trade relations.

67. What is Chalcolithic period?

The early Vedic culture in northern India coincided with Chalcolithic cultures that prevailed in other parts of the sub-continent. Since, people used **copper (chalco) and stone (lithic)**, it was called Chalcolithic period. The later Vedic culture in north India and the Iron Age in south India belong to the same period.

68. Megalithic Period:

Towards the end of Iron Age, people stepped into what is known as Megalithic Culture (600 BC (BCE) and AD (CE) 100). Megalithic Period in ancient Tamilakam synchronised with the pre Sangam period. The **Black and Red Ware Pottery** became the characteristic of the Megalithic period.

69. Define the term Megalithic:

The term '**Megalith**' is derived from Greek. '**Megas**', means great and '**lithos**' means stone. Using big stone slabs built upon the places of burial is known as Megalith.

70. Adichanallur - Thoothukudi District :

Among the artefacts unearthed were Urns, pottery of various kinds (Red Ware, Black Ware), iron implements, daggers, swords, spears and arrows, some stone beads and a few gold ornaments.



71. Various objects from Adichanallur:

Bronze objects representing domestic animals and wild animals like **tiger, antelope and elephant** have been unearthed. The people were skilful in making pottery and in working stone and wood.

72. Urns - large pottery jars were used for burying the dead.



6th Social Science Lesson 10 Notes in English

10. Great Thinkers and New Faiths

1. What is Shower of Stars?

As a land mark period is **sixth century in the intellectual and spiritual development in India**, historian Will Durant has rightly called it the “shower of stars”.

2. Literary Sources:

- Angas – Jain texts
- Tripitakas and Jatakas - Buddhist texts

3. Causes of Intellectual Awakening:

- The complex rituals and sacrifices advocated in the later Vedic period
- **Expensive sacrificial ceremonies**
- Superstitious beliefs and practices that confused the common man.
- Slavery, caste system, gender discrimination also contributed to the new awakening.

4. Which of the following is alternative for Sacrificial Rites?

Upanishads taught as alternative to sacrificial rites were too philosophical, which a layperson could not understand.

5. The word **Jain** derives from the Sanskrit word **Jina**, which means **conquering self and the external world**.

6. The belief that a person's actions in this life determine the quality of his or her later part of the current life and the next incarnation.

7. **Omniscience** – It is the ability to know everything or be infinitely wise.

8. **Moksha** - Liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

9. Origin of Jainism:

Jainism is one of the world's oldest living religions. Jainism grounds itself in **24 Tirthankaras**.

10. Who are Tirthankara?

A 'Tirthankara', is the one who revealed religious truth at different times. **The first Tirthankara was Rishabha and the last one was Mahavira**. Jainism gained prominence under the aegis of Mahavira, during the sixth century BC (BCE).

11. Mahavira (The Great Hero)

Vardhamana, meaning 'prosperous', was a **kshatriya prince**. However, at the age of 30, he renounced his princely status to adopt an ascetic life. He undertook intense meditation.

12. When did he attained omniscience?

After twelve and a half years of rigorous penance, Vardhamana attained omniscience or supreme knowledge, known as Kevala.

13. Who were jains?

He became Jina meaning '**one who conquered worldly pleasure and attachment**'. His followers are called Jains.

14. What is Jainism?

Mahavira reviewed **the ancient Sramanic traditions and came up with new doctrines**. Therefore he is believed to be the real founder of Jainism.

15. Unique Teachings of Jainism

- Jainism denies God as the creator of Universe.
- Basic philosophy of Jainism is **Ahimsa** or '**non –Violence**'.
- Ultimate aim of Jainism is attaining moksha or ending the cycle of birth – death – rebirth.
- Jains reject the belief in Last judgement, where God, a supreme being, decides who goes to heaven or hell.
- Jainism advocates that **the goodness or quality of one's life is determined by one's karma**.

16. Three Jewels of Mahavira:

- Right Faith
- Right Knowledge
- Right action

17. Short History of Mahavira:



Original name	- Vardhamana
Place of Birth	- Kundhagrama near Vaishali, Bihar
Parents	- Siddharth, Trishala
Place of Death	- Pavapuri, Bihar

18. Jain Code of Conduct:

- Ahimsa - not to injure any living beings
- Satya - to speak truth
- Asteya - not to steal
- Aparigraha - not to own property
- Brahmacharya – Celibacy

19. Gautama Swami, a chief disciple of Mahavira, compiled the teachings of Mahavira, called **Agama sidhantha**.

20. Explain the Digambara Sect:

- Digambaras are orthodox and conservative followers.
- Monks of the digambara sect, **do not wear any clothing and live naked.**
- They are forbidden to have any kind of possessions.
- Digambaras believe that women cannot achieve nirvana or liberation directly.

21. Svetambara sect:

- The Svetambaras are considered progressive.
- Svetambaras believe that women are equally capable of achieving liberation as men.

22. Who were robes?

Monks of Svetambaras sect, wear white robes. They are permitted to have **Rajoharana (broom with wollen threads), begging bowl and book.**

23. Reason for the Spread of Jainism:

- Use of people's language.
- Intelligible teachings.
- Support from rulers and traders.
- Perseverance of Jain monks.

24. What is samanam?

- In ancient Tamil literature, Jainism is referred to as Samanam.
- There is a **Samanar Hill or Samanar Malai in Keelakuyilkudi village, 15 km away from Madurai.**
- The images of Tirthankaras created by Jain monks are found in the hill. It is a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India.

25. Where is Pandavar Padukkai?

In **Arittapatti, a small village 25 km from Madurai**, on one side of Kalinjamalai hill there are Jain caves called Pandavar Padukkai. Pandavar Padukkai is the bed of Jain saints.

26. How Manimegalai and Silapathikaram related to jainism?

There is a reference to **Aravor Palli, place of living for Jain monks**, in Manimegalai. According to Silapathikaram, when Kovalan and Kannagi were on their way to Madurai, **Gownthiyadigal a female jain monk blessed** the couple and accompanied them.

27. Various other Jain Places:

- Puhar, Uraiyur, Madurai, Vanchi (Karuvur), Kanchi all had Jain monasteries.
- Jina Kanchi – Thiruparthikundram, a village in Kanchipuram, has two ancient Jain temples. This village was once called Jina Kanchi.

28. Small History of Siddhartha:



Original name	- Siddhartha
Place of Birth	- Lumbini Garden, Nepal
Parents	- Sudhodana, Maya devi
Place of Death	- Kushi Nagar, UP

29. Early life of Gautama Buddha:

Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. His real name was Siddhartha. Like **Mahavira**, he was also a Kshatriya prince belonging to the ruling Sakya clan.

30. By whom Siddhartha was Raised?

When Siddhartha was only seven days old his mother died. So he was raised by his **step mother Gautami**.

31. When did Buddha saw sorrowful sights?

At the age of 29, Siddhartha saw four sorrowful sights.

32. Four Great Sights:

- An uncared old man in rags with his bent back.
- An sick man suffering from an incurable disease.
- A man's corpse being carried to the burial ground by weeping relatives.
- An ascetic

33. When did Buddha realised himself?

Buddha, the Awakened or Enlightened One, realised that the human life was full of misery and unhappiness. So at the age of **29 he left his palace and became a hermit.**

34. How many years he sacrificed?

He sacrificed **six years** of his life towards penance. Nonetheless deciding that selfmortification was not a path to salvation, Buddha sat under a Pipal tree and undertook a deep meditation near Gaya.

35. When did he attained enlightenment?

On the 49th day he finally **attained enlightenment**. From that moment onwards, he was called Buddha or the Enlightened One. He was also known as **Sakya Muni or Sage of Sakya clan.**

36. What was Dharma Chakra Pravartana?

Buddha delivered his first sermon **at Deer Park in Sarnath, near Benaras**. This was called "Dharma Chakra Pravartana" or the Turning of the Wheel of Law.

37. Buddha's Four Noble Truths:

- Life is full of sorrow and misery.
- Desire is the cause of misery.
- Sorrows and sufferings can be removed by giving up one's desire.
- The desire can be overcome by following the right path (Noble eightfold path)

38. Eight Fold Path:

- Right view
- Right Thought
- Right Speech
- Right Action
- Right Livelihood
- Right Effort
- Right Knowledge
- Right Meditation

39. What is Dhamma?

Buddha's teachings are referred to as dhamma.

40. What did Buddha accepted?

- Buddhism accepted the **Theory of Karma** – meaning that the quality of man's life depends on his deed.

- Buddha neither accepted nor denied the existence of God, but believed in the laws of universe.

41. Teachings of Buddha:

- Buddha asserted that **attaining nirvana is the ultimate aim of life.**
- Buddha advocated **ahimsa or nonviolence.**
- Buddha had **rejected the caste system.**

42. What is Wheel of life?

The Wheel of life – represents the Buddhist view of the world.

43. What is Sangha?

Buddha laid foundation for a **missionary organization** called Sangha, meaning 'association' for the propagation of his faith.

44. Who were Bhikshus?

The members were called bhikshus (monks). They led a life of austerity.

45. **Chaitya** – A Buddhist shrine or a meditation hall.

46. **Viharas** – Monasteries / living quarters for monks.

47. **Stupas** – Built over the remains of Buddha's body, they are monuments of great artistic value

48. Causes for the Spread of Buddhism:

- Simplicity of the teachings of **Buddha in local language appealed to people.**
- Buddhism rejected elaborate religious customs whereas the practice of orthodox Vedic religion insisted on expensive rituals and sacrifices.
- Buddha's **emphasis was on observance** of Dhamma.

49. What played important role to spread Buddhism?

- Buddhist Sanghas played an important role in spreading the messages of Buddha. Royal patronage under Ashoka, Kanishka and Harsha also helped the causes of Buddhism.

50. What were the centres of Education?

Viharas or the **Buddhist monasteries** became great centres of education.

51. Which chinese travelers studied in Nalanda?

Nalanda, where **Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim**, studied for many years.

52. Frescoes (paintings):

Frescoes on the ceilings and walls of the **Ajanta caves in Aurangabad, Maharashtra** – depict the Jataka Tales.



53. Middle path – It refers to neither indulging in extreme attachment to worldly pleasure nor committing severe penance.

54. Buddhist Sects:

Hinayana	Mahayana
- Did not worship idols or images of Buddha. - Practiced austerity. - Believed that Salvation of the individual as its goal. - Used Prakrit language. - Hinayana is also known as Theravada.	- Worshipped images of Buddha. - Observed elaborate rituals - Believed that salvation of all beings as its objective - Used Sanskrit language - Spread to Central Asia, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Tibet, China, Japan, where middle path was accepted.

55. Buddhism and Jainism Similarities and Differences:

Jainism and Buddhism- Similarities and Dissimilarities		
Similarities	Dissimilarities	
	JAINISM	BUDDHISM
- Both Mahavira and Buddha hailed from royal families. Yet they renounced royal privileges and chose to adopt an ascetic life. - Denied the authority of Vedas. - Taught in the language of the common people. - Admitted disciples from all the castes and from both the genders - Opposed blood sacrifices. - Believed in the doctrine of Karma. - Emphasized on right conduct and right knowledge instead of performing religious ceremonies and rituals as the means to achieve salvation.	- It followed extreme path. - It remained in India only. - It does not believe in the existence of god, but believes life in every living being.	- It followed middle path. - It spread across many parts of the world. - It emphasises on ANATMA (no eternal soul) and ANITYA (impermanence).

56. Four Buddhist council:

Buddhist Councils		
First	–	Rajagriha
Second	–	Vaishali
Third	–	Pataliputra
Fourth	–	Kashmir

57. Influence of Buddhism in Tamilnadu

Buddhism spread to Tamil Nadu much later than Jainism. **Manimekalai**, one of the epics of the post-Sangam age is a Buddhist literature.

58. Various Buddhist Scholar:

- Kanchipuram was a famous Buddhist Centre, from where **Dinnaga**, the famous Buddhist logician, and Dharmapala, a great scholar of Nalanda University hailed.
- Hieun Tsang** who visited Kanchipuram in the seventh century A.D(CE). noticed the presence of 100 feet stupa built by Ashoka there.

59. Various other Religion in world at the Same period:

Elsewhere in the world 6th Century BC (BCE)

Confucius (Kung Fu Tse)



Confucianism in China

Zoroaster



Zoroastrianism in Persia

6th Social Science Lesson 11 Notes in English

11. From Chiefdoms to Empires

1 . Explain briefly about Gana - sanghas and Kingdoms

There were two kinds of government in north India during the sixth century BC (BCE)

Gana - sanghas – non monarchical states.

Kingdoms – monarchies.

The term '**gana**' means 'people of equal status'. 'Sangha' means 'assembly'. The gana - sanghas covered a small geographical area ruled by an elite group. The gana sanghas practiced egalitarian traditions.

A '**kingdom**' means a territory ruled by a king or queen. In a kingdom (monarchy), a family, which rules for a long period becomes a dynasty. Usually these kingdoms adhered to orthodox Vedic traditions.

2 . What is Mahajanapadas

Janapadas became republics or smaller kingdoms. The wide- spread use of iron in Gangetic plain created conditions for the formation of larger territorial units transforming the **janapadas** into **Mahajanapadas**.

3 . How was sixteen Mahajanapadas organized

Sixteen Mahajanapadas dotted the **Indo- Gangetic plain in the sixth century BC (BCE)**. It was a transition from a semi – nomadic kinship - based society to an agrarian society with networks of trade and exchange.

4 . What are sixteen Mahajanapadas

Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Kasi, Kuru, Kosala, Avanti, Chedi, Vatsa, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Gandhara and Kamboja

5. What are the four major Mahajanapadas

- Magadha in Bihar .
- Avanti in Ujjain .
- Kosala in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- Vatsa in Kausambi, Allahabad.

6. What are the four dynasties ruled over Magadha Empire/ Dynasties of Ancient Magadha

- The Haryanka dynasty

- The Shishunaga dynasty
- The Nanda dynasty
- The Maurya dynasty

7. Buddhist council

Buddhist Council	Place	King
First	Rajagriha	Ajatasatru
Second	Vaishali	Kalasoka
Third	Pataliputra	Ashoka
Fourth	Kundalvana, Kashmir	Vasumitra

8. who were called as Navanandas.

Nandas were the first empire builders of India. The first Nanda ruler was Mahapadma. **Mahapadma** Nanda was succeeded by his eight sons. They were, known as **Navanandas** (nine Nandas).

9. Explain Nalanda - UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Nalanda was a large Buddhist monastery in ancient kingdom of Magadha. It became the most renowned seat of learning during the reign of Guptas. The word Nalanda is a Sanskrit combination of three words **Na + alam + daa** meaning "no stopping of the gift of knowledge".

10. sources of Mauryan Empire

Archaeo-logical sources	Punch Marked Coins.
Inscriptions	Edicts of Ashoka, Junagath Inscription
Secular Literature	Kautilya's Arthasastra Visakadatta's Mudrarakshasa Mamulanar's poem in Agananuru
Religious Literature	Jain, Buddhist texts and Puranas
Foreign Notices	Dipavamsa, Mahavamsa and Indica

11. Megasthenese

He was the ambassador of the **Greek ruler, Seleucus**, in the court of Chandra Gupta. He stayed in India for **14 years**. His book **Indica** is one of the main sources for the study of Mauryan Empire.

12. Explain Mauryan Empire

Capital	Pataliputra (present day Patna, Bihar)
Government	Monarchy
Historical era	c. 322 BC (BCE) – 187 BC (BCE)
Important Kings	Chandragupta, Bindusara, Ashoka

13. What is Grandeur of Pataliputra

The great capital city in the Mauryan Empire, which had **64** gates to the city with **570** watch towers.

14. Chandragupta Maurya

- Chandragupta Maurya established the empire in Magadha.
- **Bhadrabahu**, a Jain monk, took Chandragupta Maurya to the southern India.
- Chandragupta performed Sallekhana (Jaina rituals in which a person fasts unto his death) in **Sravanbelgola** (Karnataka).

15. Bindusara

- Real name of Bindusara was **Simhasena**.
- He was the son of Chandragupta Maurya. Greeks called **Bindusara** as **Amitragatha**, meaning 'slayer of enemies'.
- During Bindusara's reign Mauryan Empire spread over large parts of India.
- He appointed his son Ashoka as a governor of Ujjain. After his death, Ashoka ascended the throne of Magadha.

16. Ashoka

- Ashoka was the most famous of the Mauryan kings. He was known as '**Devanam Piya**' meaning '**beloved of the Gods**'.
- Ashoka fought the Kalinga war in 261 BC (BCE). He won the war and captured Kalinga.
- The horror of war was described by the king himself in the **Rock Edict XIII**.

17. Which quotes describes Ashoka by H.G Wells.

"Ashoka shines and shines brightly like a bright star, even unto this day"

18. Explain about Lion Capital of Ashoka

The Emblem of the Indian Republic has been adopted from the Lion Capital of one of **Ashoka's pillars** located at **Sarnath**. The wheel from the circular base, the Ashoka Chakra is a part of the National Flag.

19. How does the name "Dhammasoka" arises and what does it describes

After the battle of Kalinga, Ashoka became a Buddhist. He undertook tours (Dharmayatra) to different parts of the country instructing people on policy of Dhamma. **The meaning of Dhamma is explained in Ashoka's – Pillar Edict II**

It contained the noblest ideas of humanism, forming the essence of all religions.

20. What are the principles of Ashoka's Dhamma.

He laid stress on

- Compassion
- Charity
- Purity
- Saintliness
- Self-control
- Truthfulness
- Obedience and respect for parents, preceptors and elders.

21. What is Dhamma-mahamattas

The Dhamma-mahamattas were a new cadre of officials created by **Ashoka**. Their job was to spread dhamma all over the empire.

22. What are the script of the inscriptions during Ashoka period

- At Sanchi – **Brahmi**
- At Kandahar – **Greek and Aramaic**
- At North Western part – **Kharoshthi**

23. What does the Rock Edicts II and XIII of Ashoka refers

The Rock Edicts II and XIII of Ashoka refer to the names of the three dynasties namely **Pandyas, Cholas, the Keralaputras and the Sathyaputras.**

24. Describe the Centralized Administration during Mauryan period

- The king was the supreme and sovereign authority of the Mauryan Empire.
- Council of ministers known as **mantriparishad** assisted the King. Assembly of ministers included a **Purohit, a Senapathi, a Maha mantri and the Yuvaraja.**
- King had an excellent spy system.

25. Describe the Revenue System during Mauryan period.

- The land was the most important source of revenue for the state. Ashokan inscription at Lumbini mentions **bali and bagha** as taxes collected from people. The **land tax (bhaga)** collected was **1/6 of the total produce.**
- Revenue from taxes on forests, mines, salt and irrigation provided additional revenue to the government.
- Much of the State revenue was spent on paying the army, the officials of the royal government, on charities and on different public works such as irrigation project, road construction etc.

26. Describe the Judicial System during Mauryan period.

- The king was the head of the Judiciary. He was the highest court of appeal.
- King appointed many judges subordinate to him. The punishments were **harsh.**

27. Describe the Military Administration during Mauryan period.

The king was the supreme commander of the army.

A board of **30 members** divided into **six committees** with five members on each, monitored

- Navy
- Armoury (transport and supply)
- Infantry
- Cavalry
- The war chariots
- The war elephants

28. Describe the Municipal Administration during Mauryan period.

Board of 30 members divided into six committees. Each had 5 members to manage the administration of the city. Town administration was under **Nagarika**. He was assisted by **Sthanika and Gopa.**

29. What does the Junagarh / Girnar Inscription of Rudradaman describes.

The Junagarh / Girnar Inscription of Rudradaman records that the construction of a water reservoir known as **Sudarshana Lake** was begun during the time of **Chandragupta Maurya** and completed during **Ashoka's reign**.

