

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## HISTORY

### LESSON: 1-IMPERIALISM - Imperialism in India and China

1. Germany and Italy became unified countries in **1870**
2. A great demand for the raw materials was created by **Industrial Revolution**
3. The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870 – 1945 was known as **Neo – Imperialism**
4. China was politically Independent under the **Manchu rule**
5. The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of **Railways**
6. The 'Sphere of Influence' was adopted by the European countries in **China**
7. The English East India company was formed in **1600**
8. The French East India company was established by **Colbert**
9. The Second opium war came to end by the Treaty of **Peking** and for China
10. The Policy formulated by England USA **Open door Policy**
11. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India Company to set up trading post at Surat **Jahangir**
12. The Republic of China was established under **Dr. Sun Yat Sen**

#### Matching :

- |                          |   |                                  |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Carnatic wars     | - | Eng of French Influence in India |
| 2. Protectorate          | - | France                           |
| 3. Racial Discrimination | - | Africa                           |
| 4. Island of Hong Kong   | - | England                          |
| 5. International Colony  | - | China                            |

#### Short Answers :

##### 1. Define Imperialism.

The term imperialism refers to,

1. The policy of extending a country's rule over the others.
2. The aggressive behavior of one state against another.
3. A country's dominant over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.

##### 2. What is colonialism ?

1. Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.
2. It also means that it is a relationship between an indigenous majority and minority foreign invaders.
3. Colonialism is practice of the concept imperialism.

##### 3. Write about Military Imperialism.

1. The USA's invasion against Iraq with its military power, forced it to have another sort of government favorable to the USA.
2. This is called Military Imperialism.

##### 4. Write a note on Taiping Rebellion.

1. The Americans, the French and other foreign countries signed treaties with China.
2. The Chinese rebelled against the native Manchu Kings and the foreigners in 1854.
3. This rebellion was known as Taiping Rebellion .

**Caption :**

**1. Causes for the rise of imperialism:**

- a. What became the fashion of the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?  
Imperialism
- b. What was the “White man’s burden”?  
To civilize the backward and uncivilized native people of Africa and Asia was felt as white man’s burden.
- c. Why were the European Nations forced to acquire new colonies?  
European nations were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve a balance with their neighbours and competitors
- d. What promoted the spirit of Nationalism?  
The discovery of new routes to African and Asian continents promoted the spirit of imperialism.

**2. Battle of Plassey and Buxar:**

- a. Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757? Siraj-ud-daulah
- b. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance? Lord Wellesley
- c. Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie. Doctrine of Lapse
- d. When was Queen Victoria’s Proclamation issued? 1858

**3. Imperialism in China:**

- a. Why was the trade restricted to the city of Canton and Macao?  
The Asian traders adopted the Chinese culture but not the European traders.
- b. What were the goods sold by the Chinese to the British? The Coffee and Silk
- c. Name the Chinese Empress. How was she known as?  
1. Dowager 2. She was known as Old Buddha
- d. Who formulated open door policy? USA and England

**4. Boxer Rebellion:**

- a. What was the result of the Sino – Japanese war?  
China was defeated by Japan
- b. Name the Island ceded by China to Japan. Island of Formosa
- c. What led to the out break of Boxer – Rebellion?  
The Empress made Chinese youths turn their anger towards the foreign powers.
- d. What did the Boxers do?  
The Boxers attacked the British, French, German, Japanese and US settlements and all the Christians in 1899.

**5 Marks**

- 1. What were the causes for Imperialism.
- 2. What were the effects of Imperialism.

**LESSON: 2-First World War A.D. 1914 – 1918 – League of Nations**

- 1. Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world’ said by **Kaiser William II**
- 2. Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at **Heligoland**
- 3. France wanted to get back **Alsace and Lorraine**
- 4. Austrian crown prince was **Francis Ferdinand**
- 5. Austria declared war on Serbia On **28<sup>th</sup> July 1914**

6. Germany invaded France by crossing **Belgium**
7. Turkey extended her support to the **Central Powers**
8. This expedition was an utter failure for the British **Dardanelles Expedition**
9. The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany **Lusitania**
10. In Russia the Czarist government was over thrown by **Lenin**
11. German battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of **Dogger bank**
12. Germany sued for peace on **Nov. 11, 1918**
13. The First World War came to an end by the **Paris Peace Conference**
14. The League of Nations was officially founded in **Jan. 20, 1920**

**Matching :**

1. Clemenceau - France
2. Orlando - Italy
3. Lloyd George - Britain
4. Woodrow Wilson - America
5. Kaiser William – II - Germany

1. Treaty of Versailles - Germany
2. Treaty of Trianon - Hungary
3. Treaty of Neuilly - Bulgaria
4. Treaty of Serveres - Turkey
5. Treaty of Germaine - Austria

**Short Answers :**

**1. Why did Germany need colonies?**

1. Germany needed colonies not only as a sign of her world importance but also for her growing population.
2. Germany also needed colonies for additional markets and raw materials.

**2. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?**

1. In June 28, 1914 Austrain crown prince Franis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assassinated by a Serbian Lad at Serajevo on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1914.
2. Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia with humiliating terms. When Serbia ignored the ultimatum, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1914.
3. This was the immediate cause for the First World War.

**3. Why did America enter into First World War?**

1. In 1917, Germany drowned four merchant ships of America including Lusitania with her submarines.
2. More than hundred Americans died in this incident.
3. Hence on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1917, Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.

**4. What are the organs of the League of Nations?**

1. The General Assembly
2. The Council
3. The Secretariat
4. An International Court of Justice.
5. International Labour Organization

**Caption :**

**1. Ambition of Germany:**

- a. Who was the ruler of Germany during First World War? Kaiser William II

- b. What did he believe?  
He believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.
- c. What could not be tolerated by him?  
The British saying "sun never sets in the British Empire"
- d. Where did he station a fleet? Heligoland

**2. Balkan Problem:**

- a. Name the Balkan Countries.  
Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro
- b. How did the First Balkan war come to an end?  
The war came to an end by the Treaty of London
- c. Why did the other Balkan Countries declare war on Bulgaria?  
Because dispute arose between Serbia and Bulgaria in sharing the spoils of the war.
- d. What was the result of the Second Balkan war?  
Bulgaria was defeated and Serbia gained more territories.

**3. Immediate cause:**

- a. When did Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina? A.D. 1908
- b. Who was the Austrian crown prince? Francis Ferdinand
- c. What happened to him? He was assassinated by a Serbian lad.
- d. What did Austria do? Austria declared war on Serbia on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

**4. War in the Near East Front:**

- a. When did Turkey enter the war? In October 1914
- b. Why was it consider a terrible blow?  
Because communication between Russia and Allies were cutoff.
- c. Why did Britain want to capture Gallipoli Peninsula?  
To control Dardanelles and to capture Constantinople.
- d. What was the results of Dardanelles expedition? It was an utter failure.

**5. League of Nations:**

- a. Name the organisations which were found before the League of Nations.
 

1. The League of Nations Society	- 1915
2. The World League for Peace	-1917
3. The League of Free Nations Associations	-1918
- b. Where was the League of Nations headquarters situated? Geneva in Switzerland
- c. How should the Member Nations solve the problems?  
Member Nations should solve the problems only through League of Nations.
- d. When did Japan capture Manchuria? In 1931.