30. Explain the currency during Mauryan period

The punch marked **silver coins (panas)** which carry the symbols of the peacock, and the hill and crescent copper coins called **Mashakas** formed the imperial currency.

31. Explain the Trade and Urbanization during Mauryan period.

Trade flourished particularly with Greece (Hellenic) Malaya, Ceylon and Burma. The Arthashastra refers to the regions producing specialized textiles – **Kasi (Benares), Vanga(Bengal), Kamarupa (Assam) and Madurai in Tamilnadu**.

Main Exports	Main Imports
Spices	Horses
Pearls	Gold
Diamonds	Glassware
Cotton textiles	Linen
Ivory Works	
Conch Shells	

32. Explain the Art and Architecture of Mauryan

Mauryan art can be divided into two

- Indigenous Art: Statues of Yakshas and Yakshis
- Royal Art:
 - Palaces and Public buildings
 - Monolithic Pillars
 - Rock cut Architecture
 - Stupas

33. What is Yakshas and Yakshis

Yakshas were deities connected with water, fertility, trees, the forest and wilderness. **Yakshis** were their female counterpart.

34. Stupas

A Stupa is a semi – spherical dome like structure constructed on brick or stone. The Buddha's relics were placed in the centre of the dome.

35. Monolithic Pillar – Sarnath

The crowning element in this pillar is **Dharma chakra**.

36. Rock cut Architecture

- Rock – Cut Caves of **Barabar and Nagarjuna Hills**
- There are several caves to the north of Bodh Gaya. **Three caves in Barabar** hills have dedicative **inscription of Ashoka**. And three in Nagarjuna hills have inscriptions of **Dasharatha Maurya (grand son of Ashoka)**.

37. Ancient name of places and its modern names

Ancient name	Its Modern name
Rajagriha	Rajgir
Pataliputra	Patna
Kalinga	Odisha

38. The Great Wall of China

It is an ancient series of fortification. During third century BC (BCE) emperor **Qin-Shi Huang** linked these walls on **Northern border** to protect his empire.

39. Temple of Zeus of Olympia

An ancient temple in Olympia, Greece, dedicated to the **god Zeus**, constructed during **fifth century BC (BCE)**, It is one of the **seven wonders** of the ancient world.

6th Social Science Lesson 12 Notes in English

12. Resources

1. Define Resources:

Resource is anything that **fulfills human needs**. When anything is of some use it becomes valuable.

2. Types of Resources:

All resources have value. The value can be either **commercial or non-commercial**. Commercial resources have great economic value. (e.g.) Petroleum. The Non-commercial resources are very abundant in availability (e.g.) Air.

3. Anything becomes a resource only when its use is discovered. The needs of human beings are ever changing. According to the ever changing needs, resources keep changing. **Time and Technology** are two important factors that determine whether a substance is a resource or not. for example: Sun's energy to generate electricity was made possible after the invention of solar panels (technology); and the receding of coal and petrol was in need of an inexhaustible resource (time).

4. Various Resources:



5. Define Natural Resources:

All resources that have been directly **provided by nature** are called Natural resources. The air, water, soil, minerals, natural vegetation and wild life around us are all natural resources.

6. Classification of Natural Resources:

Natural resources can be classified into different groups depending on origin, development, renewability, distribution, ownership etc.

7. Resources Based on Origin:

On the basis of origin, resources can be classified into **biotic and abiotic resources**.

8. Define Biotic Resources:

All living resources are biotic resources, plants, animals and other micro organisms are biotic resources.

9. Define Non Biotic Resources:

Abiotic resources are **non-living things**. Land, water, air and minerals are abiotic resources.

10. Explain Biotic Resources in detail:

- The biotic resources were mere substances **till they were recognized by humans**.
- According to the human needs the substances were collected by the **ancient men and preserved for use**.
- In the beginning ,man had only three basic needs food, clothing and shelter. He collected things through primary activities such as hunting, food gathering, fishing and forestry.
- Later when food became scarce, they had **to cultivate and that became agriculture** and the cattle were also reared on their farms to fulfill their basic needs.

11. Explain Non Biotic Resources in detail:

- The abiotic resources were also sought after by the early men.
- They went in search of better landforms where they had **enough water resources for agriculture and their cattle**.
- They were in need of tools right from hunting to agriculture. Primarily the tools were only made of stones.
- Later man dug the earth for **better abiotic resources** and found copper first and iron later. He also mined precious metals simultaneously for making ornaments.
- Later **mining became one of the leading primary activities** and still holds an important place among the economic activities.

12. How Resources are classified based on development:

Based on the level of development, resources can be divided into **actual and potential resources**.

13. Define Actual Resources:

Actual resources are resources that are **being used and the quantity available** is known. (e.g.) Coal at Neyveli.

14. Define Potential Resources:

Potential resources are resources that are not being used in **the present and its quantity and location are not known**. The technology to extract such resources is also yet to be developed. (e.g.) Marine yeast found in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

15. Marine yeast have greater potential than the terrestrial yeast. They can be used in baking, brewing, wine, bio-ethanol and pharmaceutical protein production.

16. How resources are classified on basis of Renewability?

On the basis of renewability resources can be classified as **renewable resources and non-renewable resources**.

17. Define Renewable Resources:

Resources once consumed can be **renewed with the passage of time** are called renewable resources. (e.g.) Air, Water, Sunlight. Misuse of such resources can also limit its available quantity. So, they have to be used wisely.

18. Define Non Renewable Resources:

Natural resources which are **limited can be called non-renewable resources**. They become exhausted after use and the time they take to replace does not match the life cycle. (e.g.) Coal, petroleum, natural gas and other minerals.

19. How Resources Renew Themselves?

- The resources which cannot renew **themselves are either scarce or totally absent**. So man is in search of new resources and is conducting several researches.
- He confirms that a substance is a resource only after research. He tries to harness it and also searches the regions where it may be found in. They are potential resources.
- Wind energy is one such example. **The places where the wind energy can be utilized are still unknown**.

20. How Resources classified on the basis of Distribution?

On the basis of distribution, resources can be classified into **localized resources and universal resources**.

- When resources are present in specific regions they are called **localized resources**. (e.g.) Minerals.
- Some resources are present everywhere Such resources are called **universal resources**. (e.g.) Sunlight and air.

21. Tropical rain forests are called the 'World's largest Pharmacy' as 25% of the natural vegetation are medicinal plants. (e.g.) Cinchona.

22. How Resources Based on ownership?

Resources can be classified into **Individual resources, Community-owned resources, National resources and International resources**.

23. Define Individual Resources:

Individual resources are **resources privately owned** by individuals. (e.g.) Apartments.

24. Define Community owned resources:

Community-owned resources are resources which can be **utilised by all the members** of the community. (e.g.) Public parks.

25. Define National resources:

National resources are resources within the **political boundaries and oceanic area of a country**. (e.g.) Tropical forest regions of India.

26. Define International Resources:

International resources are all **oceanic resources found in the open ocean**. Resources found in this region can be utilized only after an international agreement. (e.g.) Ambergris.

27. Ambergris is an extract from the sperm whale. **A pound (0.454kg) of sweet – smelling ambergris is worth US \$63,000 and used in perfume industries.**

28. Define Man made Resources:

Natural resources are **modified or processed by technology** into man-made resources. (e.g.) sugarcane processed to get sugar. All structures built by man can also be called man-made resources. (e.g.) Bridges, Houses, Roads.

29. What are secondary Activities?

The transforming of **raw materials into finished goods** is called Secondary Activities. Man's skills and ideas are the basic requirements for these activities.

30. How do we utilize Human Resources?

Human resources are groups of individuals who **use nature to create more resources**. Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately. Education, health, knowledge and skill have made them a valuable resource. (e.g.) Doctors, Teachers, Scientists.

31. What are Tertiary activities?

Tertiary activities are basically concerned **with the distribution of primary and secondary products through a system of transport and trade** (e.g.) Banking, Trade and Communications.

32. Gandhian thought on Resources:

There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed. Mahatma Gandhi blamed "human beings" for depletion of resources because of

- over exploitation of resources
- Unlimited needs of human beings. So, conservation is very important.

33. Define Resource Planning:

Resource planning / Management Resource planning is a **technique or skill of proper utilization of resources**.

34. Various Methods of Resources Planning:

- Resources are limited, their planning is quite necessary so that we can use them properly and at the same time we can save them for our future generation.
- Resources are not only limited but also they are unevenly distributed over the different parts of the World.
- It is essential for the production of resource to protect them from over exploitation.

35. What is Conservation of Resources?

Careful use of resources is called conservation of resources. **Resources are being used at a very fast rate due to the rapid increase in population**. So, natural resources are depleting fast; wisely using resources can control the depleting ratios. Development is necessary without affecting the needs of the future generations.

36. Define Sustainable Development:

If the present needs of resources are met and the conserving of resources for the future are balanced, we call it sustainable development.

37. When did Sustainable Development Occur?

- The reasons of depletion are identified.
- Wastage and excess consumption is prevented.
- Reusable resources are recycled.
- Pollution is prevented.
- Environment is protected.
- Natural vegetation and wild life are preserved.
- Alternative resources are used. The easiest way to conserve resources is to follow the '3R's': **Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.**

6th Social Science Lesson 13 Notes in English

13. National Symbols

1. "Lotuses are of different types. Those which are pink are called pink lotuses. The lotus has a very special structure".

2. Peacock dances only during rainy days. But once a **chieftain Began**, wondered whether the peacock was shivering in cold and covered the peacock with his shawl. This chieftain belonged to the **classical Sangam age of Tamils** and also revered as one of the seven most generous personalities of ancient Tamil land.

3. There is a **Peacock Sanctuary at Viralimalai** in the district of Pudukottai (Tamilnadu)

4. Why Peacock is made us our National Bird?

For a long time the Peacock has a significant place in our culture, art and heritage. It's beauty, stately appearance and its even distribution all over India makes it our national bird.

5. Explain the Features of River Dolphin?

There are river dolphins in our country. The dolphins that live in the rivers have a long snout similar to the **Gharial crocodiles**. Just like bats, they use the **ultrasound waves** to catch their prey. They are **essentially blind**.

6. Which is the longest river in India?

The river **Ganga is 2,525 km long** and is the longest river in India Though **Brahmaputra is 3848 km long**, it does not flow across India.

7. Which was the Mango cultivated during the Mughal Period?

The kind of mango is known as '**Imam pasand**' a variety of mango that was cultivated during the **Mughal reign for the royal family**. This is occasionally found in the forest. Even this was picked from the mango grove at the fringes of this forest.

8. Famous Banyan Trees in India:

The famous banyan tree in the **Indian Botanical Garden in Howrah (Calcutta)**. There is another **big banyan in Adyar (Chennai)**.

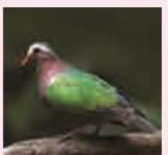
9. Give a detail about snake:

The only reptile that builds a nest of **its own and reproduces**. Thus **snake's average length is 18 feet and is the longest of the poisonous snakes**.

10. National Symbols and their adopted years:



11. Various Symbols of Tamil Nadu:

Animal	Nilgiri Tahr	
Bird	Emerald dove	
Flower	Gloriosa Superba	
Tree	Palmyrah tree	

Recently *Cirrochroa thais* also known as Tamil yeoman is declared as the state butterfly of Tamil Nadu.

12. Describe the colour feature of National Flag:

- The tricolour flag is our National flag.
- The three colours are of the same width and are arranged horizontally. The saffron at the top represents **valour and sacrifice**.
- The green at the bottom represents **fertility and prosperity**.
- The white band in between represents **honesty peace and purity**.
- The Ashoka chakra or the wheel in navy blue represents truth and peace.

13. Describe the size of the National Flag:

Our National Flag's length and **width proportion** is 3:2 respectively and the Ashoka's chakra has **24 spokes** in it.

14. What was our National Emblem?

The four lions on top of the **Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath** was chosen to be our National emblem.

15. When was our National Emblem accepted?

The national emblem was accepted on **26th January 1950**, 'Satyameva Jayate' has been inscribed at its bottom. It means 'Truth alone triumphs'.

16. Describe our National Emblem:

- The National emblem consists of two parts- the upper and the lower parts.
- The upper part has **four lions facing the North, South, East and West**. This is on a circular pedestal. One can only see three lions at a time.
- The lower part has an **elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion**. The 'Wheel of righteousness' is placed between them. This emblem is found at the top of the government communication, Indian currency and passport.

17. Explain about National Anthem:

'Jana Gana Mana' is our National anthem. It symbolises the sovereignty and intergrity of our nation. This anthem was written by **Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali**. This was transcribed in Hindi and was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on **24th January 1950**.

18. The rules to be observed while singing the Anthem:

- The anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.
- Everyone should stand erect while singing the national anthem.
- One should understand the meaning while singing.

19. Who composed the National Song?

The song **Vande Mataram**, composed by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**, was a source of inspiration to the people of India in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana Gana Mana.

20. Explain the Importance given for National Song?

On **January 24, 1950**, the then President, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** came up with a statement in the Constituent Assembly, "the song Vande Mataram, which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it." The song was a part of **Bankim Chandra's most famous novel 'Anand Math'**.

21. Explain National Pledge:

National pledge "India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters" is our national pledge. The pledge was written by **Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao** in Telugu.

22. Which Micro organism is called as National Micro Organism?

The curd which we consume every day is curdled from milk by a micro organism called **lacto bacillus delbrueckii**. This was accepted as our national micro organism in the year 2012.

23. Currency of India (INR):

The Indian currency is the Indian Rupees. The currency released by **SherShah Sur** in the sixteenth century was '**Rupiya**'. This 'rupiya' has been transformed, into 'Rupees'. The symbol of rupees is ₹. This was designed by **D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010**.

24. Explain National Calender:

During the reign of Emperor **Kanishka** he began following a new calendar in the **year 78 CE/AD**. The year begins from the spring equinox which falls on **March 22nd**. During a leap year, it begins on **March 21st**. Our country follows this calendar.

25. Who Recommended this National Calander?

The famous astronomer **Meghnad Saha** headed the Calendar Reformation Committee on **22nd March 1957**. It was then accepted by the committee as our national calendar. The National symbols help in uniting the diversified sections of India and to instill patriotism.

26. Why Independence is Celebrated?

Every year, **August 15** is celebrated as the Independence Day to commemorate **India's freedom from British rule**. This auspicious day is also marked as a birth of the world's biggest democracy, India.

27. Explain the Spent Events on that Day:

On the day India gained independence, **Mahakavi Bharathiyar's** poem "Aaduvome Pallu Paduvome" and it was sung over the AIR (All India Radio) by **T.K.Pattammal**, a famous singer of Carnatic Music. The celebration of Independence Day continues every year. **The Prime Minister unfurls the National Flag on the Independence Day at the Red Fort, New Delhi.**

28. Why Republic Day is celebrated?

On **26th January 1950**, India was declared as a **democratic state**. Every year this day is commemorated as the 'Republic Day'. The constitution commenced on 26th January 1950. From **August 1947 to 26th January 1950**, the Queen of Britain was the honorary head of India.

29. Who hoist the Flag on Republic Day?

The day India was declared as a democratic state, the President became the first citizen of India. On Republic Day, the **President of India** hoists the National flag at the Red Fort New Delhi.

30. When was Gandhi Jeyanthi Celebrated?

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, was declared one of the National festivals. It falls on **2nd October**.

31. Who declared October 2 as International Day of Non-violence?

In 2007, the **United Nations** declared October 2nd as the 'International Day of Non-violence'.

32. On January 29, the third day of the Republic day, the celebrations are brought to an end with the **"Beating Retreat"** ceremony. This is performed by the bands of Indian Army, Navy and Airforce. The President of India is the chief guest of this day. Rashtrapati Bhavan will be illuminated at 6pm as a part of the celebration.

33. On **27th December 1911** this National anthem was sung for the first time during the Congress committee meet held at Kolkata.

34. The four lions, chosen from the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka as our emblem, is now placed in the Sarnath Museum.

35. Importance of National Flag:

- The National flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya from Andhra Pradesh.
- The first Indian Flag was woven at Gudiyatham in Vellore district of Tamilnadu.
- This flag was hoisted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 15th August 1947 at Red Fort (Delhi)
- This flag is now an exhibit at the St.George's Fort Museum, Chennai.

36. Why Thirupur Kumaran was called as Kodi Kaatha Kumaran Tirupur?

- Kumaran was born in **Chennimalai of Erode district**. As a youth, he actively participated in the freedom struggle for India.
- In **1932**, when Gandhiji was arrested, protests were held against the arrest all over the country.
- When protests were held for Gandhiji's release, Tirupur Kumaran took active part in it. He lost his life when the police attacked violently.
- He held on to the tricolor flag even when he died.

37. How Kumaran was Honoured?

He was honoured with the title, 'Kodi Kaatha Kumaran'. The Government of India has released a **postal stamp** on his centenary year to remember Tirupur Kumaran's sacrifice and dedication to the nation.

6th Social Science Lesson 14 Notes in English

14. The Constitution of India

1. Define Constitution of India:

In order to administer people who follow **different religions, speak different languages and belong to different castes and culture and treat everyone equally**, we need to have a good code of laws and guidelines which we call as 'The Constitution of India.'

2. Why Republic day is celebrated?

Our Constitution was framed and came into existence from **26th January 1950**. That is why every year we observe this day as the Republic Day.

3. Why Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January?

When the Congress met at **Lahore in 1929**, the members of the Congress unofficially declared the same day as the Day of **Purna Swaraj or the Day of complete self governance**. The next year, **26th January 1930** was celebrated as the Independence Day. That day has been observed as our Republic Day.

4. What is Constitution?

The Constitution is an authentic document containing the basic ideas, principles and laws of a country. It also defines the rights and duties of citizens. **The laws governing a country originate from the constitution**. Every country is ruled on the basis of its constitution.

5. What are the things that make the constitution of India?

The constitution of India is the ultimate law. We have to abide by it. **It explains the fundamental concepts of structure, methods powers and the duties of Government bodies. It also lists the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens.** Directive Principles are also mentioned in the constitution. So it is holistic in nature.

6. When did they begin to frame the constitution?

In **1946**, **nearly 389** members of the constituent Assembly who belonged to different parties from different places came together to frame the Constitution of India. The Chairman of the committee was **Mr. Rajendra Prasad**.

7. Who were the other significant members in the Constituent Assembly?

Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabai Patel, Moulana Azad, S. Radhakrishnan, Viajalakshmi Pandit and Sarojini Naidu were the members in the Constituent Assembly.



8. How many women members were there in the Constituent Assembly?

15 women members were in the Constituent Assembly.

9. 'The Father of the Constitution of India' is **Dr.B.R. Ambedkar**.

10. When and How was the drafting committee formed?

The Drafting committee was formed with **eight members** and its Chairman was B.R. Ambedkar. **B.N.Rao** was appointed as an advisor. The committee met for the first time on **9th December 1946**. On the same day, the drafting of constitution of India started.

11. How did they form the Indian constitution?

The constitutions of nearly **60 countries** including the UK, USA, former USSR, France, Switzerland etc., were thoroughly examined and their best features have been adopted by our constitution.

12. Did they draft it in a short span of time?

No, nearly **2000 amendments** were made before the draft was finalised.

13. When did they complete this work?

It took a period of **2 years, 11 months, and 17 days**.

14. When was the work of Constitution Completed?

It was completed on **26th November 1949**. The constitution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly. So, **26th November** is celebrated as the Day of the Constitution.

15. How much was spent to frame the constitution of India?

They spent almost **64 lakhs**.

16. What are the objectives of the Constitution?

The Preamble of our constitution stresses on the **justice, liberty, equality and fraternity**.

17. What is a Preamble?

The **preface of the constitution** is the Preamble. According to it, India is a **Sovereign, socialist, Secular democratic republic**.



18. What does it mean by 'Sovereign'?

The constitution has granted the **people the right to rule**. The members of the parliament and the legislative assembly are elected by the people. The right to decide is only in the hands of the representatives. Sovereignty refers to the ultimate power of the country.

19. What is the meaning of Secular?

Law allows all the citizens of a country, the right to follow different faith and religious beliefs. All citizens enjoy the freedom of worship. **The country does not have a religion of its own**. All the religions in our country hold the same status.

20. Why Government of India rules through the Parliament?

The Constitution of India provides a **Parliamentary form of Government**, both at the centre and the state. In a Parliamentary System, **the Executive is collectively responsible to the Legislature**. The party which has the majority forms the government.

21. What are fundamental rights?

Fundamental rights are the **basic human rights** of all citizens.

22. Name the Fundamental Rights?

They are Right to Equality. Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

23. What are Directive Principles of State Policy?

There are **certain guidelines** to be followed while the governments frame law. Though these are **not mandatory, they should be taken into account.**

24. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Every Indian citizen has the right to vote when they attain **18 years of age**, irrespective of any caste, religion, gender or economic status.

25. What are Fundamental Duties?

There are duties respecting the National flag and National Anthem, respect and protect the Constitution, follow our great leaders who fought for our freedom, to protect our country, readiness to serve our country if necessary, treating everyone as brothers irrespective of their castes, religions, languages, races etc., to conserve our ancient heritage, and conserve natural elements like forests, rivers and lakes and fauna, to develop science, humanity and feelings of reformation to avoid non-violence and protect government property, parents or guardians providing educational opportunities to children between 6-14 years etc., have been added as our duties.

26. The original copies of the Constitution of India (Hindi, English) are preserved in special **Helium filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.**

27. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, N. Gopalasamy, K.M. Munshi, Syed Ahmed sadullah, P.L. Mitter, N. Madhava Rao, T.T.K., T.P. Khaitan were the **legal experts** of the Drafting Committee.

28. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was considered the Chief architect.

29. When the Constitution was drafted, there were **395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules**. At present our Indian Constitution contains **448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules**.

30. **101** amendments were made till 16.09.2016.

6th Social Science Lesson 15 Notes in English

15. Economics – An Introduction

1. What was the main occupation of the Villages?

Farming is the main occupation in villages.

2. What do the farmers do?

The farmers **grow various crops like pulses, grains, vegetables etc.,** and send them to the shops in cities. We buy and consume them.

3. What is called Sandhai?

In villages, once in a week or month, all things are **sold in a particular place at a specific time to meet** the needs of the people. That is called 'Sandhai'.

4. What activities are carried out in a sandhai?

Buying and selling activities are carried out in a sandhai.

5. What are Consumer Goods?

The finished goods which are bought from the market to **fullfill the daily needs of the consumers** is called consumer goods. Example: rice, clothes, bicycles, etc.

6. What is Barter System?

In olden days we had a system of **exchanging goods for other goods**, called barter system. For example, exchange a bag of rice for enough clothes.

7. How did Money came into being?

When they exchange commodities, they may lead to certain problems, **when comparing the differences in the value of commodity**. To solve this problem, people invented a tool called money.

8. What is called Savings?

The amount from the **income which is left for future needs** after consumption is called savings.

9. What are Villages?

The early man, who hunted and gathered food, later learnt to cultivate crops. When they found rivers which provided them water, settled down permanently near the rivers. These **permanent settlements** were called villages.

10. Who are Cultivators?

Agriculture remains to be the root of our economy even today. Man has no limits for his demand and desire. Based on this, man started to learn new occupations. Those who are involved in **farming and grazing** are called farmers or cultivators”.

11. Is agriculture the primary occupation?

Yes, there are certain other primary activities like farming.

12. Explain our Economic System:

Agriculture and industries are helpful in the economic development of our country. Our country's economy is based on **three economic activities**.

13. What are Primary Activities?

They are concerned with the **production of raw materials for food stuff and industrial use**. Primary activities include

- Agriculture
- Cattle rearing
- Fishing
- Mining
- Collection of fruits, nuts, honey, rubber, resin and medicinal herbs
- lumbering

14. Illustrate Gandhiji Thought on Villages:

Gandhiji has said that the **villages are the backbone of our country**.

15. Explain the Population in Cities?

More than **50 percentage** of the world's populations live in cities. In our state Tamil Nadu, **47 percentage** of the people are in cities.

16. What are city Centered Activities?

Tamil Nadu is well developed in **secondary and tertiary activities as well**. These are city centered activities.

17. What are Secondary Activities?

The **raw materials obtained from the primary activities are converted into finished products** through machinery on a large scale. These activities are called secondary activities.

- Industries are classified on the basis of the availability of raw materials, capital and ownership. On the basis of raw materials, industries are classified as
- Agro based industries – Cotton textiles, Sugar mills and Food processing.
- Forest based industries – Paper mills, Furniture making, Building Materials.
- Mineral based industries – Cement, Iron, Aluminium Industries.
- Marine based industries – Sea food processing

18. What are Tertiary Activities?

The industries produce goods and distribute them to the people. For this purpose, some services are required. These services are called tertiary activities or service sectors. The service sector serves the people to fulfill their daily needs like: Transport – roadways, railways, waterways, airways.

- Communication – Post, Telephone, Information Technology etc
- Trade – Procurement of goods, selling
- Banking – Money transactions, banking services.

19. Thirukural:

அளவறிந்து வாழாதான் வாழ்க்கை யுளபோல
வில்லாகித் தோன்றாக் கெடும். –குறள் 0479

விளக்கம்: தன் செல்வத்தின் அளவு அறிந்து
அதற்கு ஏற்ப வாழாதவனுடைய வாழ்க்கை
பல வளங்களும் இருப்பது போல தோன்றி
உண்மையில் இல்லாதவனாய்ப் பின்பு
அப்பொய்த் தோற்றமும் இல்லாமல் அழியும்.

6th Social Science Lesson 16 Notes in English

16. Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age

1. What does the word Sangam Refers to?

The word 'Sangam' refers to the **association of poets** who flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings at Madurai.

2. What is Sangam Age?

The poems composed by Sangam poets are collectively known as **Sangam literature**. The period in which these poems were composed is called the Sangam Age.

3. Various Sources of Sangam Age:

Inscriptions

Hathigumpha Inscription of King Karavela of Kalinga, Pugalur (near Karur) Inscription, Ashokan Edicts II and XIII, and inscriptions found at Mangulam, Alagarmalai and Kilavalavu (all near Madurai)

Copper Plates

Velvikudi and Chinnamanur copper plate.

Coins

Issued by the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and the chieftains of Sangam Age as well as the Roman coins

Megalithic Monuments

Burials and Hero stones

Excavated Materials from

Adichanallur, Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Puhar, Korkai, Alagankulam, Uraiyur

Literary Sources

Tholkappiyam, Ettuthogai (eight anthologies), Pathupattu (ten idylls), PathinanKeezhkanakku (a collection of eighteen poetic works), Pattinapalai and Maduraikanji.

Epics

Silapathikaram and Manimegalai.

Foreign Notices

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea , Pliny's Natural History, Ptolemy's Geography , Megasthenes's Indica , Rajavali , Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa

Time Span

3rd century BC (BCE) to c. 3rd century AD (CE)

Tamizhagam

Vengadam (Tirupathi hill) in the north to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) in the south, Bounded by sea on the east and the west.

Age

Iron Age

Culture

Megalithic

Polity

Kingship

Dynasties ruled

The Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas

4. Explain the Importance of Kallanai:

It was a dyke, built with stones. It was constructed across the Kaveri to divert water throughout the delta region for irrigation. When it was built, **Kallanai irrigated an area of about 69,000 acres.**

5. Who were Muvendars?

Muvendars (Three Great Kings) controlled the territories of Tamizhagam during the Sangam Age. The Tamil word 'Vendar' was used to refer to three dynasties, namely the **Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.**

6. Explain Chera era:

The Cheras ruled over the central and north Travancore, Cochin, south Malabar and Kongu region of Tamil Nadu. The **Pathitrapathu** (a collection of ten decades of verses) provides information about the Chera kings.

7. Who was Cheran Senguttuvan?

Learning Leads To Ruling

It is known that the Chera king Senguttuvan went on a military expedition to North India. He brought stones from the Himalayas for making the idol of Kannagi, an epic character from Silappathikaram. He introduced pattini cult.

8. Who was the Author of Silappathikaram?

CheranSenguttuvan's younger brother was **Ilango Adigal**. He was the author of Silappathikaram.

9. Who issued Chera coins?

Another Chera king, **Cherallirumporai**, issued coins in his name. Some Chera coins bear their emblem of bow and arrow.

10. Which were the places of Chola Kingdom?

The Chola kingdom of Sangam period extended upto **Venkatam (Tirupathi) hills**. The Kaveri delta region remained the central part of the kingdom. This area was later known as Chola Mandalam.

11. Explain the Importance of Karikalan?

- KarikalValavan or Karikalan was the most famous of the Chola kings. He **defeated** the combined army of the **Cheras, Pandyas and the eleven Velir chieftains** who supported them at Venni, a small village in the Thanjavur region.
- He converted forests into cultivable lands. He built **Kallanai** (meaning a dam made of stone) across the river Kaveri to develop agriculture.
- Their port **Puhar** attracted merchants from various regions of the Indian Ocean. The **Pattinapalaai**, a poetic work in the **Pathinenkeezhkanakku**, gives elaborate information of the trading activity during the rule of Karikalan.

12. Explain the Importance of Pandyas?

The Pandyas ruled the present-day **southern Tamil Nadu**. The Pandya kings patronized the Tamil poets and scholars. Several names of Pandya kings are mentioned in the Sangam literature.

13. Who was Nedunchezhiyan?

Nedunchezhiyan is hailed as the most popular warrior. He **defeated** the combined army of the **Chera, Chola and five Velir Chieftains at Talayalanganam**. He is praised as the lord of Korkai.

14. Explain the coins of Pandyas?

Pandya country was well known for pearl hunting. **Pandya kings issued many coins**. Their coins have elephant on one side and fish on another side. **MudukudimiPeruvazhuthi** issued coins to commemorate his performance of many Vedic rituals.

15.

Prominent Chera Rulers

- UdayanCheralathan
- Imayavaramban NetunCheralathan
- CheranSenguttuvan
- CheralIrumporai

16.

Prominent Chola Rulers

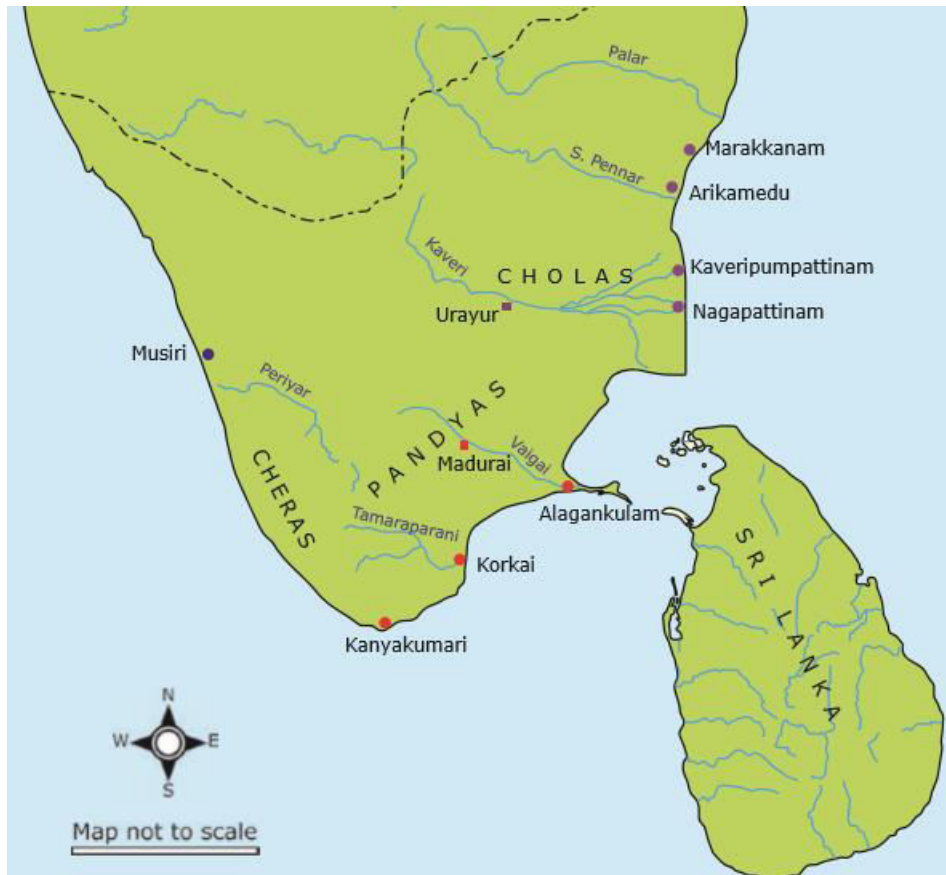
- Ilanchetsenni
- KarikalValavan
- Kocengannan
- KilliValavan
- Perunarkilli

17.

Prominent Pandya Rulers

- Nediyon
- Nanmaran
- MudukudumiPeruvazhuthi
- Nedunchezhiyan

18. Important Places of Sangam Period:



19. The Titles Assumed by Muvendar:

CHERAN	CHOLAN	PANDIYAN
• Adhavan • Kuttuvan • Vanavan • Irumporai	• Senni • Sembian • Killi • Valavan	• Maran • Valuthi • Sezhiyan • Tennar

20. Important Authours who discovered the Sangam Age:

ArumugaNavalar (Jaffna), U.V.Swaminatha Iyer and Damodharam Pillai (Jaffna) strove hard and spent many years in retrieving and publishing the Tamil classics and the ancient Tamil texts, which were originally present as palm leaf manuscripts.

21. Tholkappiyam is a work on Tamil grammar. It represents the quality of **Tamil language and the culture of Tamil people of the Sangam Age.**

22. Who told that Tamil is as old as Latin?

George L. Hart, Professor of Tamil language at the University of California, has said that Tamil is as old as Latin. The language arose as an entirely independent tradition with no influence of other languages.

23. What is Royal Insignia?

Sceptre (kol), drum (murasu) and white umbrella (venkudai) were used as the symbols of royal authority.

24. Other Minor Kings:

Minor Chieftains – **Ay, Velir and Kizhar**. Apart from three great kings, there were several brave independent minor chieftains. The name 'Ay' is derived from the ancient Tamil word 'Ayar' (meaning shepherd). Among Ay chiefs of Sangam Age, Anthiran, Titiran and Nannan were the important names.

25. Who were Velir?

The Velirs–Vellalars– constituted the ruling and land-owning class in the ancient Tamizhagam. The famous Velirs were the seven patrons (**KadaiyezhuVallalgal**). They were Pari, Kari, Ori, Pegan, Ay, Adiyaman and Nalli. They were popular for their generous patronage of Tamil poets. Kizhar was the village chief.

26. Define Kingship

The kingship was hereditary. The king was called Ko . It is the shortened form of **Kon . Vendan, Kon, Mannan, Kotravan and Iraivan** were the other titles by which the king was addressed .

27. Kingship in Sangam Age:

- The eldest son of the reigning king generally succeeded to the throne.
- The coronation ceremony was known as **arasukattilerudhal or mudisoottuvila**.
- The crown prince was known as komahan, while the young ones were known as Ilango, Ilanchezhiyan and Ilanjeral.
- King held a daily durbar (naalavai) at which he heard and resolved all the disputes.

28. Define Tax System in Sangam Period:

The income to the state was through taxation. Land tax was the main source of revenue and it was called ' **Irai**'. This apart, the state collected tolls and customs (sungam), tributes and fines.

29. What is Heroic Anklet?

The kings and soldiers wore the **heroic anklet (Veera kazhal)**. On the anklet, the name and achievement of the wearer were blazoned.

30. Court System in Sangam Age:

The king's court was called Arasavai. The king occupied a ceremonious throne in the court called **Ariyanai**. In the court, the king was surrounded by officials, distinguished visitors and court poets.

31. What are the Five fold Duties of Rulers?

The rulers had five-fold duties. They were encouraging learning, performing rituals, presenting gifts, **protecting people and punishing the criminals**. Ambassadors were employed by the kings. They played a significant role.

32. How was the King Assisted?

The king was assisted by a number of officials. They were divided into **Aimperunguzhu (five-member committee)** and **Enberaayam (eight-member group)**.

33. Army in Sangam Age:

The king's army consisted of four divisions, namely, **infantry, cavalry, elephants and chariot force**. The army was known as 'Padai'. The chief of the army was known as Thanaithalaivan.

34. Various Weapons used by the Sangam People:

- The prominent weapons used during this period were sword, kedayam(shield), tomaram (lance), spears, bows and arrows.
- **Tomaram** is mentioned as a missile to be thrown at the enemy from a distance.
- The place where the weapons were kept was known as paddaikottil .
- The forts were protected by deep moats and trenches. The war drum was worshipped as a deity.

35. Explain the Judicial System:

The king was the final authority for appeal. In the capital town, the court of justice was called **Avai**. In the villages, Mandram served as the place for dispensing justice.

36. How the cases are held?

In civil cases, the method of trial followed was to call upon the plaintiff to thrust his hand into a **pot containing a cobra**. If the cobra bit him, he was sentenced; if the cobra did not bite him he was considered innocent and acquitted. Punishment was always severe. Execution was ordered for theft cases.

37. Various Punishments for Mistakes:

The punishment awarded for other crimes **included beheading, mutilation of the offending limbs of the body, torture and imprisonment and imposition of fines**.

38. Explain the local Administration:

- The entire kingdom was called Mandalam .
- Mandalam was divided into Nadus .
- Kurrm was subdivision of Nadu.
- The Ur was a village, classified into perur (big village), Sirur (a small village) and Mudur (an old village) depending upon its population, size and antiquity.

39. Various Places and their names:

Pattinam was the name for a **coastal town** and Puhar was the general term for **harbour town**.

40. Important Towns in Sangam Period:

Puhar, Uraiyur, Korkai, Madurai, Muziri, Vanji or Karur and Kanchi.

41. How were the Lands Classified?

Land was classified according to its fertility. **Marutham** was called **menpulam** (fertile land) . It produced paddy and sugarcane. The rest of the landscape, **excluding Neithal**, was called **vanpulam** (hard land), and it produced pulses and dry grains.

42. Status of Women in Sangam Period?

There was no restriction for women in social life. There were learned and wise women.

43. How Many Women Lived lived in Sangam Period?

Forty women poets had lived and left behind their valuable works.

44. Various Importance of Women:

Marriage was a matter of self-choice. However, chastity (karpu) was considered the highest virtue of women. Sons and daughters had equal shares in their parents' property.

45. Religious Beliefs and Social Divisions:

The primary deity of the Tamils was **Seyon or Murugan**. Other gods worshipped during Sangam period were **Sivan, Mayon (Vishnu), Indiran, Varunan and Kotravai**. The Hero stone (natukkal) worship was in practice. Buddhism and Jainism also co-existed.

46. How was the Caste System?

Caste did not develop in Tamizhagam as it did in the northern India. **Varuna system (occupation-based caste)** came to the Dravidian south comparatively late.

47. Dress and Ornaments of Sangam People:

The rich people wore muslin, silk and fine cotton garments. The common people wore two pieces of clothes made of cotton. **The Sangam literature refers to clothes, which were thinner than the skin of a snake (Kalingam).** Women adorned their hair plaits with flowers.

48. How the Clothes are Made?

Both men and women wore a variety of ornaments. They were made of **gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, conch shells and beads.** The People were fond of using aromatic perfumes.

49. Define Arts of Sangam People:

There are many references to variety of musical instruments such as drum, flute and yazh. Karikalan was master of seven notes of music (EzhisaiVallavan).