**5 Marks :**

- 1. What were the results of the First World War?
- 2. What were the achievements of League of Nations.

**LESSON: 3-World between the Wars  
A.D. 1919 – 1939 Economic Depression**

- 1. The Great Economic Depression began in **U.S.A**
- 2. In 1929, the American President was **Herbert Hoover**
- 3. The greatest craze in America was **Share Market**

4. FD Roosevelt assumed office on **March 4, 1933**
5. There were normal economic activities in the USA by **1940**

**Matching :**

- |                                       |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Share market collapse              | - Speculation on borrowed money |
| 2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation | - Banks and industries          |
| 3. Economic Depression                | - Early 1930's                  |
| 4. Federal Reserve Bank               | - Loans                         |
| 5. The Security Exchange Act          | - License to stock exchange     |

**2 Marks :**

**1.what were the causes for the Great Economic Depression?**

- 1.The collapse of American share market was the main cause for the Great Economic Depression.
- 2.The share market collapse was due to speculation of on borrowed money.

**2.Write note on National Industrial Recovery Act?**

The National industrial Recovery Act was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.

**Caption :**

**1. Franklin D. Roosevelt:**

- a. When was the Presidential election held? In 1932
- b. How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as? F.D.R.
- c. What was his election manifesto?  
"I Pledge You, I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans"
- d. Name the policy formulated by him. New Deal Policy

**5 Marks :**

1. Write a paragraph about relief, recovery and reforms introduce by Franklin D.Roosevelt.

### LESSON: 4- Fascism in Italy

1. The founder of the Fascist Party was **Benito Mussolini**
2. Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in **Nov 1921**
3. Mussolini provided a **Stable Government**
4. The great relief was provided to the workers by **Charter of Labour**
5. Mussolini made common cause with **Hitler**
6. Mussolini left the League of Nation **1937**

**Matching :**

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Duce          | - Mussolini                  |
| 2. Black Shirts  | - Mussolini's followers      |
| 3. Ovla          | - Secret Police of Mussolini |
| 4. March on Rome | - 1922                       |
| 5. Albania       | - 1939                       |

**2 Marks :**

**1.What does the term "Fascism" mean?**

The term Fascism is derived from the Latin word Fasces means a bundle or group.

**2.What were the four pillars of Fascism?**

- 1.Charismatic leadership

2. Single party rule under a dictator
3. Terror and
4. Economic control.

**Caption :**

**1. Fascist Party:**

- a. Who was the founder of Fascist party? Benito Mussolini
- b. Give the slogans of Mussolini.
  1. Believe, Obey, Fight
  2. "The more force, The more honour"
- c. What were the aims of Fascism? "The more"
  1. Exaltation of the state
  2. Protection of private property and
  3. Spirited foreign policy.
- d. What was the motto of Fascism?
  1. Everything with the state
  2. Nothing against the state
  3. Nothing outside the state

**2. Achievements of Fascism:**

- a. What did Mussolini bring in the Industrial field?  
He brought order and discipline in the industrial field.
- b. What do you know about the "Charter of Labour"?  
The charter of labour issued by Mussolini provided great relief to workers.
- c. What were the measures taken by Mussolini in the agricultural field?  
Marshes were drained
- d. When was Latern Treaty signed? In 1929

**3. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini:**

- a. What was Mussolini's slogan before the Nation?  
"Italy must expand or perish" is the slogan
- b. When did he Capture Albania? In 1939
- c. Name the island bombarded by the Allied Forces. Sicily Island
- d. What was the end of Mussolini?  
Mussolini was shot dead by his own countrymen in 1945.

**5 Marks :**

1. What were the achievements of Fascism under Mussolini

## LESSON: 5- Nazism in Germany

1. A democratic constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at **Weimer**
2. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich **Rhineland**
3. Hitler's anti – Semitism grew to the extent of killing the **Jews**
4. For some time Hitler was a **Painter**
5. In 1941, Hitler invaded **Russia**
6. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of **America**

### Matching :

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Brown shirts 1925 | - Followers of Hitler    |
| 2. Fuhrer            | - Leader                 |
| 3. Swastika          | - Nazi Emblem            |
| 4. Gestapo           | - Hitler's Secret Police |
| 5. Mein Kampf        | - My struggle            |

### 2 Marks :

#### 1.What did Hitler declare?

Hitler became the Leader of Germany and declared "One people,One State, One Leader".

#### 2.What did he do in 1923? What was the result?

In 1923, he made an attempt to capture power through Beer Hall Revolution.

#### 3.Write a brief note on Munich Agreement.

When Hitler seeking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia an agreement was signed between Germany and Neville Chamberlin the prime minister of Great Britain at Munich in 1938.

### Caption :

#### 1. Adolf Hitler:

- a. Where was Adolf Hitler born? Austria
- b. What was his father? Custom Officer
- c. What did he organize? National socialist – Nazist party
- d. Name the book written by Hitler. Mein Kampf ( My struggle)

#### 2. Hitler's Aggressive policy:

- a. Why did Hitler Conquer territories?  
To accommodate the growing population and accumulate resources
- b. How did he violate the Locarno Treaty of 1925?  
In 1936, he reoccupied the Rhineland and violated the treaty.
- c. What did he demand from Poland?  
He demanded the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia With Germany through Poland and also surrender of Danzing.
- d. When did he declare war on Poland? On 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939.

## LESSON: 6- Second World War A.D. 1939 - 1945

1. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War **Treaty of Versailles**
2. The coal mines given to France were **Saar**
3. The country emerged as a World Power after the First World War was **Japan**
4. The principles of war and conquests was glorified by **Dictators**
5. In Sep. 1938 Hitler threatened a war on **Czechoslovakia**
6. Hitler demanded the surrender of **Danzig**
7. Blitzkrieg means a **Lightening war**
8. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was **Sir Winston Churchill**
9. Hitler signed the Non – Aggression Pact with **Stalin**

### Matching :

1. Scorched Earth Policy - Russia
2. 'U' Boats - German Submarines
3. Luftwaffe - Germany
4. Royal Air Force - England China
5. Atlantic Charter - F.D. Roosevelt

### 2 Marks :

#### 1.What was the immediate cause of the Second world War?

- 1.In1939, Hitler demanded from Poland,the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia and Germany through Polish Corridor.
- 2.He also demanded the surrender of Danzig.
- 3.When Poland refused,Hitler attacked Poland on 1<sup>st</sup> September1939.
- 4.BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON Germany to protect Poland.
- 5.France was also joined with Britain.

#### 2.Write a note on the Secorched Earth policy?

- 1.when HITLER INVADED Russia on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1941 Stalin planned to evacuate the city.
- 2.Russians followed the Scorched Earth policy.
- 3.They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads railways factories and even houses.
4. This made Germans could not gain anything.

#### 3.Why did America declare War on Japan?

The Japanese attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7<sup>th</sup> 1941. This disastrous attack forced the Americans to enter into the war.

### Caption :

#### 1. Causes of the Second World War:

- a. Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany.  
Rome – Berlin - Tokyo axis
- b. Mention some of the ideologies emerged that after the First World War.  
Democracy, communism, Fascism and Nazism
- c. What was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major world powers?  
Policy of Appeasement
- d. What did Hitler disobeyed? Versailles Treaty and Munich Pact

#### 2. Results of the war:

- a. Who occupied Japan? By American Forces



- b. Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World War.  
America and Russia
- c. Mention some of the countries which got independence after the war.  
India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya
- d. Why was UNO set up? To maintain International peace and harmony

**5 Marks :**

1. Write any 5 causes for the outbreak of second world war?
2. What were the results of the second world war?

**LESSON: 7- The United Nations Organisation**

1. The UNO was established in **1945**
2. The UN charter was signed at **San Francisco**
3. UN's main deliberative body is **The General Assembly**
4. The Seat of International Court of Justice is at **The Hague**
5. The United Nations celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in **1995**

**Matching :**

- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. New York                         | - Head quarters of the UNO |
| 2. Veto                             | - Negative vote            |
| 3. Present Secretary General of UNO | - Mr. Banki Moon 1969      |
| 4. NTBT                             | - 1963                     |
| 5. CTBT                             | - 1996                     |

**2 Marks :**

**1.What are the main objectives of the UNO?**

- 1.To maintain international peace and security.
- 2.To develop friendly relations among nations.
- 3.To settle international disputes by peaceful means.

**2. MENTION ANY TWO MAJOR ACHIVEMENTS OF THE UNO**

- 1.The UNO settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
2. It signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 AND CTBTin 1996.

**3. Mention some of the specialized agencies of the UNO.**

- 1.World Health Agricultural Organisation (WHO)
2. Food and Agricultural Organisation(FAO)
- 3.International Labour Organisation(ILO)
- 4.United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation(UNESCO)
5. United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
6. The world Bank (IBRD)

**Caption :**

**1. Organs of the UNO:**

- a. Name the major organs of the UNO.
  1. The General Assembly
  2. The Security Council

3. The Economic and Social Council
  4. The Trusteeship Council
  5. The International court of Justice
  6. The Secretariat
- b. Who was elected as the president of the UN General Assembly in 1953?  
Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Bandit
- c. What is the function of the Trusteeship Council?  
Its look after certain territories placed under the Trusteeship of the UNO.
- d. How is the Secretary General of the UNO appointed?  
The General Assembly on the advice of Security Council

## 2. Major achievements of the UNO:

- a. Name the treaties signed by the UNO
  1. NTBT in 1963
  2. CTBT in 1996
- b. Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held?  
At Rio de Janeiro in 1992
- c. What was adopted by all the countries? Agenda 21
- d. How did UNO tackle Suez Canal crisis?  
UNO made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt.

## 5 Marks :

1. Explain the functions of the Organs of the UNO.
2. What are the major achievement of the UNO?

## LESSON: 8- European Union

1. European Union traces its origin from the **ECSC**
2. EURATOM was established by the **Treaty of Rome**
3. The council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the **Council of Ministers**
4. The first permanent President of the European Council is **Herman Van Rampay**
5. Euro zones monetary policy is governed by **European Central Bank**
6. The name of the single European currency **Euro**
7. The EU has established strong relationship with the **UNO**

### Matching :

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Merger Treaty  | - 1967                    |
| 2. EURO           | - 2002                    |
| 3. Robert Schuman | - French foreign Minister |
| 4. Jean Monnet    | - French politician       |
| 5. EU budgets     | - Court of Auditors       |

## 2 Marks :

1. **What is the significance of the EURO?**

Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business across European border and promotes free trade policy.

## Caption :

### 1. Organs of the EU:

- a. Which is the Legislative body of the EU? European Parliament
- b. What is the function of the court of Justice?

It drafts proposals for new European laws and presents to the European Parliament and the Council

- c. Where is the seat of the court of Justice? Luxemburg
- d. Who is responsible for the foreign exchange operation? The European Central Bank

**5 Marks :**

- 1. What are the achievements of the European Union.

**LESSON: 9- The Great Revolt of 1857**

- 1. The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as **Military revolt**
- 2. Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as **First War of Indian Independence**
- 3. During the great revolt of 1857 the Governor General of India was **Lord Canning**
- 4. The peasants had to pay heavy **duties**
- 5. Resumption of rent free system was introduced by **Lord Bentinck**
- 6. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in **1856**
- 7. The first sign of unrest appeared at **Barrackpore**
- 8. The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at **Meerut**
- 9. The wife of Nawab of Oudh was **Begum Hazarat Mahal**
- 10. After 1857 revolt the Governor General of India was designated as **Viceroy of India**

**Matching :**

(A)

- 1. Mangal Pandey - Barrackpore
- 2. Bahadur Shah II - Delhi
- 3. Nana Saheb - Cawnpore
- 4. Begum Hazarat Mahal - Lucknow
- 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai - Central India

(B)

- 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai - Jhansi
- 2. Bahadur Shah II - Mughal Emperor
- 3. The Great Revolt -1857
- 4. Lucknow - Colin Campbell
- 5. Queen Victoria's Proclamation - Magnacarta

**2 Marks :**

**1.Mention the importance of Queen Vitoria''s Proclamation?**

- 1.This proclamation was described as Magna Carta of India
- 2. It confirmed the earlier treaties of the East India Company with the Indian Princess.
- 3. It promised to pay due regard to the ancient rites and customs of India.
- 4. It granted general pardon to all offenders except those who had directly taken part in the murder of the British subjects.

**2. What was the immediate cause for the Revolt of 1857?**

- 1. The greased cartridges supplied for the new Enfield Rifles was the immediate cause for the mutiny.
- 2. Believing that fat of cow and pig had been used to grease these cartridges both Hindus and Muslims refused to bite them and use. 3.On 29<sup>th</sup> March 1857 Mangal Pandey refused to the greased cartrigeat Barrackpore.

### 3. Why was not the revolt widespread?

1. The disunity was the foremost cause.
2. It did not extend beyond North India. South India, Punjab, Sind and Rajasthan kept quiet.
3. A large numbers of rulers of the Indian states and the big Zamindars did not join the movement.

#### Caption :

##### 1. Political causes for the Revolt of 1857:

- a. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance? Lord Wellesley
- b. Name the police introduced by Lord Dalhousie? Doctrine of Lapse
- c. What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor?  
a the British?  
On the death of Bahadur Shah II and his successor had to give up their Ancestral place and Red Fort
- d. Why did Nana Saheb develop grudge against the British?  
By stopping the pension to Nana Saheb.

##### 2. Revolt at Cownpore:

- a. Who joined the rebels at Cawnpore and with whom? Nana Saheb
- b. What happened to the English? The English surrendered to the rebels
- c. Who defeated Nana Saheb? Sir Colin Campbell
- d. When was Cawnpore brought under British control? November 1857

##### 3. Revolt at Central India:

- a. Who led the revolt at Central India? Rani Lakshmi Bai
- b. Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai Gwalior
- c. What was her end? She was killed
- d. What did Tantia Tope do? Escaped but captured and put to death.

#### 5 Marks :

1. What were the Administrative and military causes of the Great revolt of 1857?
2. Enumerate the causes for the failure of the Great revolt of 1857?
3. Mention the results of general revolt of 1857?