50. Various Arts forms:

Singing bards were called **panar and vraliyar.** Dancing was performed by **kanigaiyar.** **Koothu** (folk drama) was the most important cultural practice of the people of Sangam Age. They developed the concept of **Muthamizh (Iyal , Isai , Naatakam).**

51. Occupation

- The major occupations of the people were: **agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing and hunting.** Other craftsmen like **carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, and potters** were also part of the population.
- **Weaving** was the most common part-time occupation of the farmers and a regular full time job for many others.

52. What are the Festivals celebrated by them?

People celebrated several festivals. The harvest festival, (Pongal) and the festival of spring, kaarthigai, were some of them. Indira vizha was celebrated in the capital.

53. What were the Entertainment of Sangam People?

There were many amusements and games. This included **dances, festivals, bull fights, cock fights, dice, hunting, wrestling and playing in swings.** Children played with toy cart and with the sand houses made by them.

54. Explain Trade:

Trade existed at three levels: local, overland and overseas.

55. Foreign Relations in Trade:

The extensive and lucrative foreign trade that Tamizhagam enjoyed during this period stands testimony to the fact that Tamils had been great seafarers. **Warehouses for storing the goods were built along the coast.**

56. What does the chief ports contain?

The chief ports had light houses, which were called **KalangaraillanguSudar**. Caravans of merchants carried their merchandise to different places in oxen-driven carts. Barter system was prevalent.

57. Where the Major Markets Present?

There were two kinds of markets or bazaars in the leading cities like **Puhar and Madurai**.

58. What are two types of Market?

In Madurai they were **Nalangadi (the morning bazaar) and Allangadi (the evening bazaar)**.

59. Important items in Market:

In these markets large varieties as well as large quantities of goods were sold and purchased.

60. Major Ports:

Musiri, Tondi, Korkai.

Main Exports : salt, pepper, pearls, ivory, silk, spices, diamonds, saffron, precious stones, muslin, sandal wood

Main Imports: Topaz, tin, wine, glass, horses.

61. Evidences for Foreign Contacts:

Trade Contact with Overseas Countries Archaeological excavations have confirmed the trading relations between the Tamizhagam and the countries such as **Greece, Rome, Egypt, China, South East Asia and Sri Lanka**.

62. Who were Kalabhras?

Towards the end of the 3rd century AD (CE), the Sangam period slowly went into a decline. Following the Sangam period, the **Kalabhras had occupied the Tamil country for about two and half centuries.**

63. Various Information about Kalabhras?

We have very little information about Kalabhras. They left **neither artefacts nor monuments**. But **there is evidence of their rule in literary texts**. The literary sources for this period include Tamil **NavalarCharithai , Yapernkalam and Periapuram .**

64. Importance of Kalabra Period:

- SeevakaChinthamani and Kundalakesi were also written during this period.
- In Tamizhagam, Jainism and Buddhism became prominent during this period.
- Introduction of Sanskrit and Prakrit languages had resulted in the development of a new script called Vattezhuthu .
- Many works under PathinenKeezhkanakku were composed.
- Trade and commerce continued to flourish during this period.
- So the Kalabhra period is not a dark age, as it is portrayed.

65. Explain the Thinaï Based System in Sangam Society:

Eco-region (thinai)	Landscape	Occupation	People	Deity
Kurinji	Palmyra flower	Hunting /gathering	Kuravar/kurathiyar	Murugan
Mullai	Forest region	Herding	Aayar/aaichiyar	Maayon
Marutham	Riverine track (plains)	Agriculture	Uzhavan/uzhathiyar	Indiran
Neithal	Coastal region	Fishing/saltmaking	Parathavar/ nulathiyar	Varunan
Palai	Parched land	Heroic deeds	Maravar/Marathiyar	Kotravai

66. Muvendhars and Their Symbols:

Muvendar	Garland	Port	Capital	Symbols
Cheras	Palmyra flower	Muziri/ Tondi	Vanchi/ Karur	 Bow and arrow
Cholas	Fig (Athi) flower	Puhar	Uraiyur/ Puhar	 Tiger
Pandyas	Margosa (neem) flower	Korkai	Madurai	 Two Fish

67. Silk supplied by Indian merchants to the Roman Empire was considered so important that the **Roman emperor Aurelian** declared it to be worth **its weight in gold**.

68. Muziris – First Emporium

The Roman writer Pliny the Elder writes of Muziris in his Natural History as the 'first emporium (shopping complex) of India'. **A temple of Augustus was built at Muziris, which had a Roman colony.** A papyrus document (now in Vienna museum) of 2nd century BC (BCE) records the agreement between two merchants' shippers of Alexandria and Muziris.

69. Malabar Black Pepper :

When the Mummy of Ramses II of the Egypt was uncovered, archaeologists found black pepper corns stuffed into his nostrils and in his abdomen (as a part of embalming process practised in olden days).

70. Veerakkal/Natukkal

The ancient Tamils had a great respect for the heroes who died in the battle field. The hero stones were erected to commemorate heroes who sacrificed their lives in war.

71. Who were the Women Poets of Sangam Age?

Avvaiyar, VelliVeethiyar, Kakkaipadiniyar, AathiManthiyar, PonMudiyar.

6th Social Science Lesson 17 Notes in English

17. The Age of Empires: Guptas

1. How does the Gupta Dynasty Emerged?

After the decline of Kushanas and Satavahanas, **Chandragupta** carved out a kingdom and establish his dynastic rule, which lasted for about two hundred years.

2. Archaeological Sources

- Gold, silver and copper coins issued by Gupta rulers.
- Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta.
- The Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription.
- Udayagiri Cave Inscription, Mathura Stone Inscription and Sanchi Stone Inscription of Chandragupta II.
- Bhitari Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta.
- The Gadhwa Stone Inscription.
- Madubhan Copper Plate Inscription
- Sonpat Copper Plate
- Nalanda Inscription on clay seal

3. Literary Sources

- Vishnu, Matsya, Vayu and Bhagavata
- Puranas and Niti Sastras of Narada
- **Visakhadatta's Devichandraguptam and Mudrarakshasa and Bana's Harshacharita Dramas of Kalidasa**
- Accounts of Chinese Buddhist monk Fahien who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

4. Who was the Founder of Gupta dynasty?

Sri Gupta is considered to be the founder of the Gupta dynasty. He is believed to have reigned over parts of present-day Bengal and Bihar. He was the first Gupta ruler to be featured on coins.

5. Who were Maharajas?

Sri Gupta was succeeded by his son Ghatotkacha. Both are mentioned as Maharajas in inscriptions.

6. Chandragupta I (c. 319–335 AD (CE))

Chandragupta I married **Kumaradevi** of the famous and powerful Lichchhavi family. Having gained the support of this family, Chandragupta could **eliminate various small states in northern India and crown himself** the monarch of a larger kingdom.

7. What were the Gold coins consists of?

The gold coins attributed to Chandragupta bear the images of **Chandragupta, Kumaradevi and the legend 'Lichchhavayah'**.

8. Samudragupta (c. 335–380)

Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I, was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. Consolidation of Gupta Dynasty Samudragupta was a great general and when he became emperor, he carried on a vigorous campaign all over the country and even in the south.

9. Explain Allahabad Pillar Inscriptions:

The **Prayog Prashasti**, composed by Samudragupta's court poet **Harisena** was engraved on Allahabad Pillar. This Allahabad Pillar inscription is the main source of information for Samudragupta's reign.

10. Various Places Conquered by Samudragupta:

- In the southern Pallava kingdom, the king who was defeated by Samudragupta was **Vishnugopa**.
- Samudragupta conquered **nine kingdoms in northern India**.
- He reduced **12 rulers of the southern India** to the status of feudatories and forced them to pay tribute.
- He received homage from the rulers of East Bengal, Assam, Nepal, the eastern part of Punjab and various tribes of Rajasthan.

11. Chandragupta II (c.380 - 415)

Chandragupta II was the son of Samudragupta. He was also known as **Vikramaditya**.

12. Various Achievements of Chandragupta II:

He conquered western Malwa and Gujarat by **defeating the Saka rulers**. He maintained friendly relationship with the rulers of southern India.

13. Who built the Nalanda University?

The iron pillar near Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son **Kumaragupta I**, who built the famous Nalanda University.

14. Who defeated the Huns?

Kumaragupta's successor **Skandagupta** had to face a new threat in the form of the invasion of Huns. He defeated them and drove them away. But after twelve years, they came again and broke the back of the Gupta Empire.

15. Who was the last of Great Guptas?

The last of the great Guptas was **Baladitya**, assumed to have been Narasimha Gupta I. He was himself attracted towards Buddhism.

16. Who drove away Baladitya?

Mihirakula turned treacherous and drove away Baladitya from Magadha. After Baladitya, the great Gupta Empire faded away.

17. Who was the last recognised king of Gupta Empire?

The last recognised king of the Gupta Empire was **Vishnugupta**.

18. Explain Gupta Polity:

The divine theory of kingship (the concept that king is the representative of God on earth and so he is answerable only to God and not to anyone else) was practised by the Gupta rulers. The Gupta kings wielded enormous power **in political, administrative, military and judicial spheres**.

19. How the Kings were assisted?

The Gupta king was assisted by a council of **mantris (ministers)**. The council consisted of princes, high officials and feudatories. A large number of officials were employed by the Gupta rulers to carry on the day-to-day administration of the country.

20. Rankings of Gupta Empire:

- High-ranking officials were called **dandanayakas and mahadandanayakas**.
- The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces known as **deshas or bhuktis**.
- They were administered by the governors, designated as **uparikas**.
- The province was divided into districts such as **vishyas** and they were controlled by the officers known as **vishyapatis**.
- At the village level, there were functionaries such as **gramika and gramadhyaksha**.

21. What are Military organisation of Guptas?

The extensive empire shows the important role of military organisation. Seals and inscriptions mentioned military designations as **baladhikrita and mahabaladhikrita** (commander of infantry and cavalry respectively). The system of espionage included spies known as **dutakas**.

22. Society and Economy:

Land and Peasants Nitisara, authored by **Kamandaka**, emphasises the importance of the royal treasury and mentions various sources of revenue. The military campaigns of kings like **Samudragupta were financed through revenue surpluses**.

23. Taxation in Gupta Empire:

Land tax was the main revenue to the government. The condition of peasants was pathetic. They were required to pay various taxes. They were reduced to the position of serfs.

24. Trade and Commerce :

The contribution of the traders for the development of Gupta's economy was very impressive. There were two types of traders, namely **Sresti and Sarthavaha**.

25. What were the Important Trade goods?

Trade items ranged from daily products to valuable and luxury goods. **The important trade goods were pepper, gold, copper, iron, horses and elephants.**

26. Transport System of Guptas:

The Guptas developed roadways connecting different parts of the country. Pataliputra, Ujjain, Benaras, Mathura were the famous trade centres. **Ports in western (Kalyan, Mangalore, Malabar) and eastern (Tamralipti in Bengal) coasts of India facilitated trade.**

27. Explain Metallurgy:

Mining and metallurgy were the most flourishing industries during the Gupta period. The most **important evidence of development in metallurgy was the Mehrauli Iron Pillar installed by King Chandragupta** in Delhi. This monolithic iron pillar has lasted through the centuries without rusting.

28: Define Society:

The society that adhered to four **varna system** was patriarchal. According to laws of Manu, which was in force, women should be under the protection of their father, husband or eldest son.

29. What were the bad evils of Society?

Polygamy was widely prevalent. The kings and feudatory lords often had more than one wife. Inscriptions refer to **Kubernaga and Dhrubaswamini** as the queens of Chandragupta II. Sati was practised during the Gupta rule.

30. Explain Slavery System:

Slavery was not institutionalised in India, as in the West. But there are references to the existence of various categories of slaves during the Gupta age.

31. Religion Practise of Guptas:

There was revival of Vedic religion and Vedic rites. Samudragupta and Kumaragupta I performed **Asvamedha Yagna** (a horse sacrifice ritual).

32. What were two sects emerged during Guptas?

We notice the beginning of image worship and the emergence of two sects, namely **Vaishnavism and Saivism**, during the Gupta period. Buddhism also continued to flourish though it split into two sects, namely Hinayana and Mahayana.

33. Art and Architecture of Guptas:

The Guptas were the first to construct temples, which evolved from the earlier tradition of rock-cut shrines. Adorned with towers and elaborate carvings, these temples were dedicated to all Hindu deities.

34. Illustrate important Architecture of Guptas:

- The most notable **rock-cut caves** are found at Ajanta and Ellora (Maharashtra), Bagh (Madhya Pradesh) and Udaygiri (Odisha).
- The **structural temples** built during this period resemble the characteristic features of the **Dravidian style**.
- Two remarkable examples of Gupta metal sculpture are

(i) a copper image of Buddha about 18 feet high at Nalanda and

(ii) Sultanganj Buddha seven-and-a-half feet in height.

- The most important examples of the Gupta paintings are found on the Fresco of the Ajanta caves and the Bagh cave in Gwalior.

35. What was the official Language of Guptas?

Though the language spoken by the people was Prakrit, the Guptas made **Sanskrit the official language** and all their epigraphic records are in Sanskrit.

36. Show the Growth of Sanskrit:

The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on the grammar of Panini and **Patanjali who wrote Ashtadhyayi and Mahabhashya** respectively.

37. Who composed chandrvyakaranam?

A Buddhist scholar from Bengal, **Chandrogomia**, composed a book on grammar titled Chandrvyakaranam .

38. Show the Various work of Kalidasa:

Kalidasa's famous dramas were **Sakunthala** , **Malavikagnimitra** and **Vikramoорvashiyam**. Other significant works of Kalidasa were Meghaduta , Raghuvamsa, Kumarasambava and Ritusamhara.

39. What made Guptas legacy to modern world?

Invention of zero and the consequent evolution of the decimal system were the legacy of Guptas to the modern world.

40. Name the famous Astronomers:

Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were foremost astronomers and mathematicians of the time.

41. Who was the first to say earth revolve on its axis?

Aryabhatta, in his book Surya Siddhanta, explained the true causes of solar and lunar eclipses. He was the first Indian astronomer to declare that the earth revolves around its own axis.

42. Name various experts in Various fields:

- Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine. He was a specialist in Ayurveda.
- Charaka was a medical scientist.
- Susruta was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.

43. The metals used by them were: iron, gold, copper, tin, lead, brass, bronze, bell- metal, mica, manganese and red chalk.

44. Samudragupta introduced the Gupta monetary system. Kushana coins provided inspiration to Samudragupta. The Gupta gold coins were known as **Dinara** .

45. Write a note on Fahien:

During the reign of Chandragupta II, the Buddhist monk Fahien visited India. His travel accounts provided us information about the socio-economic, religious and moral conditions of the people of the Gupta age.

46. According to Fahien, the people of Magadha were happy and prosperous, that justice was mildly administered and there was no death penalty. Gaya was desolated. **Kapilavasthu had become a jungle**, but at Pataliputra people were rich and prosperous.

47. Srimeghavarman, the Buddhist king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Samudragupta.

48. The surnames of Chandragupta II were Vikramaditya, Narendrachandra, Simhachandra, Narendrasimha, Vikrama Devaraja, Devagupta and Devasri.

49.Importance of samudragupta:

- Samudragupta was a devotee of Vishnu.
- He revived the Vedic practice of performing horse sacrifice to commemorate victories in wars. He issued gold coins and in one of them, he is portrayed playing harp (veenai).
- Samudragupta was not only a great conqueror but a lover of poetry and music and for this, he earned the title '**Kaviraja**'.

50. What is Prashasti?

Prashasti is a Sanskrit word, meaning commendation or '**in praise of**'. Court poets flattered their kings listing out their achievements. These accounts were later engraved on pillars so that the people could read them.

51. **Lichchhavi** was an old gana-sanga and its territory lay between the Ganges and the Nepal Terai.

52. Show the Navaratna in the Court of Vikramaditya:

Navaratna in the court of Vikramaditya	
Kalidasa	Sanskrit poet
Harisena	Sanskrit poet
Amarasimha	Lexicographer
Dhanvantri	Physician
Kahapanaka	Astrologer
Sanku	Architect
Varahamihira	Astronomer
Varauchi	Grammarian and Sanskrit scholar
Vittalbhatta	Magician

53. Show the Empire extent of Guptas:



54. Classification of Land in Gupta Period:

Classification of land during Gupta period	
Kshetra	cultivable land
Khila	waste land
Aprahata	jungle or forest land
Vasti	habitable land
Gapata Saraha	pastoral land

55. Show the Importance of Nalanda University:

Nalanda University

- Nalanda University flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries and later under emperor Harsha of Kanauj.
- At Nalanda, Buddhism was the main subject of study. Other subjects like Yoga, Vedic literature and Medicine were also taught.
- Hiuen Tsang spent many years studying Buddhism in the University.
- Eight Mahapatashalas and three large libraries were situated on the campus.
- Nalanda was ravaged and destroyed by Mamluks (Turkish Muslims) under Bhaktiyar Khalji.
- Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Nalanda University

56. Who were Huns?

Who were the Huns? Huns were the nomadic tribes, who, under their great Attila, were terrorising Rome and Constantinople. Associated with these tribes were the White Huns who came to India through Central Asia. They undertook regular invasions and were giving trouble to all Indian frontier states. After defeating Skandagupta, they spread across Central India. Their chief, Toramana, crowned himself as king. After him, his son Mihirakula ruled the captured territories. Finally, Yasodharman, ruler of Malwa in Central India, defeated them and ended their rule.



Portrayal of Toramana, the Hun chief, in coins.

57. Show the Difference Between Sresti and Sarthavaha:

Sresti	Sarthavaha
<i>Sresti traders usually settled at a standard place.</i>	Sarthavaha traders were caravan traders who carried their goods to different places

6th Social Science Lesson 18 Notes in English

18. South Indian Kingdoms

1. How the Pallava Kingdom Formed?

By the early 7th century, synchronising with the Harsha's reign in the north, the far south had come under the control of the **Pallava kings of Kanchipuram**.

2. Name the areas of Pallavas:

The Pallava kings ruled around the prosperous agrarian settlement and important trade centre of **Kanchipuram on the southeast coast of India**.

3. Importance of Kanchipuram:

- Kanchipuram was well known to Chinese and Roman merchants.
- From the flourishing trade centre of Kanchipuram, the later Pallavas extended their sovereignty over all the **Tamil-speaking regions during the 7th and 8th centuries**.
- The central part of their kingdom, however, was **Thondaimandalam**, a large political region comprising northern parts of Tamil Nadu and the adjoining Andhra districts.

4. Who were Pallavas?

There were early Pallava rulers who were **feudatories of Satavahanas**.

5. Pallava Line of Rulers:

1. **Simhavishnu**, son of Simhavarman II (around 550 AD (CE), created a strong Pallava kingdom after destroying the Kalabhras. He defeated many kings in the south including the Cholas and the Pandyas.
2. His able son was **Mahendravarman I**.
3. He was succeeded by his son **Narasimhavarman I**.
4. The other prominent Pallava rulers were **Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha** and **Nandivarman II**.
5. The last Pallava ruler was **Aparajita**.

6. Explain the Importance of Mahendravarman:

Mahendravarman (c. 600–630AD (CE)) contributed to the greatness of the Pallava kingdom. Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his rule. He was converted to Saivism by the **Saivite saint Appar (Tirunavukkarasar)**.

7. What are Art importance of Mahendravarman?

He was a great patron of art and architecture. He is known for introducing a new style to Dravidian architecture, which is referred to as '**Mahendra style**'. Mahendravarman also wrote plays, including *Mattavilasa Prahasana*. (The Delight of the Drunkards) in Sanskrit, which denigrates Buddhism.