## LESSON: 10- Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

1. The pioneer of the reform movements was **Raja Rammohan Roy**
2. Lord William Bentinck Passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of **Raja Rammohan Roy**
3. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the **Arya Samaj**
4. The headquarters of the Rama Krishna Mission is at **Belur**
5. Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called **Thiru Arutpa**
6. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started the **Aligarh**
7. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started a school at **Ghazipur**
8. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is **Sree Narayana Guru**

#### Matching :

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Herald of New Age         | - Raja Rammohan Roy           |
| 2. Martin Luther of Hinduism | - Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi |
| 3. New India                 | - Mrs. Annie Besant           |

4. Photo Voltaic Lighting System - Ramakrishna Mission
5. Vallalar - Ramalinga Adigal

**2 Marks :**

**1. What are the services rendered by the Arya Samaj?**

1. Through his motto Go back to Veda Swami Dyananda Saraswathi created the feeling of self – confidence and self – respect.
2. He started the Suddhi Movement to reconvert the Hindus who had been converted to other religions, earlier.
3. It insisted on education of the women and upliftment of the depressed classes.

**2. Mention the main principal of the Theosophical Society?**

1. To develop the feeling of Fraternity.
2. To study ancient religions, philosophy and science.
3. To find out the laws of Nature and development of divine power in man.

**3. What are the teachings of Vallalar?**

1. The primary teaching of Vallalar is Service to mankind is the path of Moksha.
2. God is the personification of mercy and knowledge.
3. The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God.

**4. Point out the impacts of Social and Religious Reform Movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.**

1. These movements greatly helped to abolish sati, child marriage and unsociability.
2. It promoted education, encouraged widow remarriage, inter – caste marriages and inter – dining.

**Caption :**

**1. Brahma Samaj:**

- a. Who founded Brahma Samaj? Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b. What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?  
Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew
- c. Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy?  
Precepts of Jesus Christ  
The Guide to Peace and Happiness
- d. What did Brahma Samaj believe?  
Universal religion based on the principle of One Supreme God.

**2. Arya Samaj:**

- a. What was the original name of Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi? Mul sankar
- b. Who was his guru? Swami Virjanand
- c. What was his motto? Go Back to Vedas
- d. What did the Samaj advocate? Women education, inter caste marriage and inter-dining.

**3. The Theosophical Society:**

- a. Who was the founder of the Theosophical Society? Madam Blavatsky and Henry S. Olcott
- b. Why was it founded? To preach about God and Wisdom
- c. Who was the President of this Society in 1893? Mrs. Annie Besant
- d. Where is the headquarters of this society located? Adyar in Chennai

**4. Ramakrishna Mission:**

- a. Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa? Priest in Kali Temple
- b. Who founded the Ramakrishna mission? Swami Vivekananda
- c. When and where was the parliament of Religions held? 1893 at Chicago in USA
- d. Who represented the Hindu religion at the parliament of religions? Swami Vivekananda

### 5 Marks :

1. Write a paragraph on Brahma Samaj.
2. Explain the activities of Ramakrishna Mission.

## LESSON: 11- Freedom Movement in India – Phase – I Pre – Gandhian Era A.D. 1885 – 1919

1. The Unification of the country was brought by the **British Imperialism**
2. The language of the educated Indians was **English**
3. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of **Nationalism**
4. The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as **Political Mendicancy**
5. Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at **Surat**
6. The Minto-Morley reforms introduced separate electorate for the **Muslims**
7. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by **Tilak**

### Matching :

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Iswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar | - Religious and Social Reformer |
| 2. Subramania Bharathi        | - Patriotic writer              |
| 3. Swadeshi                   | - 'Of one's own country         |
| 4. New India                  | - Mrs. Annie Besant             |
| 5. Kesari                     | - Bala Gangadhar Tilak          |

### 2 Marks :

#### 1. What were the aims of Indian National Congress?

1. Greater representation and expansion of legislative council.
2. Freedom of press.
3. More facilities for the spread of Education.
4. Taxation should be made lighter.
5. Reduction of military expenditure.

#### 2. Name some of the important moderate leaders.

1. Surendranath Banarjee
2. Dadabai Naoroji
3. Pheroze Sha Mehta
4. Gopala Krishna Gokhale and
5. M.G. Ranade.

### Caption :

#### 1. Factors leading to the rise of National Movement:

- a. How did the national leaders inspire the people?  
They encouraged the people to fight against the foreign rule.
- b. When was the Vernacular Press Act passed? In 1858
- c. What was the policy of the British? Divide and Rule
- d. How did the British consider the Indians? The Indians as inferiors and uncivilized

#### 2. The Indian National Congress:

- a. When was the Indian National Congress founded? In 1885
- b. On whose advice was founded? Allan Octavian Hume
- c. Where was the first session of the congress held? Who was the Chairperson?  
Held at Bombay W.C. Bannerjee
- d. Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress.

Dadabai Naoroji, S.N. Banarjee, Madan Mohan Malavia and Gokhale

### 3. Extremists:

a. Name the extremists leaders.

Bala Gangadara Tilak, Bebin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpathi Ray

b. What did Tilak declare? Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.

c. Name the festivals revived by Tilak. Ganapathi and Shivaji festivals

d. What was the desire of the militant nationalists? .

To change not only the aim of the congress but also the means to attain it.

### 4. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy:

a. Who were the prominent leaders arrested? Dr.Satyapal and Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlu

b. Where did the people gather? Jallian Wala Bagh in Amritsar

c. Who was the British Military commander of Amirtsar? General Dyer

d. What did Rabindranath Tagore do? Renounced his Knight hood

### 5 Marks :

1. Write any five factors that promoted the rise of National Movement.

## LESSON: 12- Freedom Movement in India – Phase – II Gandhian Era – A.D. 1919 – 1947

1. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle **Sathyagraha**
2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the **Swaraj** party
3. The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on **Jan. 26, 1950**
4. In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as **Communal award**
5. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was **Linlithgow**
6. To form the interim Government Nehru sought the help of **Jinnah**
7. First and last Indian Governor General of India is **Lord Mount Battern**
8. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
9. First President of India is **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

### Matching :

A)

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | - Bismarck of India Dutch territories  |
| 2. Pondicherry              | - French Possession                    |
| 3. Goa                      | - Portuguess Possession                |
| 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar        | - Drafting Committee                   |
| 5. Lord Mount Batten        | - First Governor General of free India |

(B)

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Motilal Nehru   | - Swarajya Party          |
| 2. Chauri Chaura   | - Uttar Pradesh           |
| 3. Lion of Punjab  | - Lala Lajpat Rai         |
| 4. Communal Award  | - Ramsay Mac Donald       |
| 5. Frontier Gandhi | - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |

### 2 Marks :

1. Write short note on the Cabinet Mission.

1. In March 1946, the cabinet mission under Pethick Lawrence, A.V. Alexander and Sir Stafford Cripps visited India to negotiate with Indian leaders about the transfer of powers.
2. The committee recommended Federal Government.
3. A Constituent Assembly should be elected to draw up the future constitution of India.