8. Whom did Mahendravarman fought with?

Mahendravarman's reign involved constant battles with the Western Chalukya kingdom of Badami under **Pulakesin II**.

9. Who killed Mahendravarman and how pallavas revenged?

Pulakesin seems to have defeated Mahendravarman in one of the battles and taken over a large part of his territory (Vengi) in the north. His son **Narasimavarma I (c. 630–668)** avenged the defeat by capturing **Vatapi**, the capital of Chalukyas. He set Vatapi on fire, killing Pulakesin in the process.

10. Explain the reign of Narashimavarman II:

Narasimhavarman II (c. 695–722), also known as Rajasimha, was a great military strategist. He exchanged ambassadors with China. His reign was comparatively free from any political disturbance. Therefore, he could concentrate on temple-building activities. During his reign, the famous **Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram** was built.

11. Explain the Pallava Art:

Pallava's Contribution to Architecture Pallava period is known for architectural splendour. The **Shore Temple** and various other temples carved from granite monoliths and **the Varaha cave (7th century) at Mamallapuram**, are illustrious examples of Pallava architecture.

12. When was Mamallapuram added to UNESCO?

In **1984**, Mamallapuram was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

13. How Pallava architecture classified?

Pallava architecture can be classified as

- Rock-Cut temples – Mahendravarman style
- Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas – Mamallan style
- Structural Temples – Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style
- Mahendra Style
- Mamalla Style
- Rajasimha Style
- Nandivarman Style

14. Examples of Mahendra Style:

The best example of MahendraVarma style monuments are cave temples at **Mandagapattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur, Dalavanur, Tiruchirapalli, Vallam, Tirukazhukkundram and Siyamangalam.**

15. Examples of Mamalla Style

The five rathas (chariots), popularly called Panchapandavar rathas, signify five different style of temple architecture. Each ratha has been carved out of a single rock. So they are called **monolithic**. The popular mandapams (pillared pavilions) they built are **Mahishasuramardhini mandapam, Thirumoorthi mandapam and Varaha mandapam.**

16. Most Important Features of Mamalla Style:

The most important among the Mamalla style of architecture is the open art gallery. Several miniature sculptures such as the figure of **lice-picking monkey, elephants of huge size** and the figure of the ascetic cat have been sculpted beautifully on the wall of a huge rock. The fall of the River Ganga from the head of Lord Siva and the **Arjuna's penance** are notable among them. The Great Penance panel is considered to be the world's largest open-air bas relief.

17. Rajasimha Style

Narasimhavarma II, also known as Rajasimha, constructed structural temples using stone blocks. The best example for the structural temple is Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram. This temple was built by using sand stones. **Kailasanatha temple is called Rajasimheswaram.**

18. Nandivarma Style

The last stage of the Pallava architecture is also represented by structural temples built by the later Pallavas. The best example is **Vaikunda Perumal temple at Kanchipuram.**

19. Society and Culture of Pallava:

The Pallavas supported Jainism, Buddhism and the Vedic faith. They were great patrons of music, painting and literature. Some of the Pallava kings patronised the Azhwars and Nayanmars. These exponents of Bhakti Cult preached a new form of **Vaishnavism and Saivism.**

20. Who were the important saivites and vaishnavites?

Among the Saivites were Appar and Manikkavasakar. Among the Vaishnavites were Nammazhvar and Andal.

21. Which language was used in prayers?

The Bhakti movement aimed at preaching a popular faith, in which prayers in **Tamil** were preferred to those in Sanskrit. Women were encouraged to participate in the religious congregations.

22. Why Buddhism and Jainism decline in later times?

The Tamil devotional cult was competitive with **Buddhism and Jainism**. Therefore the latter suffered a gradual decline in most parts of Tamil country.

23. What is Gatika?

Gatika (monastery or centre of learning) at Kanchi was popular during the Pallava times and it attracted students from all parts of India and abroad. **Vatsyaya who wrote Nyaya Bhashya** was a teacher at Kanchi (Gatika).

24. When was Dakshin chitram compiled?

The treatise on Dakshin Chitram (Paintings of South India) was compiled during the reign of **Mahendravarman I**.

25. Dandin lived in whose court?

The great Sanskrit scholar, Dandin, lived in the court of Narasimhavarma I. Dandin composed Dashakumara Charita.

26. Who was Bharavi?

Bharavi, the great Sanskrit scholar, lived in the time of Simhavishnu. **Bharavi wrote Kiratarjuniya**, an epic in verses.

27. Explain the Importance of Tamil Literature in Pallava Rule:

Tamil literature had also flourished during the Pallava rule. **Thevaram composed by Nayanmars and Nalayradivyaprabantham composed by Azhwars**, which are still chanted by devout people.

28. Who translated Mahabharatha?

Perundevanar, who was patronized by Nandivarman II, translated the Mahabharata into Tamil as Bharathavenba.

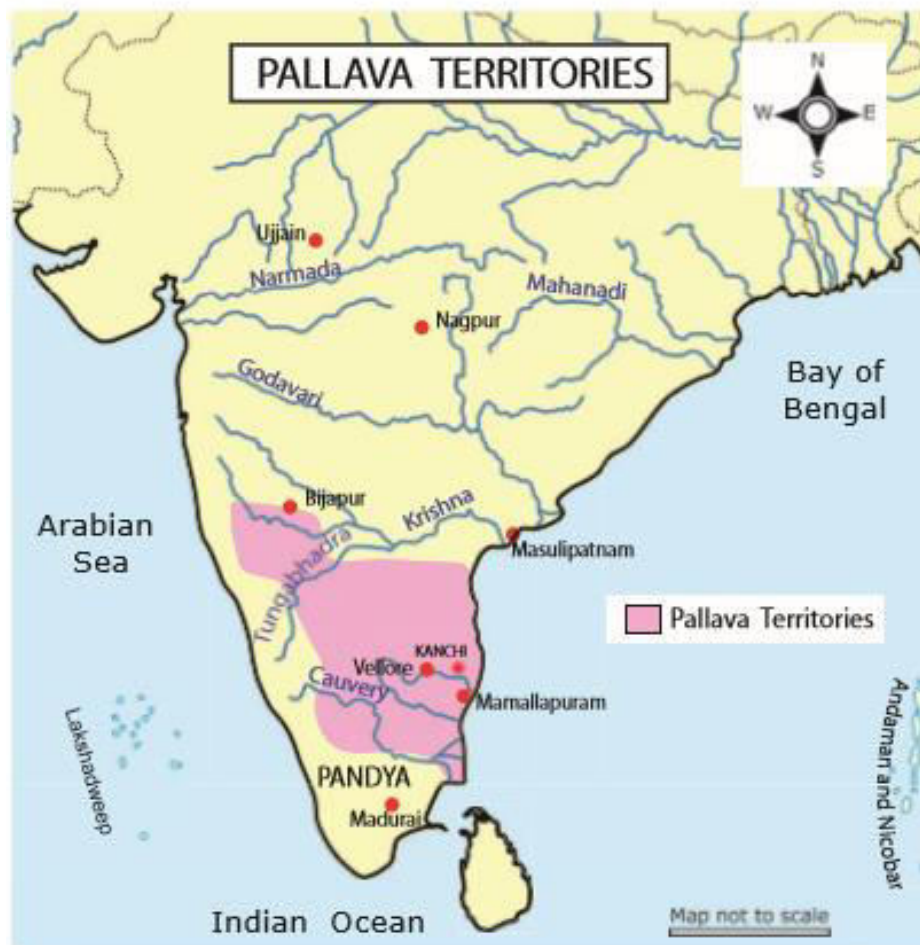
29. Explain Pallava Art:

The Pallava kings had also patronised fine arts. The music inscriptions in **Kudumianmalai and Thirumayam temples** show Pallavas' interest in music. The sculptures of this period depict many images in dancing postures.

30. Who was Rudracharya?

The famous musician **Rudracharya** lived during **Mahendravarma I**.

31. Show the Pallava Territories:



32. Sources of Pallavas:

Inscriptions	Mandagapattu Cave, Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin II
Copper Plates	Kasakudi Plates
Literature	<i>Mattavilasa Prahasana, Avanthi Sundarakatha, Kalingathu Parani, Periya Puranam, Nandi Kalambagam</i>
Foreign Notice	Accounts of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang

33. Narasimhavarman I's army general was **Paranjothi**. Popularly known as Siruthondar (one of the 63 Nayanmars), Paranjothi led the Pallava army during the invasion of Vatapi. After the victory he had a change of heart and devoted himself to Lord Siva – **PeriyaPuranam**

34. Important Names of Kings and Titles:

Name of the King	Title/s Adopted
Simhavishnu	Avanisimha
Mahendravarma I	Sankirnajati Mattavilasa Gunabhara Chitrakarapuli Vichitra Chitta
Narasimhavarma I	Mamalla, Vatapi Kondan

35. Explain the Extent of Chalukyas:

The Chalukyas ruled larger parts of west and centre of South India, consisting of Maratha country with **Vatapi (Badami)** as their capital.

36. How Many Dynasties of Chalukyas are there?

- There were three distinct but closely related and independent Chalukya dynasties. They were Chalukyas of Badami
-) Chalukyas of Vengi (Eastern Chalukyas)
- Chalukyas of Kalyani (Western Chalukyas). These Chalukyas held Harsha in the north, the Pallavas in the south and Kalinga (Odisha) in the east.

37. Who brought Chalukyas of Vatapi under Control?

The Chalukyas of Vatapi Pulakesin I, a petty chieftain of **Pattadakal in the Bijapur district**, took and **fortified the hill fort of Vatapi around 543 AD (CE)**. He soon conquered the territory between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and the Western Ghats.

38. Who was kirtivarman I?

Pulakesin I son **Kirtivarman I (c. 566 to 597)** brought the Konkan coast under Chalukya control.

39. Explain the Importance of Pulakesin II:

- Pulakesin II (c. 610 to 642) emerged as the most powerful ruler of the dynasty.

- The **Persian (Iran) king Khusru II sent an embassy** to the court of Pulakesin II.
- Pulakesin succeeded in seizing parts of Gujarat and Malwa.
- He defied the North Indian ruler Harsha and according to an agreed understanding Narmada river was fixed as the boundary between the two.

40. When was Eastern Chalukya formed?

About **624**, **Pulakesin II** conquered the kingdom of **Vengi** and gave it to his brother **Vishnuvardhana**, the first Eastern Chalukya ruler.

41. Who defeated Dantidurga?

Kirtivarman II, the successor of **Vikramaditya II** was defeated by Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

42. Who were Western Chalukyas of Kalyani?

They were the descendants of **Badami Chalukyas** ruled from Kalyani (modern day Basavakalyan).

43. Show the Western Chalukya line Rulers:

In 973, **Tailapa II**, a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta ruling from Bijapur region defeated Parmara of Malwa. Tailapa II occupied Kalyani and his dynasty quickly grew into an empire under Somesvara I. **Somesvara I** moved the capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani.

44. What is Vesara?

A new style of architecture known as Vesara was developed. **Vesara is a combination of south Indian (Dravida) and north Indian (Nagara) building styles.** They perfected the art of stone building without mortar.

45. How the Temples were Built?

They used soft sandstones in construction. **They built a number of rock-cut cave-temples and structural temples dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Brahma.** The structural temples of Chalukyas exist at Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal.

46. Mention their Important Temple Architecture:

- The important stone temples are the Vishnu temples at **Badami and Aihole and the Virupaksha or Siva Temple at Pattadakal in Bijapur district in present-day Karnataka.**
- The Vishnu temple at **Badami was built by Mangalesa of the Chalukya Dynasty and contains the Aihole inscription of Vikramaditya II.**
- Their cave temples are found at Ajanta, Ellora and Nasik.

- The cave temples at Badami contain fine sculptures of Vishnu reclining on Sesha Nag; Varaha, the Boar; Narasimha or the lion-faced man; and Vamana, the dwarf.
- The Kasi Vishweshwara Temple at Lakkundi, the **Mallikarjuna Temple at Kuruvatti**, the Kalleshwara Temple at Bagali and the Mahadeva Temple at Itagi represent wellknown examples of the architecture of Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

47. Mention the Painting Skills of Chalukyas?

Chalukyas adopted the Vakataka style in paintings. Some of the frescoes of the caves of **Ajantha** were created during the reign of **Chalukyas**. The reception given to the Persian embassy by Pulakesin II is depicted in a painting at Ajanta.

48. Sources of Chalukyas:

Inscriptions	Badami Cave Inscription of Mangalesha
	Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple Inscription
	Pattadakal Virupaksha Temple Inscription
	Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin I
Foreign Notice	Accounts of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang

49. Aihole Inscription: It is found at **Meguti Temple in Aihole** (Bagalkot district, Karnataka). It is written in Sanskrit by Ravikirti, a court poet of Chalukya king Pulakesin II. It makes a mention of the defeat of **Harsha Vardhana by Pulakesin II**.

50. Pattadakal (UNESCO World Heritage Site) is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It has ten temples. Out of them, **four were built in northern style (Nagara)**, while the **rest six** are in the **southern (Dravida) style**.

51. Virupaksha Temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida Style and Papanatha temple is in Nagara style.

52. Which was the Model of kanch Kailasanatha Temple?

The Virupaksha temple is built on the **model of Kanchi Kailasanatha** temple. Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.

53. Who were Rashtrakutas?

The Rashtrakutas ruled not only the Deccan but parts of the far south and the Ganges plain as well from **8th to 10th** century AD (CE). They were of **Kannada origin** and their mother tongue was Kannada.

54. Who was the founder of Rashtrakutas?

Dantidurga was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty. He was an official of high rank under the Chalukyas of Badami.

55. Explain the Achievements of Krishna I:

Krishna I succeeded Dantidurga. He consolidated and extended the Rashtrakuta power. He was a great patron of art and architecture. **The Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was built by him.**

56. Who was Amogavarsha?

Rashtrakuta Kings The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was **Amogavarsha**. He built a new capital at **Manyakheta (now Malkhed in Karnataka)** and Broach became the port. Amogavarsha (c. 814–878) was converted to Jainism by Jinasena, a Jain monk.

57. Who was Krishna II?

Krishna II, who succeeded his father Amogavarsha, suffered a defeat in the battle of Vallala (modern Tiruvallam, Vellore district) at the hands of Cholas under **Parantaka in c. 916.**

58. Who was Krishna III?

Krishna III (c. 939–967) was the last able ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty. He defeated the Cholas in the **battle of Takkolam** (presently in Vellore district) and captured Thanjavur.

59. Who was the last ruler?

Govinda III was the last ruler to hold the empire intact. After his death, the Rashtrakuta power declined.

60. Which was the first Poetic in kannada?

Kannada language became more prominent. **Kavirajamarga** composed by Amogavarsha was the first poetic work in Kannada language.

61. Who were the three gems of kannada Literature?

The three gems of Kannada literature during the period were **Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna**. Adikavi Pampa was famous for his creative works Adipurana and Vikramarjunavijaya.

62. What was in Adipurana?

The life of **Rishabadeva**, the first Jain **Tirthankara** is depicted in Adipurana.

63. Who Identified Arjuna?

In **Vikramarjunavijaya** Pampa's patron, **Chalukya Arikesari**, is identified with Arjuna, epic hero of Mahabharatha.

64. Explain Art and architecture of Rashtrakutas:

The Rashtrakutas made significant contribution to Indian Art. The **art and architecture of the Rashtrakutas can be found at Ellora and Elephanta**.

65. Explain the Glory of Kailasanatha Temple:

- Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora (near Aurangabad, Maharashtra) Kailasanatha Temple was one of the **30 temples** carved out of the hill at Ellora.
- It was built during the reign of Krishna I. The temple is known for its architectural **grandeur and sculptural splendour**.
- The temple covers an area of over **60,000 sq. feet and vimanam** (temple tower) rises to a **height of 90 feet**.
- This temple has resemblance to the shore temple at **Mamallapuram**. The Kailasanatha temple portrays typical Dravidian features.

66. What is Elephanta Island?

Elephanta Island Originally known as **Sripuri** and called **Gharapuri** by the local people, Elephanta is an island near Mumbai. The **Portuguese named it as Elephanta**, after seeing the huge image of an elephant.

67. Importance of Elephanta:

The **Trimurthi (three-faced) Siva icon** is an illustrative of the sculptural beauty portrayed in the Cave Temple of Elephanta. There are impressive images of **dwarapalakas** (entrance guards) at the entrance of the Temple.

68. What is in Pattadakal?

Pattadakal Rashtrakutas built temples in the complex of Pattadakal. **The Jain Narayana temple and the Kasi Vishwesvara temple were built by Rashtrakutas**.

6th Social Science Lesson 19 Notes in English

19. Asia

1. Mention the Size of Asia:

Asia is the largest and the most populous continent in the world. It covers about **30 percent** of the world's land area and about **60 percent** of the world's population.

2. Explain the Physical features of Asia:

Most of the land of Asia lies in the **northern hemisphere**. It has different types of physical and cultural features. Lofty mountains, plateaus, plains, islands and peninsulas are the major physiographic features of Asia.

3. Asia Home of Many Civilization, Explain:

Many perennial rivers flow through different parts of Asia. These river valleys are the cradles of ancient civilizations (**Indus valley, Mesopotamian and Chinese civilizations**).

4. Show the Location and Area of Asia:

Asia extends from **10°11' South to 81°12' North latitudes** and from **26°2' East to 169°40' West**, longitudes. It spreads for an area of **44 million km²**.

5. What are Boundaries of Asia?

Asia is surrounded by the **Arctic Ocean in the north, Pacific Ocean in the east, Indian Ocean in the south and the Ural Mountains, Caucasus Mountains, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea and Black Sea in the west**.

6. How Asia is separated from other Continents?

The **Suez Canal** separates Asia from Africa. The narrow **Bering Strait** separates Asia from North America.

7. How Politically Asia is Divided?

There are forty eight countries in Asia. The countries are grouped into several realms based on landscape and political status such as

1.East Asia 2.Southeast Asia 3.South Asia 4.Southwest and 5.Central Asia

8. Explain the Importance of Asia:

Asia is the land of long mountain ranges, snow capped high mountains, vast plateaus, extensive plains, river valleys and sea coasts. These diverse physical features encourage the people of this continent to involve in diverse economic activities.

9. Explain the Physiography of Asia

The physiography of Asia can be divided into five major groups. They are;

1. The Northern lowlands
2. The Central High Mountains
3. The Southern Plateaus
4. The Great Plains and
5. The Island Groups

10. Explain the Northern Lowlands

The most extensive lowland in Asia is the **Siberian plain**. It extends from the Ural Mountains in the west to the Verkhoyansk Range in the east.

11. Explain the Central Highlands

The central highlands stretches from **Turkey to the Bering Strait**. There are two knots found in Asia. They are

- The Pamir Knot
- The Armenian Knot.

12. What are Ranges in Pamir Knot?

The **Hindukush range**, the **Sulaiman range**, the **Himalayan range** and the **Tian Shan range** radiate from the Pamir Knot.

13. Explain Various Ranges in Detail:

- The **Hindukush** range continues westward as the Elburz, whereas the **Sulaiman** range continues south west as the Zagros range.
- The **Elburz and the Zagros** converge at the Armenian knot.
- The Taurus and the Pontine ranges radiate from the Armenian knot.
- The other important mountain ranges are the great Khingan, the Altai, the Verkoyansk and the Arakan yoma.

14. Which is the Highest Mountain Range and Lowest point in Asia?

- The **Himalayan mountain range is the highest mountain** range in the world **Mt. Everest (8848 m)** is the highest peak in Asia, as well as the world.
- The lowest point in the world is located in **Dead Sea in Asia**. Intermontane plateaus are found in these mountain ranges.