**Caption :**

**1. Simon Commission:**

- a. Why was Simon Commission appointed?  
To enquire into the working of the act of 1919
- b. Why was it an insult to the Indians?  
All the members of this commission were Englishmen
- c. How was Simon Commission greeted?  
With the slogan "Go Back Simon"
- d. Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.  
Lala Lajapat Roy

**2. The August Offer:**

- a. When was the August offer announced? 1940
- b. What was promised for India after Second World War? Dominion Status
- c. Why was the committee set up? To frame a constitution for India
- d. Who would be appointed in the war council of the Viceroy? An Indian

**3. The Mount battern Plan:**

- a. Who became the Governor General of India in 1947? Mount battern
- b. Who was the last British Governor General? Mount battern
- c. What was Mount Battern Plan? India to be divided into Indian Union and Pakistan Union
- d. What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League? Accepted this plan

**5 Marks :**

1. Explain the stages of Non cooperation movement of 1920 – 22? Why was it suspended?
2. What is the importance of the Three Round Table Conference.
3. Write a paragraph on Quit India Movement.

**LESSON: 13- Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Movement**

1. Indian soliders were instigated by the sons of **Tipu Sultan**
2. The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the **Madras Native Association**
3. The first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was **P. Rangaiah**
4. At Vedaranyam, the Salt law was broken by **Rajagopalachari**
5. In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate **Swaraj day**
6. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharathi escaped to **Pondicherry**
7. The Head Quarters of te Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as **Sathyamurthi Bhavan**
8. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet **Gandhiji**
9. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for **9 years**
10. Kamaraj was famous for policy **'K' plan**

**Matching :**



1. Swadeshi - Madras Mahajana Sabha
2. Chanakya - Rajaji
3. King maker - Kamaraj
4. Sathya murthi - Poondi Reservoir
5. Fateh Hyder - Vellore Mutiny

**2 Marks :**

**1. Write a brief note on Vellore Mutiny.**

1. The British administration prohibited the Hindu soldiers from smearing religious marks on their forehead and Muslims to shave their beard and trim their moustache.
2. On 9<sup>th</sup> July 1806, the revolting soldiers gathered at the fort under the pretext of attending the wedding of Tipu Sultan's daughter at Vellore
3. In midnight, they surrounded the fort and killed most of the Europeans and unfurled the flag of Tipu over the fort.
4. Tipu's second son Fateh Hyder was declared as the ruler.  
But the British crushed the revolt.

**2. Write a note on the welfare measures taken by Kamaraj?**

1. Opening of new schools.
2. Free education.
3. Mid – day meals scheme
4. Construction of dams and canals
5. Launching of dams and canals

**3. Why was Kamaraj called as “King Maker “?**

1. Kamaraj played a significant role in the National Politics.
2. He made Lal Bahadur Sastri as the Prime Minister of India in 1964 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1966 after the death of Sastri.

**Caption :**

**1. C. Rajagopalachariyar:**

- a. When and where was he born? On December 10<sup>th</sup> 1878 at Thogarapalli
- b. Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?  
To protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the second world war
- c. What did he introduce during his second term? The Kula Kali Thittam
- d. Why was he often referred as “Chanakya”? For his diplomatic Skills

**2. K. Kamaraj:**

- a. How did he enter into politics? By taking part in Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924.
- b. Where was he kept in prison in 1930? Alipore jail
- c. Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947? In Sathya moorthy's house
- d. When did he die? October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1975.

**LESSON: 14 - Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu**

1. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the **Justice Party**
2. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into **Dravidar Kazhagam**
3. The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu **E.V. Ramasamy Naicker**
4. Vaikam is a place in **Kerala**
5. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as **Anna**

6. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by **C.N. Annadurai**
7. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by **Annamalai University**
8. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts the cancer institute was started at **Adayar**
9. All India women conference was organized at **Pune**
10. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as **Avvai Illam**
11. Dr. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called **Elavu Varam**
12. Moovalur Ramamirdham was born in **1883**

**Matching :**

1. Justice - English News paper
2. Vaikam Hero - E.V.Ramasamy Periyar
3. Devadasi system - Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy
4. Veera Tamilannai - Dr. S.Dharmambal
5. Justice Party - T.M. Nair

**2 Marks :**

**1. What are the aims of Self Respect Movement ?**

1. It condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion.
2. It fought to abolish traditionalism and superstitious.
3. It advocated women education, widow remarriage, inter caste marriages and opposed child marriage.

**2. Why do we call Periyar as "Vaikam Hero" ?**

1. Periyar led the Vaikam Sathiya Graha in 1924, where the people of the down-trodden community were prohibited to enter into the Temple.
2. Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple.

**Caption :**

**1. The Justice Party:**

- a. Who established the Justice Party? T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty
- b. When did the Justice Party come to power? In 1920
- c. When was it defeated? 1937
- d. Write any two achievements of the Justice Party.
  1. The women were granted right to vote in 1921
  2. Abolished Devadashi System.

**2. Self Respect Movement:**

- a. Who started the Self Respect Movement? E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
- b. Why did he start?  
To spread and execute his ideas and policies of self respect, social equality and women liberation
- c. When was it started? 1925
- d. Name the laws passed by the Government due to the constant struggle of Self-Respect Movement.  
Widow remarriage Act, women's right to property Act, abolition on devadasi Act.

# GEOGRAPHY

## LESSON: 1 - India – Location and Physiography

1. The Bay of Bengal is located to the **South-east** of India
2. Palk Strait separates India from **Sri Lanka**
3. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through **Allahabad**
4. The highest peak in India **Mt. Godwin Austin**
5. The source of River Ganga **Gangotri**
6. The Himalayas are known as **Abode of snow**

### Matching :

- |                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. pilgrim centre             | - Kedarnath   |
| 2. Terai Plain                | - Marshy Land |
| 3. Western Ghats in Karnataka | - Shayadri    |
| 4. Lava Plateau               | - Deccan      |
| 5. Largest lake in Kerala     | - Vembanad    |

### Distinguish Between

1	GMT	IST
1	GMT means Greenwich Mean Time	IST means Indian Standard Time
2	It is calculated at $0^{\circ}$ longitude	In India the centrally located longitude $82^{\circ} 30' E$ has been selected as standard meridian for the whole country
3	GMT is the reference time for the world time zone	IST is the official time for the whole of India once 5 hours 30 minutes a head of GMT
4	Meridian of GMT passes through London	Meridian of IST passes through Allahabad

2	WESTERN GHATS	EASTERN GHATS
1	It is a system of continuous hills	It is a system of discontinuous hills.
2	It extends from Tapti valley to kaniyakumari	It extends from Mahanadi river in Orissa to Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu
3	It is parallel to west coast line	It is almost parallel to east coast line
4	Most of the rivers originate in the Western ghats drain into the Arabian Sea	Drain into Bay of Bengal
5	The highest peak Dottapetta is in Nilgiris	The highest peak is Mahendra Giri

3	WEST COASTAL PLAINS	EAST COASTAL PLAINS
1	The western coastal plain extend from ran of kutch to kanniya kumari	The eastern coastal plain extend from west Bengal to kanniya kumari
2	Northern Part – Konkan coast Southern part – Malabar coast	Northern part – Northern circars Southern part – coromandel coast

<b>3</b>	The plain has numerous back waters and lagoons	These plans has numerous lakes much as chilka, kolleru & pulicat lake
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**2 Marks :**

**1.What are the main physical of India ?**

- 1.Northern mountains
- 2.Northern Great Plains
3. Peninsular Plateaus
- 4.Coastal Plains
5. Islands

**2.Write any two points on the Important of the Himalays.**

- 1.Himalayas forms the natural boundary for India.
2. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.
3. Perennial rivers are originated here.

**3.Name a few well – known holy places in the Northern Mountains of India.**

Amarnath, Kedernath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi.

**4.Name the rivers that do not form a delta on the west coast of India.**

Narmada, Tapti, and Sabarmati rivers.

**5.Name the Islands belonging to India.**

1. Andaman and Nicobar islands in Bay of Bengal.
- 2.Lakshadweep in Arabian Sea.

**5 Marks :**

1. India is sub-continent – justify.
2. Unity in Diversity - Explain

**LESSON: 2 - India - Climate**

1. India experiences **Tropical Climate**
2. The Coastal areas enjoy **Equable** climate
3. The place that gets rain from Western disturbance is **Punjab**
4. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of the Southwest Monsoon wind is **Aravali**
5. The local storms in the northeastern part of India during hot weather season are called **Norwesters**

**Matching :**

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Burst of Monsoon              | - June to September                              |
| 2. Norwesters                    | - Local storms in northeast India                |
| 3. Water conservation activities | - Total involvement of local people Northern and |
| 4. The North East Monsoon Season | - October to November                            |
| 5. Highest rainfall place        | - Mawsynram in Cherrapunji                       |

**Distinguish Between**

<b>1</b>	<b>WIND WARD SIDE</b>	<b>LEE WARD SIDE</b>
<b>1</b>	The side of region of the landscape that lies facing ward moist see wind is known as wind ward side	The side or region of the landscape that opposite to moist see wind is known as Lee ward side
<b>2</b>	West coastal line including Mubai, Coastal Karnataka and northern kerala	Eastern coastal line including pure and Bangalore lie on the Lee ward side

	lie on the wind ward side of western ghates	western Ghats
<b>3</b>	Wind ward side received very heavy to heavy rainfall	Lee ward side receives scanty rainfall

<b>2</b>	<b>SOUTH WEST MONSOON</b>	<b>NORTH EAST MONSOON</b>
<b>1</b>	South West Monsoon blows for June to September	North East Monsoon blows during October and November
<b>2</b>	These winds originate from Indian Ocean to land	These winds blow from land to sea
<b>3</b>	These winds are moisture laden winds	It is cold dry wind
<b>4</b>	These winds give heavy rainfall to western coastal plan	These winds give heavy rain to 'Coromandal' Coast

<b>3</b>	<b>WESTERN DISTURBANCE</b>	<b>TROPICAL CYCLONES</b>
<b>1</b>	Western Disturbances are winds that originate in Mediterranean sea and travel east ward across Iran and Pakistan	Tropical Cyclones are formed due to low pressure area in Bay of Bengal and travel across Coromandel Coast
<b>2</b>	Western Disturbances are moisture laden winds	Cyclones are moisture laden and bring rainfall to Southern Andra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
<b>3</b>	Western disturbances bring rainfall to Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana	Cyclones not only bring rainfall but also damage life and property
<b>4</b>	They bring snowfall to hill of Jammu and Kashmir	They do not bring snowfall to any of the hills

<b>4</b>	<b>WEATHER</b>	<b>CLIMATE</b>
<b>1</b>	Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall	Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.
<b>2</b>	It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period	To get reliable average of climate a minimum of 35 years is needed.
<b>3</b>	Weather of a place may change daily.	Climate of a place remains constant over a long period

<b>5</b>	<b>LOO</b>	<b>NORWESTERS</b>
<b>1</b>	Loo wind originate in desert area of blow over north and North western part of country	Norwesters originate in Bay of Bengal the blow over North and North Eastern part of country
<b>2</b>	They are strong, dry as well as hot wind	They are strong as well as moisture laden winds

3	They do not bring rainfall	They bring heavy to very heavy rainfall
4	These winds are dry and dust storms	These winds are local thunder storms

**2 Marks :**

**1. Name the factors determining the climate of India.**

- a. Latitude
- b. Altitude
- c. Distance from the sea
- d. Wind
- e. Position of Mountains

**2. What do you mean by Monsoon?**

- a. The Monsoon is originated from the Arabic word Mausim meaning season.
- b. It means Seasonal winds.
- c. The term was used by a seaman several centuries ago, to describe system of alternating winds over the Arabian Sea.

**3. Name the regions of very heavy and heavy rainfall in India.**

Assam, Bengal, Southern Slopes of the Eastern Himalayas.

The west coast Region comprising the Konkan and Malabar Coast. Middle Ganga Valley, Western Ghats and Orissa.

**5 Marks :**

1. Describe any one of the branch of south west monsoon
2. Describe Rain water harvesting.

**LESSON: 3 - India – Natural Resources**

1. The soil found in the Arid zone is known as **Desert soil**
2. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as **Deciduous forest**
3. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand **Uranium**

**Matching :**

1. Black soil - Cotton Cultivation
2. Lignite - A type of coal
3. Mangrove forest - Sundarban
4. Renewable resources - Sun
5. Non renewable resources - Petroleum

**Distinguish Between**

5	TROPICAL EVER GREEN FOREST	TROPICAL MONSOON FOREST
1	Evergreen forests are found in the regions where the range of annual rainfall is more than 200 cm	Monsoon forest are found in areas where range of annual rainfall is 100-200 cm
2	These forest are found in western slopes of Western Ghats & north Eastern region of India	Monsoon forests cover a large area of southern as well as Northern India
3	ebhony, mahagony, bamboo, rubber, teak, rosewood, iron-wood trees are	sandalwood, sesham, sal & redwood are the most commonly found in the

	found in these forest	monsoon forest
4	These forest are evergreen and do not shed their leaves	They are not so dense as evergreen and shed their leaves in summer

2	RENEWABLE RESOURCE	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE
1	Renewable resources are resources which can be reproduced again and again after utilization	Non-renewable resources are resources which cannot be replaced again after utilization
2	The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resources to another	They are formed over a very long geological periods
3	Sunlight,air,water and forests are examples of renewable resources	Minerals like coal and petroleum are examples of non renewable resources

3	WIND ENERGY	THERMAL ENERGY
1	It is produced from the speed of wind using wind mill	it is produced by using coal petroleum, natural gas etc.,
2	Tamilnadu, Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat,Kerala,Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have wind energy producing centers	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu depend mainly on thermal electricity Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan , Karnataka, Kerala ,Orissa and Delhi have thermal energy producing centers
3	The initial expenses for erection of wind mills are huge	The initial expenses are much more than wind energy

## 2 Marks :

### 1. What do you understand by the term natural resource?

- All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life are known as Natural Resources.
- It is broadly classified into two types.
  - Renewable Resources - E.g air, water sunlight
  - Non – Renewable Resources -E.g coal. Petroleum

### 2. Name the mica producing areas of India ?

Major Mica producing states of India are Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan.

## 5 Marks :

- Write the importance of Forests.