15. What are all the Important Plateaus of Asia?

The important plateaus are

- The plateau of Anatolia (Pontine to Taurus)
- The plateau of Iran (Elburz to Zagros mt)
- The plateau of Tibet (Kunlun to Himalayas)
- The Southern Plateaus

16. Explain the Importance of Southern Plateau:

The **southern plateaus are relatively lower than the northern plateaus**. The four important southern plateaus are the Arabian Plateau (Saudi Arabia), Deccan Plateau (India), Shan Plateau (Myanmar) and the Yunnan Plateau (China).

17. Name largest one in Southern Plateau:

The **Arabian Plateau** is the largest Plateau.

18. What are Great Plains?

- The great plains are formed by the major rivers of Asia.
- They are the West Siberian plain (Ob and Yenisey), Manchurian Plain (Amur), Great Plain of China (Yangtze and Sikiang), Indo-Gangetic Plain (Indus and Ganga), Mesopotamian plain (Tigris and Euphrates) and the Irrawaddy plain (Irrawaddy).

19. Explain the Island Groups of Asia:

Numerous islands are found in the Pacific coast of Southeast Asia. **Kuril, Taiwan, Singapore and Borneo** are the important island groups. The Philippines, Japan islands and Indonesia are the major archipelagos in Asia.

20. Show some important Island of Asia:

Smaller archipelagos are also located in the Indian Ocean such as the islands

of Maldives and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea. Bahrain is in the Persian Gulf. **Sri Lanka** is an island, which is located in the Bay of Bengal.

21. What is Archipelago and Which is largest?

A group of islands is called an archipelago. The **largest archipelago is Indonesia**.

22. Explain Drainage in Asia:

The rivers of Asia originate mostly from the central highlands. The **Ob, Yenise and Lena** are the major rivers that flow towards the north and drain into the Arctic Ocean. These rivers remain frozen during winter.

23. Name some Rivers in South:

South Asia has many perennial rivers (e.g.) **Brahmaputra, Indus, Ganga and Irrawaddy** which originate from the snow covered high mountains that do not freeze during winter.

24. Various other Rivers in Asia:

The **Euphrates and Tigris** flow in West Asia. The **Amur, Huang He, Yangtze and Mekong** rivers flow in the south and south eastern parts of Asia.

25. Which is the Largest River in Asia?

Yangtze is the longest river in Asia.

26. Asia exhibits a variety of climate. The northern part of Asia experiences severe long winter and cool summer. (**Winter -37°C and Summer 10°C**). Precipitation is in the form of snow (**250 mm to 300 mm**). The north eastern part of Asia experiences cold winter and warm summer and a moderate rainfall of 50 mm to 250 mm.

27. Explain the Climate in South:

The south, south east and eastern parts of Asia are strongly influenced by **monsoon** winds.

28. Explain Summer in Asia:

Summer is **hot and humid while winter is cool and dry**. The summer monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to India, Bangladesh, Indo-China, Philippines and Southern China (1500 mm to 2500 mm).

29. Which is the Wettest Place in India?

In India, **Mawsynram (11871 mm)** receives the highest rainfall. So, this place is called the wettest place in the world. The areas found in and around the equator have uniform climate throughout the year. There is no winter. The average temperature is **27°C and the mean rainfall is 1270 mm**.

30. How Asia experience Dry Climate?

The west and central parts of Asia have hot, dry climate. The temperature is very high during the day and very low during the night. Rainfall varies from **25 mm to 200 mm**.

31. Explain Climate in West Coast of Asia:

The West coastal fringe of Asia (along the Mediterranean Sea) receives rainfall in **winter and is warm in summer.**

32. What are all the Deserts in Asia?

Deserts are found along the western part of Asia. The major hot deserts are **the Arabian (Saudi Arabia) and Thar (India and Pakistan) deserts.** The cold deserts of Asia are **Gobi and Taklamakan.**

33. Which is the Largest Desert in Asia?

The largest desert in Asia is the **Arabian Desert.**

34. Define Natural Vegetation:

Natural vegetation depends upon rainfall, temperature and soil. As Asia stretches from the equator to poles, all types of vegetation are found here. Some rare species are found in Asia. (**OrangUtan, Komodo Dragon, Giant panda**).

35. Explain the Mineral Resources in Asia:

Asia has a variety of mineral deposits. It holds an important place in the production of **Iron, Coal, Manganese, Bauxite, Zinc, Tungsten, Petroleum, Tin etc.**

36. Explain the Oil Wealth of Asia:

Oil and Natural Gas found in the west Asian countries. **One third of the world's oil is produced in Asia.** Among the west Asian countries, Iran has a considerable wealth of mineral resources.

37. Where the Major Iron Ores of Asia found?

Asia has the largest deposits of iron ore in the world. China and India are the important iron ore deposit countries of Asia. **Turkey, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar etc.,** are a few other countries that have iron ore deposits.

38. Places of Coal Resources in India: Coal is a fossil fuel. Asia has the largest deposits of coal in the world. China and India are the largest producers of coal in Asia.

39. Explain Petroleum Resources in Asia:

Petroleum is a mineral oil. The largest petroleum reserves are found in South West Asia. The important petroleum producing countries are **Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar and UAE.** **South China, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, India, Russia** are the other important petroleum producing countries in Asia.

40. What are all the Various Resources in Asia?

Bauxite is found in India and Indonesia. India is the largest producer of Mica in the world. Tin is found in Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

41. Explain Agriculture in Asia:

Only about **18 percent** of the total area is cultivable in Asia. **Agriculture** is the chief occupation of the people here.

42. What are the Places Suitable for Agriculture in Asia?

The river valleys in the **South, South East and East Asia** have **rich alluvial soil**. Agriculture is intensively practised in the riverine plains of Asia.

43. Where are Areas with low Agricultural Practices?

Some areas are not suitable for agricultural practices. India has the largest area of arable lands in Asia. **Most of the west Asian countries cultivate their crops where the ground water level is nearer to the surface**. Iraq practices agricultural activities based on the availability of rainfall and supply of water from Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

44. Explain the Staple Food crops and its Importance:

Rice and Wheat are the staple food crops in Asia. **China and India are the leading producers of rice in the world**. Other important rice producing countries are Myanmar, Japan, Bangladesh and Thailand.

45. Which Season is Suitable for Rice?

Monsoon Asia is suitable for rice cultivation because of the abundant rainfall, fertile plains and availability of labour. **Thailand** is called the Rice bowl of South East Asia.

46. Banaue rice terrace:

The Banaue rice terraces were built 2000 year ago by the **Ifugaos people** in the Philippines. It is located approximately about 1524 m above sea level.

47. Various Crops and their major cultivating Places:

- Wheat is grown in the temperate regions of Asia.
- Russia, India, China and Pakistan are the leading producers of wheat in Asia.
- Millets like **Bajra, Jower, Ragi and Sorgham** are grown in the drier parts of Asia. These are widely cultivated in India, Pakistan and a few gulf countries.
- Apart from these, pulses, spices and oil seeds are also cultivated in various parts of Asia.
- Jute and cotton are the important **natural fibres cultivated in Asia**.

48. Explain Cotton Resources in Asia:

One third of the world's cotton is produced by Asia. The major cotton producing countries are **India, China, Russia and Kazakhstan**. **India, Pakistan, China and Bangladesh** are the leading producers of jute.

49. Sugarcane in Asia:

The tropical wet and dry climate is suitable for sugarcane cultivation in Asia. **India, Indonesia and Philippines** are the major producers of sugarcane.

50. How the Plantation Crops are cultivated in Asia?

Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Palm trees and Cocoa are the important plantation crops. **India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia** are important producers of plantation crops. Malaysia and Thailand are the leading producers of natural rubber. **Dates are produced in west Asia, among the countries Iran is the largest producer of dates in the world.**

51. Explain Fishing in Asia:

Fishing is an important economic activity in Asia. It is prevalent in open seas as well as inland water bodies. **China and Japan** are the leading fishing nations.

52. Major Fishing Grounds:

In **Cambodia, Tonle Sap lake** is one of the world's richest sources of fresh water fishing. **Bay of Bengal is the major fishing ground for India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bangladesh**. Fishing is the mainstay of the national economy in Maldives. Pearl fishing (Bahrein) is popular in the eastern coast of Arabia.

53. Mention the Industrial Regions of Asia:

- In **China**, Manchurian, Shanghai, Wuhan, Peking-Shenyang, Guangdong-Hongkong regions are the major industrial regions.
- In **Japan**, the major regions are Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka-Kyoto regions.
- In **India**, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, Bengaluru and Chottanagpur are the important industrial regions.

54. Explain Transport in Asia:

Transport is the backbone of the economic development of a region. Many Asian countries are developing their transport network for their economic progress. **Roadway** is the most common mode of transport in Asia.

55. How Roadways are there in Asia?

- The Asian Highway connects Tokyo in the east to Turkey in the west, Russia in the north to Indonesia in the south and the total length of road is **1,41,000 km**.
- It passes through **32** countries.
- The Asian Highway 1(AH 1) is the longest highway among the Asian Highway Network (20557 km). It connects Tokyo to Turkey.
- The Asian Highway 43 (AH 43) runs from Agra in India to Matara in Sri Lanka (3024 km).

56. Show the Railways System in Asia:

- The **Trans - Siberian Railways (9258 km)** is the longest rail route in the world. It is a transcontinental railway line which connects Leningrad and Vladivostok.
- The Trans Asian Railway links Singapore and Istanbul in Turkey.
- The **Shinkansen**, bullet train is the world famous super express train that runs between Osaka and Tokyo in Japan at a speed of **352 km/h**.

57. What is the Importance of Indian Railway?

The **Indian railway network** is the second largest railway network in Asia.

58. How Asian Waterways Connected to rest of The World?

- The Cape of Good Hope route connects Europe to South Asia.
- The Trans Pacific route connects the ports of eastern Asia to the ports of western American countries.
- The Suez Canal route passes through the heart of the world trade route and connects Europe with South and Southeast Asia.
- Tokyo, Shanghai, Singapore, Hong Kong, Chennai, Mumbai, Karachi and Dubai are the important seaports in Asia.

59. Explain the Population of Asia:

Asia is the most populated continent in the world. Approximately six-tenth of the world's population lives in Asia. The population is unevenly distributed because of various physical features. **China and India** alone covers three fifth of Asia's population.

60. Explain the Population Density of Asia:

The population density in **Asia is 143** persons per Km². India, Japan, Bangladesh and Singapore have high population density. River plains and industrial regions have high density of population, whereas low density is found in the interior parts of Asia.

61. What are the Religion & Language Practiced in Asia?

Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism Christianity and Sikhism are the major creeds in Asia. The minor creeds **Zoroastrianism, Jainism, Shintoism, Confucianism and Taoism** are also practised in Asia. Mandarin, English, Indonesian, Japanese, Arabic, Korea, Vietnamese and Hindi are the most widely spoken languages in Asia.

62. What are the major civilization of Asia?

Asia is the home land of three civilizations. (**Mesopotamian, Indus valley and Chinese civilizations**). These three contributed to the architectural works at an early stage.

63. What are the important architecture work of Asia?

Among the seven wonders of the world, two are located in Asia (**The Tajmahal in India, The Great wall of China**). The people of Yemen built a mud skyscraper thousands of years ago. **Ankorwat in Cambodia, Buddhist Temple in East and Southeast Asia, Mosques in west Asia and the temples and forts in India** are fine examples of Asian architecture

64. Mention the Food methods in Asia:

- **Rice, Wheat, Maize and Barley** are the staple food in Asia.
- Dairy products, fruits and nuts are also consumed.
- In East Asia, bread and noodles are the staple food where rice is not available.
- **Tea, Coffee and green tea** are the chief beverages.
- In West Asia, meat, herbs and olive oil are the prime ingredients in their food.

65. What are the Dance and Music in Asia?

In Asia, **Yangee, Dragon Dance, Kabaki** are popular in East Asia **Ram Thai in Thailand, Bhangra, Kathak and Bharathanatyam** in India are also important dances in Asia. Sufi music and Arabic classical music are common in west Asia. Tinikling is the national dance of Philippines.

66. What are festivals in Asia?

The **mid autumn festival / moon festival** in China, Taiwan and Vietnam.

67. Name the important Harvest festivals:

Holi and Mahara Sankaranthi / Pongal in major parts of India and **Sukkoth** in Israel are the important harvest festivals of Asia.

68. Name the famous festivals in Asia:

The snow sculpture festival, **Chinese New Year, Thaipusam, Diwali, Taiwan Lantern festival, Songkran, winter light festival** are also some of the famous festivals in Asia.

69. Why Asia is called Land of contrasts?

Asia is the **biggest continent**. It has different types of land features such as mountain, plateau, plain, valley, bay, island etc. It also has **different climatic conditions from the equator to polar region**. **Apart from this, many races, languages, religions and cultures** are followed by people who live in Asia. So, Asia is called 'the land of contrasts'.

70. Angkorwat: It is a world heritage site. It was built by king Suriya Varma II in 1100 AD (CE) at Cambodia. '**Angkorwat**' means '**the city of temples**' in Khmer language. It is the largest Hindu Temple in the world.

71. What is Banaue rice terrace?

The Banaue rice terraces were built 2000 year ago by the Ifugaos people in the Philippines. It is located approximately about **1524 m** above sea level.

72. Rub'al Khali desert is the largest, continuous sandy desert in the world. It is found in the southeastern part of Saudi Arabia.

73. Explain the Natural Regions of Asia:

Sl. No.	Climate	Location	Flora	Fauna
1	High Temperature, High rainfall	Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka	Evergreen trees - Mahogany, Rubber, Rosewood, Sal	Rhinoceros, Tiger, Babirusa, Orangutan, Komodo Dragon
2	Summer rainfall, Dry winter	India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Southern China	Deciduous trees – Teak, Sandal wood, Bamboo	Tiger, Elephant, Indian Cobra, viper
3	Extreme temperatures	Arabian desert, North, North West India	Cactus, Dates (Oasis), Thorny shrubs, Babul tree	Bactrian Camel, The Sand grouse, desert oryx
4	Dry winter, Warm summer	East China, Japan, North and South Korea	Cherry, Apricot, Plum	Giant Panda, Japanese macaque
5	Warm Summer and winter rainfall	Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Syria	Figs, Olives, Citrus fruits	Lynx, Jackrabbit
6	Long and dry winter, short and cool summer	Siberia, Himalayas	Coniferous trees - Pine, Fir, Spruce	Siberian Tiger, Brown bear, Wolf
7	Permanent snow cover	Beyond the snow line	Lichen, mosses, Grass	Polar bear, Lemming, Reindeer, Arctic fox

74. The Three Gorges dam has been constructed across the river Yangtze. It is the largest power station dam in the world. It fulfills ten percent of power needs of China.

75. Major Rivers of Asia:

Major Rivers of Asia

S. No	Name of the River	Origin	Outflow	Length in Km
1	Yangtze	Tibetan plateau	East China sea	6,350
2	Huang He	Tibetan plateau	Gulf of Pohai	5,464
3	Mekong	Tibetan plateau	South China sea	4,350
4	Yenisei	Tannuala Mountain	Arctic Ocean	4,090
5	Ob	Altai Mountain	Gulf of Ob	3,650
6	Brahmaputra	Himalayas	Bay of Bengal	2,900
7	Indus	Himalayas	Arabian sea	3,610
8	Amur	Confluence of Shika and Argun rivers	Tatar Strait	2,824
9	Ganga	Himalayas	Bay of Bengal	2,525
10	Irrawaddy	North Myanmar	Bay of Bengal	2,170

76. Physical Map of Asia:

77. There are 12 landlocked countries in Asia. Among these, only one is doubly landlocked which means it is surrounded entirely by other landlocked countries.

78. What is Knot?

'Knot' refers to the **convergence of mountain ranges.**

Learning Leads To Ruling

79. What is called Roof of World?

Tibet is called the 'Roof of the world' and it is also known as the third pole because of its cold weather, largest reserve of freshwater and inhospitable environment.

80. Show the Mountain Regions of Asia:

6th Social Science Lesson 20 Notes in English

20. Globe

1. What are the four Major Cardinal Direction:

North, South, East and West are the Major cardinal Direction.

2. What is Globe?

In order to see the **shape of the Earth as a whole and to know its unique features**, a three dimensional model of the Earth was created with a specific scale.

3. The surface area of the Earth is **510.1 million square kilometres**.

4. Why earth is Geoid?

The Earth **which is spherical, is flat at the poles and bulges at the Equator**. The Earth cannot be compared with **any other geometrical shape as it has a very unique shape**. Hence, its shape is called a geoid (earth shaped).

5. What is Inclination?

The Earth moves around the Sun. It also rotates from the West to East on its axis at an inclination of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The globe is also inclined at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The axis is an imaginary line. **It is not actually found on the Earth.**

6. What is Equator?

The imaginary lines which are drawn **horizontally on East - West direction** on the Earth are called the lines or parallels of latitudes. The **0° line of latitude which divides the Earth into two halves** is known as the Equator.

7. What is the latitudinal Extent?

The latitudinal extent between **1° line of latitude on Earth** is 111 km.

8. What are Latitudes and longitudes?

There are imaginary lines which are drawn on the **globe horizontally and vertically** to find a location and calculate distance and time. These imaginary lines are called lines of latitudes and longitudes.

9. Define Northern and Southern Latitudes:

The lines of latitude that are drawn horizontally between **the Equator and the North Pole** are called '**Northern latitudes**' and those which are found between **the Equator and the South Pole** are called '**Southern Latitudes**'.

10. How many Latitude Lines are there?

The lines of latitude consist of **89 parallels** in the Northern Hemisphere and **89 parallels** in the Southern Hemisphere, **one at the Equator** and the **two poles** are found as points. Totally, there are **181 parallels** found on earth.

11. Define Northern Hemisphere:

The area of the Earth found between **the Equator (0°)** and **the North Pole (90°N)** is called the Northern Hemisphere.

12. Define Southern Hemisphere:

The area of the Earth from **the equator (0°)** to **the South Pole (90°S)** is called the Southern Hemisphere.

13. Why Climatic Zones are Formed?

- The Sun's rays do not fall equally on all parts of the earth. They fall vertically over the Equator and slanting towards the poles.
- Thus, all the places on earth **do not have the same amount of temperature**.
- Based on the amount of heat received from the Sun, the lines of latitude help in dividing the earth into different climatic zones.

14. Define Torrid Zone:

The region from the Equator towards **the Tropic of Cancer (23½°N)** and **the Tropic of Capricorn (23½°S)** is called the Torrid Zone. The Sun's rays fall vertically over this region and the average temperature is very high. Hence this region is known as the Torrid Zone.

15. What is Temperate Zone?

From the **Tropic of Cancer (23½°N)** to the **Arctic Circle (66½°N)** and from the **Tropic of Capricorn (23½°S)** to the **Antarctic Circle (66½°S)**, the Sun's rays fall slantingly. Moderate temperature prevails in this region. Hence, this region is called Temperate Zone.

16. What is Frigid Zone?

From the **Arctic Circle (66½°N)** to the **North Pole (90°N)** and from the **Antarctic Circle (66½°S)** to the **South Pole (90°S)**, the Sun's rays fall further inclined, through out the year. The temperature is very low. Hence, this region is known as Frigid Zone.

17. What is Prime Meridian?

The imaginary lines drawn vertically **connecting the North Pole and the South Pole** are called **lines or meridians of longitude**. These lines of longitude are seen as semi circles. The 0° line of longitude is called the Prime Meridian.

18. How Many Lines are there in Longitude?

There are 180 lines of longitude towards the East and West from the Prime Meridian. So, there are **totally 360 lines of longitude**. These lines converge at the poles. The 180° W and 180° E line of longitude are the same line.