### LESSON: 4 - India - Agriculture

- Rice is grown well in the **alluvial soil**
- Tea and Coffee crops are grown well on the **Mountain slopes**
- The crop that grows in drought is **Millets**
- Cotton is a **Cash crop**
- The staple food crops are **rice and wheat**

Matching :

1. Wheat - Punjab
2. Sugarcane - Uttarpradesh
3. Apple - Himachal Pradesh
4. Rubber - Kerala
5. Jute - West Bengal

**Distinguish Between**

1	SUBSISTANCE AGRI CULTURE	COMMERCIAL AGRI CULTURE
1	In this type crops are produced for family consumption	In this type crops are produced on a large scale
2	Mainly food crops are produced	These crops are mainly cash crops
3	This type of agriculture is known as "Intensive agriculture"	This type of agriculture is otherwise called "Extensive agriculture"
4	example: rice and wheat	example: cereals, cotton, sugarcane, jute etc.,
5	The rest is sold in the nearby markets	Exporting them to goods and services bought from overseas producers

2	KHARIF CROP	RABI CROP
1	It is an important cropping season that starts before monsoon and ends after autumn season	It is an important cropping season that starts at beginning of winter and ends at beginning of summer
2	Duration- June to November	Duration-November to March
3	Eg: paddy, maize, cotton, millet, jute, sugarcane	Eg: wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses, linseed, grains

3	UNI-CROPPING	DUAL- CROPPING
1	If only one crop is raised in a field at a time it is called as uni- cropping	If only two crops are raised in a field at a time it is called as dual- cropping
2	It is also known as mono cropping	It is also known as double cropping
3	Eg: Tea ,coffee, sugarcane etc.,	Eg: wheat with mustard

**2 Marks :**

**1. What are the major determinant factors of agriculture ?**

- (1) Land form
- (2) Climate
- (3) Soil types and
- (4) Water

**2. What are the types of agriculture ?**

1. Primitive agriculture
2. subsistence agriculture
3. Commercial agriculture
4. Plantation agriculture

**3.Name the agricultural seasons in India ?**



1. Kharif - June to November
2. Rabi - November to March
3. Zaid - March to June

**4. Name the cotton growing areas of India ?**

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

**5. What are Plantation Crops ?**

Tea, Coffee and Rubber.

**5 Marks :**

1. Discuss any three current challenges in Indian agriculture.

**LESSON: 5 - India - Industries**

1. Cotton textile industry is **Agro based**
2. Manchesester of India is **Mumbai**
3. Tata Iron and steel industry is located at **Jamshadpur**
4. Chotta Nagpur Plateau is noted for **Mineral resource**
5. The City known as Electronic Capital is **Bangalore**

**Matching :**

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Jute Industry                | - West Bengal             |
| 2. Cotton Industry              | - Mumbai                  |
| 3. Software Industry            | - Bangalore               |
| 4. Tata Iron and Steel Industry | - Chotta Nagpur region    |
| 5. Sugar bowl of India          | - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |

**Distinguish Between**

1	MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY	AGRO BASED INDUSTRY
1	These industries use both metallic and non metalliuc minerals as raw material	These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials
2	Ex: cotton textile and jute industry	Ex: iron and steel industry

2	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	SOFTWARE INDUSTRY
1	These industries are based on mineral resources	these industries are based on human resources
2	These industries are applicable for both skilled and unskilled labours	These industries are applicable only for skilled and young professionals
3	Tisco, Bhilai, Bokaro	Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai

**2 Marks :**

**1. Define manufacturing.**

The process by which the natural resources or raw materials are converted into finished products with a help of machines is known as manufacturing.

**2. Name the factors that determine location OF an Industry.**

1. Raw materals,
2. power
3. transport

4. manpower
5. water
6. market and
7. government policies

### 3. What are the by products of Jute Industry

1. Gunny bags
2. canvas
3. pack sheets
4. jute webs
5. Carpets and
6. cordage

### 5 Marks :

1. Describe the factors encouraging cotton textiles industry in Mumbai.

## LESSON: 6 - Environmental Issues

1. Natural nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes is **eutrophication**
2. The main cause for natural air pollution **Volcanic eruption**
3. Contamination of air is called **air pollution**

### Distinguish Between

1	WATER POLLUTION	LAND POLLUTION
1	Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.	Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water.
2	This mainly affects the water based eco-systems	This affects the soil fertility

### 2 Marks :

#### 1. What is Noise pollution ?

The sounds created by human or machine that distrpts the activity or balance of human or animal like is known noise pollution.

#### 2. What is bio diversity ?

Bio diversity is the degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem.

#### 3. What is meant by pollution due to e-waste ?

Tonnes of e-waste are generated out of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers.

### 5 Marks :

1. What are the effects of Acid Rain.
2. Brief note about Air pollution

## LESSON: 7 - India – Trade, Transport and Communication

1. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as **Internal** trade
2. Trade blocs are created to make the **Multi Lateral** trade easier

3. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is **Road ways**

4. The headquarters of Indian Railways is **Delhi**

5. The Costliest and most modern means of transport is **Air Transport**

### Matching :

1. Village Roads - (village) Panchayat
2. District Roads - Municipalities
3. Central Railways - Mumbai
4. Southern Railways - Chennai
5. Northern Railways - Delhi

### Distinguish Between

1	AIRWAYS	WATER WAYS
1	Airways are the quickest, costliest most modern means of transport	Waterways are the cheapest means of transport
2	They carry passengers, freight and mail	They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost
3	They link local, regional, national and international cities.	Water ways are rivers, canals, backwaters seas and oceans.
4	Airways are classified into domestic airway and international air ways.	Water ways are classified into inland waterways and ocean routes.

2	ROAD WAYS	RAIL WAYS
1	Roadways are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport	Indian Railways provide the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers
2	They link different parts of our country	It brings from the farthest corner of our country
3	It is used by all sections of people in the society	It promotes trade, tourism education and national integration
4	The roads are classified into village roads, District roads, State Highways, National Highway, Golden Quadrilateral Super ways, Express ways, Border roads and international High ways	Railway lines are classified into three categories namely Broad gauge, Meter Gauge and narrow gauge
5	Road network in India is the second largest in the world accounting for 3,314 million km	Indian railways is the second largest network in the world. It traverses across the length and breadth for 63,273 km connecting 7,025 stations.

3	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS	STATE HIGHWAYS
1	National highways links the state capitals with national capital	State highways links the state capitals with the different headquarters
2	They are maintained by the central public works department(CPWD)	They are maintained by the state public works department
3	Eg: Varanasi to Kanyakumari –NH-7	Eg: Cuddalore to Chittoor

	Ernakulam to cochin-NH-47	
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4	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency	Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers
2	India exports nearly 7500 goods to 190 countries of the world	India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries
3	Eg: tea, spices, iron ore, leather, cotton, textile	Eg: machines, transport equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint

**2 Marks :**

**1. State the merits of pipeline transport.**

1. Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.
2. Pipe line operatin involves very low consumption energy.

**2. What are the advantages of communication in India ?**

1. It enhanced the efficiency of communication.
2. It leads to the enormous growthof trade.
3. It promotes Edusat programs.
4. It improves the quality of human life.