19. What are Eastern and Western Longitude?

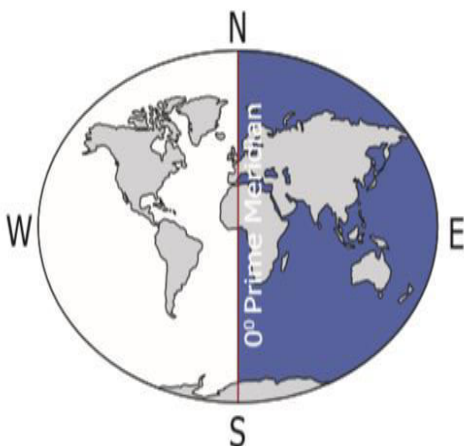
The lines of longitude that are found between **the Prime Meridian and the 180° East line of longitude** are called '**Eastern Longitudes**' and the lines of longitude that are found between the **Prime Meridian (0°) and the 180° West line of longitude** are called '**Western Longitudes**'.

20. What forms the Great Circle?

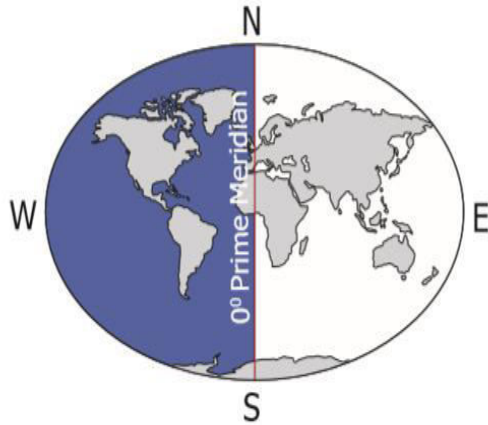
Two opposite meridians form a great circle. The **Equator is the longest of all lines** of latitude. Hence, it is also known as 'The Great Circle'.

21. Define Eastern Hemisphere:

The part of the Earth between the **0° line of longitude and the 180° East line of longitude** is known as the Eastern Hemisphere.

**22. Define Western Hemisphere:**

The part of the Earth from **0° line of longitude to 180° West line of longitude** is called as Western Hemisphere.



23. What is Greenwich Meridian?

- The Royal Astronomical Observatory is located at **Greenwich near London in England**.
- According to the International Meridian Conference held in **1884 in Washington DC in the U.S.A.** all nations agreed on choosing the Greenwich Meridian as the international standard meridian (0°).
- This line of longitude is called **the Prime Meridian** and it is also known as the Greenwich Meridian because it passes through Greenwich.

24. What is International Date Line?

The **180° line of longitude has been fixed as the International Date Line**, drawn on the Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Russia through Bering Strait. If a person crosses this line from the West to East, he loses a day. On the other hand, when he crosses from the East to West, he gains a day.

25. Define Earth Grid:

The **imaginary lines of latitude and longitude form a grid like pattern** on the surface of the earth, known as the 'Earth grid' or 'Geographic grid'.

26. How time is Calculated?

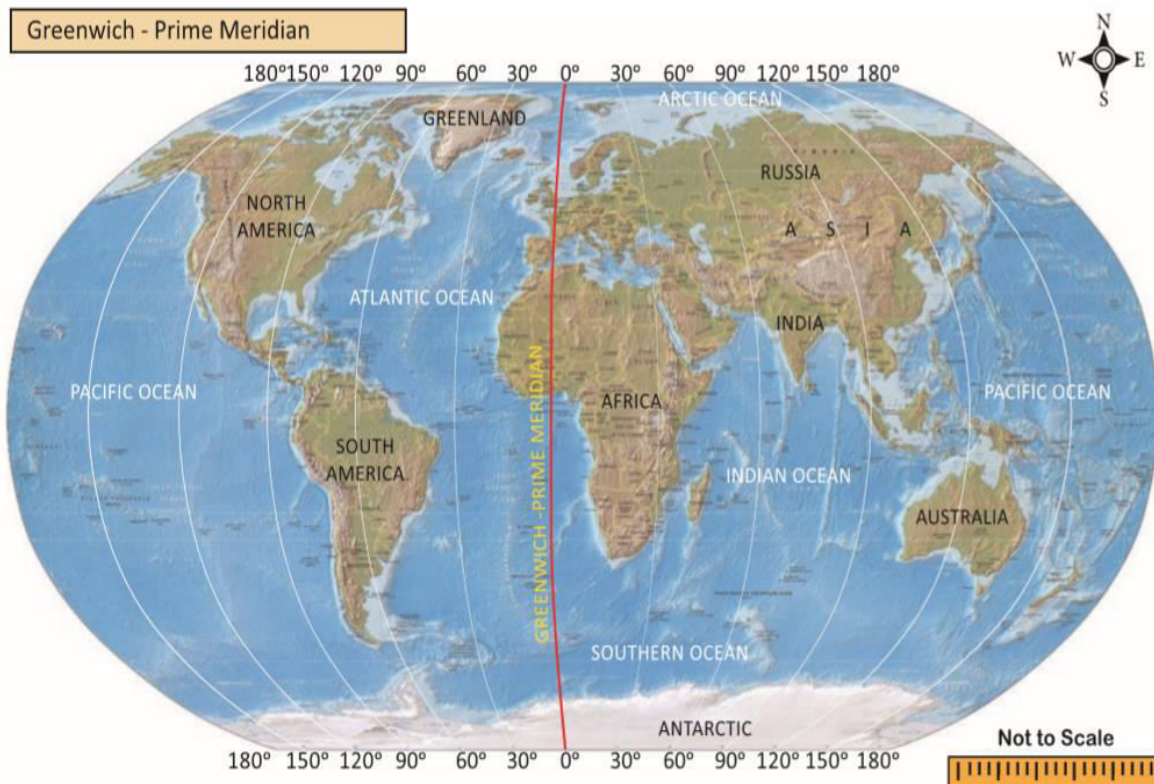
As many as 360 lines of longitude are drawn to connect the North and South Poles around the Earth 180° on the Eastern Hemisphere and 180° on the Western Hemisphere. **Time is calculated on the basis of the lines of longitude.**

27. What is Local time?

When the sun is overhead on a particular line of longitude, **it is 12 noon at all the places** located on that line of longitude. This is called local time.

28. What is Greenwich Mean Time?

When the Sun is overhead the **Greenwich Meridian at 12 noon**, it is the local time of that place. The world time is calculated by this **standard line of longitude**. It is known as the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).



29. How different Countries Calculate their time?

Many lines of longitude may pass through a country. **Countries may or may not observe a common time**. The standard time of a country or a part of it is calculated keeping a particular meridian as a standard one.

30. How Meridians are Selected?

The meridians are selected in multiples of **15° or 7 ½°**. It is done in such a way that the variation of standard time from the Greenwich is expressed either as 1 hour or ½ an hour.

31. What is Indian Standard Time?

- The longitudinal extent of India is from **68°7' E to 97°25' E**.
- As many as twenty nine lines of longitude pass through India.
- Having **29 standard time** is not logical.
- Hence **82½° E** line of longitude is observed as the Prime Meridian to calculate the Indian Standard Time (IST).

32. How Many time Zones are there?

The world has **24 time zones**. Some countries have a great longitudinal extent. So they have more than one standard time. Example: **Russia has 7 time zones**.

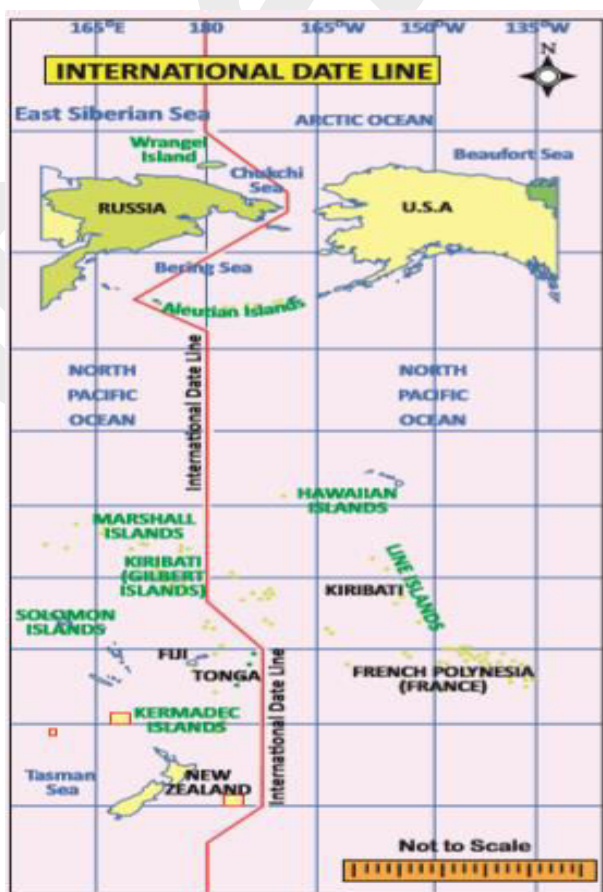
33. The $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E line of longitude passes through **Mirzapur** near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. This is located at an equal distance from Ghuar Mota in Gujarat and Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh.

34. What does the word Meridian Mean?

- The word meridian is derived from the **Latin word 'Meridianus'**. It means mid day. (Medius - Middle, dies - day). So, meridian means the position of the Sun found overhead at a place at noon.
- a.m. means 'anti Meridiem' (anti - before) - Before Noon.
- p.m. means 'post Meridiem' (Post -after/after) - After noon.

35. Why International Date line Zig-zag?

The International Date Line is not straight. **If the line is drawn straight, two places in the same country would have different dates**. So the International Date Line is found zigzag in certain places to avoid confusion.



36. The lines of longitude are found as semi circles covering **111 km at the Equator**, 79 km at 45° latitude and no space between the lines at the poles.

36. Some lines of latitude are also called by the following names in Tamil:

Latitude	-	ahalangu (அகலாங்கு)
Longitude	-	nettangu (நெட்டாங்கு)
Equator	-	nilanaduvarai (நிலநடுவரை)
Tropic of Cancer	-	kadagavarai (கடகவரை)
Tropic of Capricorn	-	magaravarai (மகரவரை)

37. What are Low High and Middle latitudes?

- 0° N and S – 23½°N and S lines of latitudes are called -Low latitudes
- 23½°N and S – 66½°N and S lines of latitudes are called - Middle Latitudes
- 66½°N and S – 90°N and S lines of latitudes are called - High Latitudes

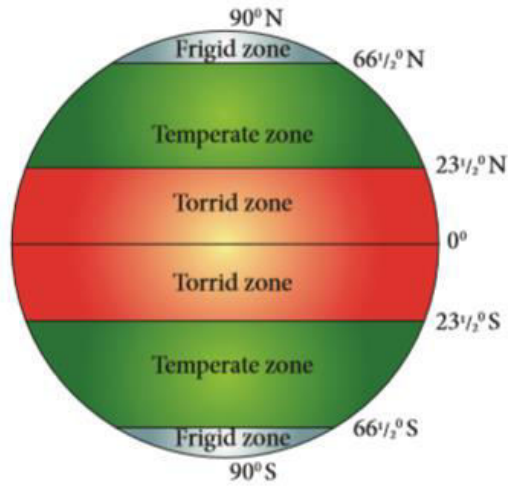
38. The first globe was created by the Greeks in the year 150 AD(CE).

39. Mention the Book of Aryabhata:

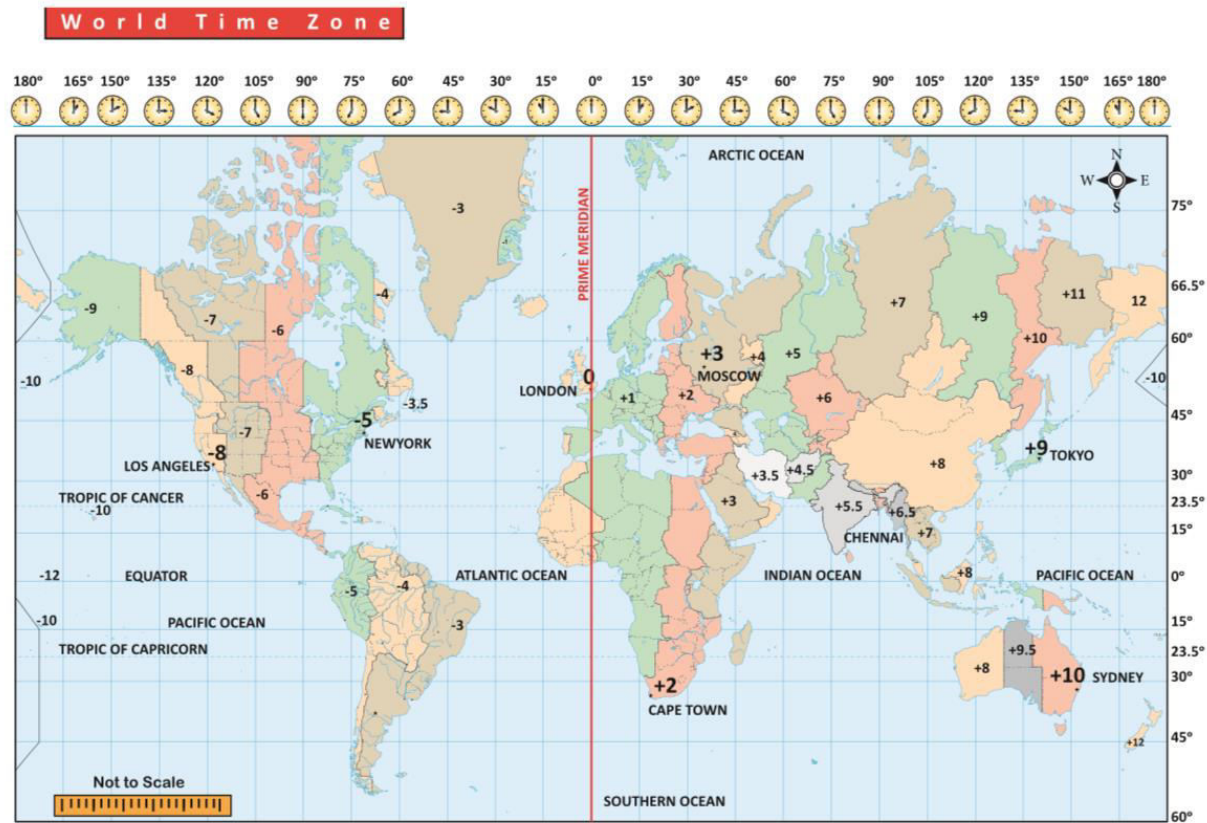
The Indian astronomer Aryabhata - has mentioned in his book. '**Aryabhata Sidhantha**'. 'The stars in the sky seem to move towards the West because of the Earth's rotation on its axis'.

40. Ptolemy, a Greco – Roman mathematician, astronomer and geographer, was the first person to draw the lines of latitude and longitude on a map. In his book, '**Geographia**' a detailed description about the Earth's surface, its size and circumference and many locations based on the lines of latitude and longitude are given.

41. Show the Various Zones of the Earth:



42. Time Zone:



6th Social Science Lesson 21 Notes in English

21. Understanding Disaster

1. What is a Disaster?

A disaster is a **serious disruption of the functioning of a society** involving human and material loss.

2. How are Disaster Classified?

Disaster is broadly classified into **natural and manmade** disasters.

3. What is an Earthquake?

The **sudden shaking of the earth at a place for a short spell of time** is called an earthquake. The duration of the earthquake may be a few seconds to some minutes.

4. What is Focus?

The **point where an earthquake originates** is called its 'focus'.

5. What is Epicentre?

The **vertical point at the surface from the focus** is called 'Epicentre'.

6. Define Volcanoes:

Volcanoes are **openings or vents where lava, small rocks and steam erupt** onto the earth's surface.

7. Define Tsunami:

Tsunami are waves generated by earthquake, volcanic eruptions and underwater landslides.

8. What are Cyclones?

A **low pressure area which is encircled by high-pressure wind** is called a cyclone.

9. What is a Floods?

An **overflow of a large amount of water**, beyond its normal limits, especially on the rain fed areas is called a flood.

10. What is a Landslide?

The **movement of a mass of rocks, debris, Soil etc., down slope** is called a landslide.

11. Define Avalanche:

A large amount of ice, snow and rock falling quickly down the side of a mountain is called an Avalanche.

12. How does Thunder and lightning occur?

Thunder is a series of **sudden electrical discharge** resulting from atmospheric conditions. This discharge results in sudden flashes of light and trembling sound waves which are commonly known as thunder and lightning.

13. How Forest Fire occur?

Massive forest fires may start in **hot and dry weather** as a result of lightning, and human carelessness or from other causal factors.

14. How Destruction of buildings are caused?

Demolition of buildings by **human Activities**.

15. What are the Accidents in industries?

Chemical, biological accidents that occur due to human error. (e.g.) Bhopal gas tragedy

16. What are the Accidents in Transport?

Violation of road rules, carelessness cause accidents.

17. What is Terrorism?

The **social unrest or differences in principles** leads to terrorism.

18. Define Stampede:

The term stampede is a **sudden rush of a crowd of people**, usually resulting in injuries and death from suffocation and trampling.

19. Describe the Massive Tsunami in 2004:

A killer Tsunami hit the **south east Asian countries** on the 26th of December, 2004.

20. What was the Magnitude of Tsunami in 2004?

A massive earthquake with a magnitude of **9.1 -9.3** in the Richter scale Epicentre in the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It triggered one of the biggest Tsunamis the world had ever witnessed.

21. Estimate the Death Sentence of Tsunami in 2004:

The massive waves measuring up to 30 metres that killed more than **2,00,000 people of Asia**. In India, over 10,000 people were killed by this disaster. **Tamil Nadu** alone accounted for **1,705** deaths.

22. Mention the Bad Effects of 2004 Tsunami:

All the coastal districts were affected, Nagapattinam was the worst hit in the state of Tamil Nadu. Fishermen, tourists, morning walkers, children playing in beach and people living on the coast were unprepared for the waves. So they lost their life and the most of the loss of lives and damage to property was within **500 metres** of the shore.

23. When was INCOIS Started?

The Indian government set up a Tsunami Early Warning System at **Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)**, Hyderabad in 2007.

24. What are the measures should be taken while Tsunami?

- You should find out if your home, school etc., are in vulnerable areas along sea shore.
- Know the height of your street above sea level.
- Plan **evacuation routes and practice your evacuation routes**.
- Discuss tsunamis with your family.
- Review safety and preparedness measures with your family.
- If you see the sea water receding, you must immediately leave the beach and go to higher ground far away from the beach.
- Be aware facts about tsunami.

25. What should not be done while Tsunami?

- Don't go to the coast to watch the Tsunami.
- Don't try to surf the tsunami waves.

26. How Floods occur?

Floods are high stream flows, which **overlap natural or artificial banks of a river** or a stream and are markedly higher than the usual flow as well as inundation of low land.

27. What are Flash floods?

Flash floods that occur within **six hours** during heavy rainfall.

28. What are River floods?

River floods are caused by **Precipitation over large catchment areas** or by melting of snow or sometimes both.

29. What are Coastal floods?

Sometimes floods are associated with **cyclone high tides and tsunami**.

30. What are the Causes of floods?

- Torrential Rainfall.
- Encroachment of rivers bank.
- Excessive rainfall in catchment.
- Inefficient engineering design in the construction of embankments, dams and canals.

31. What are the Effects of floods?

- Destruction of drainage system
- Water pollution
- Soil erosion
- Stagnation of water
- Loss of agricultural land and cattle
- Loss of life and spread of contagious diseases.

32. What are Measures should be taken while Floods?

- To find out if the settlement area is to be affected by flood or not.
- Keeping radio, torch and additional batteries, storing drinking water, dry foods items, salt and sugar.
- Safeguarding materials like kerosene, candle, match box, clothes and valuable things.
- Keeping umbrella and bamboo poles.
- Keeping first aid box and strong ropes to bind things.
- To dig canals from the farm land, to drain the excessive water keeping sand bags etc.,

33. What should not be done while Flood?

- Try to connect electricity once it is cut.
- Operate vehicles
- Swim against floods
- Avoid going on excursions.
- Neglect flood warning messages

34. What are Quick action should be taken during floods?

- Cut off gas connection and electricity.
- Keep sand bags on drainage holes and bathroom holes.
- Leave immediately through the known passage or prescribed passage
- Drink hot water.
- Use bleaching powder to keep your environment hygienic.
- Before using match sticks and candles, ensure that there is no gas leakage.
- Don't eat more food when you are affected by diarrhea.

- Don't try to take anything that floats in flood.

35. What is Disaster Risk Reduction?

The practice of reducing disaster risks through **systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters**. There are four key approaches to public awareness for disaster risk reduction. Campaigns, participatory learning, informal education, and formal school based interventions.

36. Explain in detail about Chennai cyclone:

Chennai is one of the largest metropolitan cities in India, which lies on the south eastern coast. The **north east monsoon along with tropical cyclone hits Chennai** every year and gives heavy cyclonic rainfall.

37. When was the cyclone Occurred in Chennai?

In **2015, November and December** due to heavy rain, the devastating floods that hit Chennai and other parts of **Tamil Nadu claimed more than 400 lives** and caused enormous economic damage.

38. Various Forecasting Places:

Weather forecasting, Tsunami early warning system, cyclonic forecasting and warning provide necessary information which help in reducing risks during disasters. School Disaster Management Committee, Village Disaster Management Committee, State and Central government institutions take mitigation measures together during disaster.

39. How Quick Mitigation should be Done?

Newspaper, Radio, Television and social media bring updated information and give alerts on the vulnerable area, risk, preparatory measures and relief measures including medicine.

6th Social Science Lesson 22 Notes in English

22. Democracy

1. Do you know what kind of society did the early man live in?

In the beginning, they were hunters and gathered food. Later, they settled near rivers and practised agriculture.

2. Democracy is 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people' – Abraham Lincoln

3. What is Democracy?

The citizens of a country **select their representatives through elections**. Thus, they take part in the direct governance of a country. This is termed Democracy

4. Major types of Democracy:

Among those, **direct democracy and representative democracy** are the most popular forms of government.

5. The birth place of democracy is Greece.

6. What is Direct Democracy?

In a Direct Democracy, people have the power to frame laws. In a Direct Democracy, only the citizens can make laws. **All changes have to be approved by the citizen**. The politicians only rule over parliamentary procedure. **Switzerland** has had a long history of a successful direct democracy.

7. What is Representative Democracy?

On behalf of the other members, they obtain the power to take decisions in a democratic manner. This is termed as Representative Democracy.

8. What is meant by democratic decision making?

In the system of democracy, the power to take decisions does not lie with the Head. On the contrary, **a group holds the power**, but adheres to the rules and regulations. All the members of the group hold open discussions and take final decisions only when everyone is convinced. This is called democratic way of decision making.

9. When was the International Day of Democracy?

In **2007**, the **UNO** General Assembly resolved to observe **15th September** as the International Day of Democracy.

10. What are the rights given in our Constitution?

Our Constitution ensures **freedom, equality and justice** to everyone.

11. What other features are found in our constitution?

- It defines the political principles, the structure of the government institutions and methods to follow these rules and regulations, the powers and responsibilities.
- And also, it fixes the Rights and Duties and the Directive Principles of the citizens. Thus our constitution provides a structure to us.

12. Is the constitution of India such a detailed one?

Indian Constitution is the **longest written constitution** in the world. It is drafted by the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly headed by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**. That is why we call him the 'Chief Architect of our Constitution.

13. Aims of Democracy:

- Democracy is defined as "Government of the people, for the people and by the people."
- In a democracy, the power is vested in the hands of the people. For that, **the people should have rights to take decisions**.
- Everyone cannot participate in decision making. So, the representative government elected by the people to form a democratic system, all those who attain the **age of 18** are given the voting rights to elect the representatives.
- At the same time, the **representatives have the responsibility** to protect the welfare of the people.

14. Which is the First Country to allow women to vote?

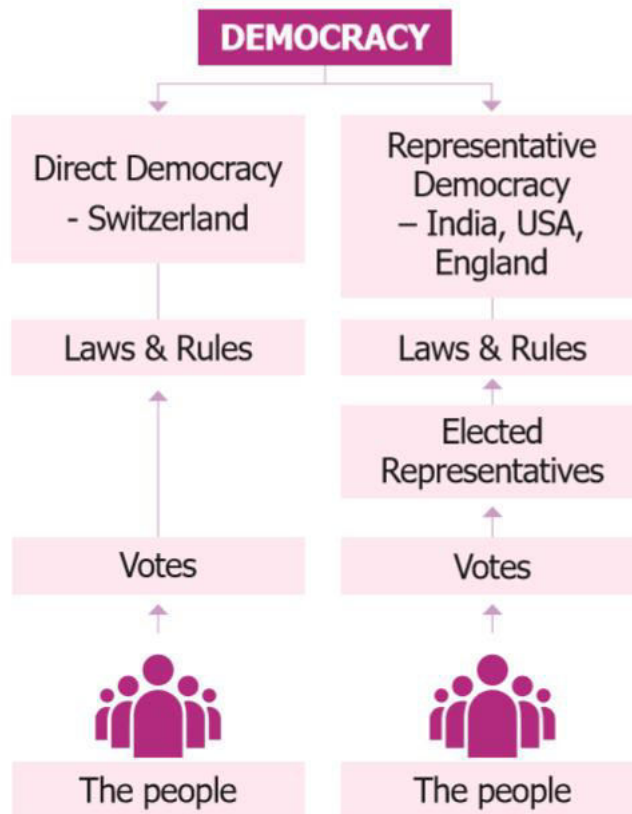
New Zealand is the first country to allow women to vote (1893).

15. Various Countries Voting Rights:

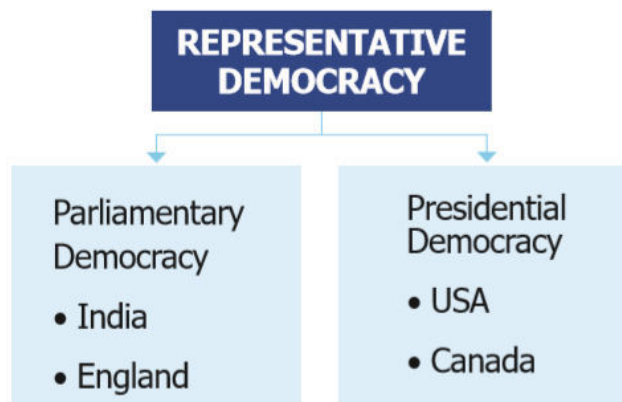
- Voting rights to women were given in **1918 and 1920 in the UK and USA** respectively. At the same time, the wealthy alone were given the voting rights in India.
- Many leaders like Mahatma Gandhi kept insisting on giving voting rights to all. Now in India, all the people above 18 years of age enjoy Universal Adult Franchise.

16. The world statistical data on democracy declares that **79% of the Indian citizens have faith in the democratic system**. Hence, India ranks first among the democratic countries of the world.

17. Illustrate the types of Democracy:



18. Show the Representative Democracy with its types:



19. Various oldest Democracies in the World:

Oldest Democracies in the World				
Sl. No.	Democracy	Period	Location	Significance
1	Greek Democracy	5 th century BC (BCE)	Greece	Foundation of political philosophy
2	Roman Empires Democracy	300 BC – 50 BC (BCE)	Italian Peninsula, Rome	Loads of expansions of the growth of civilization
3	San Merinos Democracy	AD (CE) 301	Italy	Earliest written constitution still in effect
4	The Iceland Democracy	AD (CE) 930	Thingvellir	The oldest and longest functioning parliament in the world.
5	The Isle of Man's Democracy	AD (CE) 927	Between Great Britain and Ireland	Self governing possessions of the crown
6	British Democracy	13 th Century AD (CE)	England	Magna Carta of 1215
7	US Democracy	AD (CE) 1789	United States of America	The oldest standing democracy

6th Social Science Lesson 23 Notes in English

23. Local Bodies – Urban and Rural

1. Which is the oldest local Body in India?

The **Chennai** Corporation which was founded in **1688** is the oldest local body in India.

2. Which is the First Municipality in Tamil Nadu?

Walajahpet Municipality (**Vellore District**) is the first Municipality in Tamil Nadu.

3. Kanchipuram District has the most number of municipalities.

4. What are local Bodies?

Our constitution has provided certain structures to fulfill the needs of the people. Accordingly, the urban local bodies are categorized into **City Minicipal Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats**, while the rural local bodies are categorised into **Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchyats**. These are together known as local bodies.

5. What is Municipality?

Those areas which have a population of more than **one lakh** and a high amount of revenue and is found in the level below the City Municipal Corporation is called a Municipality.

6. What is Town Panchayat?

A Town Panchayat has about **10,000** population. A Town Panchayat is between a village and a city.

7. Which is the first State to introduce Town Panchayat?

Tamil Nadu was the first state to introduce a town Panchayat in the whole of India.

8. Who were the Various officers in Municipality?

A City Municipal Corporation has a **Commissioner**, who is an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer. Government officials are deputed as Commissioners for the municipalities. The administrative officer of a Municipality is an Executive Officer (EO).

9. What is a Village Panchayat?

The Village Panchayats are the local bodies of villages. **They act as a link between the people and the government.** Villages are divided into wards based on their population. The representatives are elected by the people.

10. Who were the Elected Representatives of Local Body?

1. Panchayat President
2. Ward members
3. Councillor
4. District Panchayat Ward Councillor

11. What is a Panchayat Union?

- Many village Panchayats join to form a Panchayat Union. A Councillor is elected from each Panchayat.
- Those councillors will elect a Panchayat Union Chairperson among themselves. A Vice Chairperson is also elected.
- A **Block Development Officer (BDO)** is the administrative head, of a Panchayat Union. The services are provided on the Panchayat Union level.

12. **Villupuram District** has the highest number of **Panchayat Unions (22)**, while **The Nilgiris** and **Perambalur Districts** have the **lowest number (4)**.

13. Explain about District Panchayat:

A District Panchayat is formed in every district. A district is divided into wards on the basis of **50,000 population**. The ward members are elected by the Village Panchayats. The members of the District Panchayat elect the District Panchayat Committee Chairperson.

14. How the Local body in district level is governed?

They provide essential services and facilities to **the rural population and the planning and execution of development programmes** for the district.

15. What is a ward?

The local bodies are governed by the representatives elected by the people. **The constituencies are called wards**. People elect their ward members.

16. Who is a Mayor?

The Mayor of the City Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Chairperson are the elected representatives of the people. The people elect them. The Corporation Deputy Mayor and the Municipal Vice Chairperson are elected by the ward councillors”

17. What are the benefits of local bodies?

There are many benefits. The services provided can be divided as **obligatory functions and discretionary functions**. These are provided by the local bodies.

18. What are the Obligatory Functions?

- Water supply
- Street lighting
- Cleaning roads
- Drainage & sewage pipes system
- Laying down roads
- Activation of Central and State Government schemes

19. What are the Discretionary Functions?

- Parks
- Libraries
- Playgrounds, etc.

20. Functions of the City Municipal Corporation:

- Drinking water supply
- Street Lighting
- Maintenance of Clean Environment
- Primary Health Facilities
- Laying of Roads
- Building flyovers
- Space for markets
- Drainage System
- Solid waste management
- Corporation schools
- Parks
- Play grounds
- Birth and Death registration, etc.

21. How all these works are done?

As per the **decisions taken in the city Hall meetings, the commissioner or officers assign these works to their subordinate officers or other servants**. Thus, they all work in various levels to get these public works done.

22. Will the Government provide funds for these services?

The Government directly allots funds for these works. The local bodies also collect revenue.

23. What are all the Revenue of the Village Panchayat?

- House tax
- Professional tax
- Tax on shops

- Water charges
- Specific fees for property tax
- Specific fees for transfer of immovable property
- Funds from Central and State Governments, etc.

24. What are all the Revenue of the City Municipal Corporation?

- House Tax
- Water Tax
- Tax on shopping complexes
- Professional Tax
- Entertainment Tax
- Vehicle Charges
- Funds by Central and State Government, etc.

25. How are the Grama Sabha meetings held?

A Grama Sabha is formed in every Village Panchayat. It is the only permanent unit in the Panchayat Raj System. Grama Sabha meetings are held even in smaller villages. The Grama Sabha is the grass root level democratic institution in a Village Panchayat.

26. Who can attend Gram Sabha meeting?

Those who have attained the age of **18 years** and whose names are found in the electoral roll of the same Panchayat can take part in a Grama Sabha meeting. Officers like the District Collector, the Block Development Officer, teachers etc., also participate in this meeting. The people can freely express their needs and grievances.

27. How Many Times Gram sabha Meeting Conducted?

The Grama Sabha meetings are conducted **four** times a year.

28. When are these meetings convened?

January 26, May 1, August 15 and October 2.

29. What is Special Gram Sabha Meeting?

Apart from these four days, the meetings can be convened as **per need or during emergency**. These are called Special Grama Sabha meetings.

30. What is Mahatma Gandhi thought on Panchayat Raj?

Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj as the foundation of India's political system, as a form of government, where each village would be responsible for its own affairs.

31. When was Panchayat Raj Enacted?

The Panchayat Raj Act was enacted on **April 24, 1992**.

32. April 24 is National Panchayat Raj Day.**33. What are the Special features of Panchayat Raj?**

- Grama Sabha
- Three tier local body governance
- Reservations
- Panchayat Elections
- Tenure
- Finance Commission
- Account and Audit, etc

34. What was the Role of women in the Local Self Government?

All local bodies have a reservation of **33%** for women. In the **2011** Local Bodies election, **38%** seats were won by women. As per the **Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 2016**, **50%** reservation for women is being fixed in Panchayat Raj institutions.

35. Local Body Election:

The tenure for the representatives of local self Government is **5 years**. The election to the Local Bodies is held once in five years by the State Election Commission. Every state has a State Election Commission. The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission is situated **in Koyambedu, Chennai**.

36. Tamil Nadu an Estimate:

- Village Panchayats - 12,620
- Panchayat Unions - 388
- District Panchayats - 31
- Town Panchayats - 561
- Municipalities - 145
- City Municipal Corporations – 15

37. Cities with Municipal Corporation:

1. Chennai
2. Coimbatore
3. Madurai
4. Tiruchirappalli
5. Salem

6. Tirunelveli
7. Tiruppur
8. Erode
9. Vellore
10. Thoothukudi
11. Thanjavur
12. Dindigul
13. Nagercoil
14. Hosur
15. Avadi

6th Social Science Lesson 24 Notes in English

24. Road Safety

1. What is Road Safety?

Traffic rules are the **laws that govern how, when and why you are allowed to drive any vehicle.**

2. Traffic Safety Education:

The traffic safety course education plays an important role in **shaping the attitude and behaviour of children** and young people ensuring to become responsible drivers, passengers, pedestrians and cyclists.

3. Is it Teaching on Road Safety is Important?

Yes, Educating children about road safety is very important. **Teaching about road safety to children** can be started as soon as they are old enough to step out of the home.

4. What are the three types of traffic Signs:

Three types of traffic signs – **Mandatory, Cautionary and Informatory.**

5. What are Mandatory Road Signs?

Mandatory road signs are the ones that give order regarding do's and don'ts and are to be followed strictly. These are generally **circular** in shape.



No entry



One Way



No right turn



No left turn



No U turn

6. What are Cautionary Road Signs?

Cautionary road signs are the ones that warn the road user regarding the road situation ahead. Cautionary signs are generally in **triangular** shape.



Narrow Bridge



Cross road



School



Left hand curve



Men at work

7. What are Informatory Road Signs?

Informatory road signs are the ones that give information regarding directions, destination, etc. Informatory signs are generally **rectangular** in shape.



Petrol Pump



Hospital



Eating Place



Parking



Railway station

8. What does the colour Red Represent?

- **RED means STOP** - Wait behind the stop line.
- If there are no lines, stop before the traffic light at the intersection so that traffic light is clearly visible.
- Wait until a green signal appears before proceeding.
- You may turn left while the signal is red, if it is not prohibited by a sign. But give importance to pedestrians and other traffic.

9. What does Amber mean?

AMBER means CAUTION-You may move on if the amber appears after you have already crossed the stop line or when you feel that your stopping may cause accident. Anyhow be extra careful.

10. What does Green Stand for?

GREEN means GO – Proceed ahead ensuring that the way is clear. • You can make a right or left turn if not prohibited by signs, but take special care and give way to pedestrians crossing the road. **GREEN ARROW** means that you can go in the direction shown by the arrow.

11. Define Pedestrian Crossing:

The pedestrian crossing was instituted in **Britain in 1934**. The roads were marked by dotted lines. On the pavement there were striped Belisha beacon light poles named after Britain's Minister of transport **L. Horre-Belisha**.

12. What is Zebra crossing?

The Zebra crossing with **black and white stripes** was developed after the Second World War.

13. What are Road languages?

Road signs, markings, traffic signals and other traffic devices are there to guide the road users and hence are the languages of the road.

14. Why are Traffic Signs?

Traffic signs are there **to regulate traffic**, warn about hazards and to guide the road user.

15. What should we do in Pedestrian?

- Walk on any side of the road if there are footpaths.
- On roads without footpath walk on your extreme **rightside** facing the oncoming traffic.
- Use zebra crossing, foot over bridge & subways to cross the roads.
- Where such facilities are not available be extra cautious while crossing the road.
- Children below 8 years of age should cross the road with the help of elders.
- Cross the road when the vehicles are at a safe distance.
- Wear **light coloured** dresses during night.

16. What Should not be done in Pedestrian?

- Don't cross the road hastily by running.
- Don't cross the road in front of or in between parked vehicles.
- Don't try to cross the road from blind corners, turnings where you are not visible to the vehicle drivers.
- Don't jump over the railings to cross road.

17. Staying safe on a bicycle:

Most children use bicycle to go to schools. So they should be aware of the road rules and road safety. Moreover they should maintain their **bicycles in good condition**.

18. What should we do while riding Bicycle?

- Cycle must be **fitted with standard gadgets** – bell, brakes, rearview mirror, both front and back mudguard painted white, reflective tapes affixed at the front and back.
- Cycle on the extreme **left side of the road** or use service road, if available
- Avoid busy roads.
- Keep a safe distance from fast motorized vehicles.
- **Give proper indications** before stopping or turning.

19. What should not be done while riding Bicycle?

- Don't indulge in any kinds of stunts
- Don't load the cycle with another person or heavy goods.
- Don't ride holding onto other fast moving vehicle.

20. What should be done while riding in public transport?

- Get up early and start early from home.

- Board the bus from the designated bus stop in a queue.
- Once inside the bus, behave properly.
- Hold on to the railings of the bus.
- Alight only at the designated bus stop.
- Get down only when the bus has stopped completely.

21. What should be done if the driver is not following the rules?

If the driver is not following the road safety norms, bring it to the notice of school authorities/parents or traffic helpline.

22. What should be done in Public transport?

- Do not rush or run to catch your bus.
- Do not stand on the steps of the bus.
- Do not make noise that may distract the driver.
- Do not put any part of the body outside the bus.
- Do not get in or get down from a moving bus.

23. What rules should be followed while riding with co-passenger?

- Always wear helmet/seatbelt.
- Do **not indulge in talking** with the driver.
- Children above **12 years of age should occupy the back.**

24. Play at safe places:

- Do not play on roads.
- Look for a playground or vacant land to play
- Do not play around a vehicle parked inside your school premises/colony or near your residence.

25. Various other Symbols:

- Blue circles give a positive instructions, about what is to be done.
- Red rings or circles give negative instructions. What should not be done.