**5 Marks :**

1. Classify the Indian Roads and Explain.

### LESSON: 8 - Remote Sensing

1. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called **Ortho photo** maps
2. The Object under study is known as **Target**
3. The device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation is **Sensor**

**Matching :**

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ground Survey   | - Many Months              |
| 2. Remote Sensing  | - Short span of time       |
| 3. Hot air balloon | - French Map Makers        |
| 4. Airplanes       | - systematic aerial images |
| 5. TIROS           | - USA                      |

**2 Marks :**

**1. What is meant by remote sensing ?**

Remote - far away

Sensing - getting information

Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.

## CIVICS

### LESSON: 1- India and World Peace

1. India is a country with an unbounded faith in **Peace**
2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as **Pancha Sheel**
3. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in **1963**

4. India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in **1956**
5. Apartheid was abolished in **1990**
6. The first Secretary General of SAARC was **Ashan**

**2 Marks :**

**1. Why is world peace an essential one ?**

1. Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace.
2. So, world peace is essential for the economic development of all countries, and for avoiding wars.

**2. Write a note on the policy of Apartheid ?**

1. Apartheid is the policy of racial discrimination followed in south Africa
2. In 1946, India raised this issue for the first time in the UN General Assembly.
3. By the continuous struggle of Dr. Nelson Mandela, Apartheid was abolished in 1990.

**5 Marks :**

1. Write a paragraph about Panchsheel and the policy of Non-Alignment.
2. Write a short note on SAARC.

**LESSON: 2- Democracy**

1. The most popular form of Government in modern days **Democracy**
2. Direct democracy existed in ancient **Greece**
3. Telugu Desam is a **Regional Party**
4. If two parties exist in a country, it is called **Bi-party system**
5. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a **Cabinet Minister**
6. To contest an election a person should be above the age of **25**
7. The body of the elected representative at the Central level is known as **Parliament**
8. The status of election commissioner is equivalent to that of the **High court Judge**
9. The election process in the state level is supervised by **Chief Electoral Officer**
10. Election Commission is situated at **New Delhi**

**2 Marks :**

**1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition of Democracy.**

According to Abraham Lincoln "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people".

**2. What is a Political Party ?**

A political party is an organized association of people who come together on a common platform with the objective of winning political power.

**LESSON: 3 Unity in Diversity**

1. The ancient religion of our country is **Vedic religion**
2. Recognised official languages of India **22**
3. Language is, the means of **Communication**
4. Thembavani is related to **Christianity**
5. Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the **Buddhist**
6. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration **Music and Dance**

**2 Marks :**

**1. Why is India called the " Museum race " ?**

1. India has a population of more than hundred crores made up of diverse

ethnic groups, casts, religions and dialects.

2. This marvelous diversity of people in **India** has made it both a museum and a laboratory for the study of man.

## 2. Name some of the religions of India.

Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Zoroastrianism are the some of the religions of India.

### 5 Marks :

1. Write a paragraph on National Integration.

## LESSON: 4- Consumer Rights

1. A person one who gives final utility to a commodity is **Consumer**
2. The customers are exploited by the **Traders**
3. The Right to Information Act was passed by the parliament on **12<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2005**
4. World consumer day is celebrated on **March 15**
5. The Magnacarta of consumers **COPRA**
6. One of the planning schemes to create awarness among the consumers **Trade fair**

### 2 Marks :

#### 1. Write a brief note on the birth of COPRA.

1. The Consumer Protection Act was passed in 1986 in India.
2. It has been defined as the Magna Carta of consumers.
3. The right to redress lead to the passing of this consumer protection Act ( COPRA )

## ECONOMICS

### LESSON: 1 - National Income

1. National Income is otherwise called **Gross National Product**
2. National Income of a country can be calculated by **3 Methods**
3. Net National Product **GNP - Depreciation**
4. India's percapita Income is **950 dollars**
5. Primary sector consists of **Agriculture**
6. National Income is a measure of **Total value of goods & services**
7. Expenditure method estimates national income from the **Expenditure side**
8. Income method sums all forms of **Income**
9. Percapita Income is an Indicator of **Living Standard of people**
10. Primary sector Contribution to national Income in India is **15.8%**

### 2 Marks :

#### 1. Define National Income?

1. National income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year.
2. It is called as Gross National Product or National Dividend.

#### 2. How you arrive at NNP?

Net National Product is arrived by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product.

$$(GNP) \text{ NNP} = \text{GNP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

#### 3. What is Per Capita Income ?

1. Per Capita Income is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
2. It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.
- 3.. It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

$$\text{PER CAPITA INCOME} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Population}}$$

#### 4. What is Laissez – faire ?

1. Laissez faire means non – intervention by the Government .
2. In olden days the Laissez – faire doctrine was very much prevalent.

#### 5 Marks :

1. Write about the functions of modern welfare state.
2. Explain the methods of calculating National Income.

### LESSON:2 Indian Economy after Independence

1. Five year plan in India was borrowed from **Soviet Russia**
2. Eleventh Five Year Plan period is **2007 – 2012**
3. Chairman of Planning commission of India is **Prime Minister of India**
4. Planning Commission of India was setup in the year **1950**
5. Nehru decided that India would be a **Mixed economy**
6. Green Revolution was introduced in the year **1967**
7. Bhoodan Movement was started by **Acharya Vinobhabhave**
8. Which year has a special Significance in Indian Economy **1991**
9. The Organization which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication is **ISRO**
10. As per 2001 census the literacy rate in India is **64.8%**

#### 2 Marks:

#### 1. Write any three objectives of Eleventh Five year plan.

1. To abolish poverty .
2. Promoting agricultural research
3. To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools.

#### 2. Write a note on Green revolution ?

1. Green Revolution was introduced in the year 1967.
2. This is introduced to increases the agricultural production through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety seeds and improved irrigation facilities.

#### 3. What is Mixed Economy?

1. Mixed economy means the co – existence of both the government owned and private owned industries. Ex. INDIA.

#### 4. Write a note on Cottage Industries.

1. Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market.
2. Production is of Primitive methods. Example : Handlooms , Coir industries.

#### 5. Write note on Liberalization.

1. Liberalization means movement towards a free market system.
2. Liberalization is otherwise known as withdrawal of regulation and restrictions for private sectors.  
Ex : private sectors are permit into electricity.

**6. What is Privatisation ?**

1. Privatisation generally means transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector.
2. It also refers to the setting up private units in public utility services.

**7. What do you mean by Globalization ?**

1. Globalization is the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.
2. It refers where a country draws raw materials from any source of the world and manufactures goods and services.

**5 Marks :**

1. Write down the objectives of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
2. Explain – Green revolution.
3. Explain the various power programs in Tamil Nadu



## TIME LINE

YEAR	EVENTS
<b>1885-1920</b>	
1885	Birth of Indian National Congress
1905	Partition of Bengal
1906	Birth of Muslim League
1907	Surat Split
1909	Minto – Morley Reforms
1914	Out break of First World War
1918	End of the First World War
1919	Rowlatt Act
1920	Non co-operation movement
<b>1920-1930</b>	
1922	Chauri-Chaura Incident
1923	Swraj party formed
1927	Formation of Simon Commission
1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
1929	Lahore Congress
1930	Salt Satyagraha
<b>1930-1940</b>	
1930	First Round Table Conference
1931	Second Round Table Conference
1932	Third Round Table Conference
1935	Govt of India Act
1939	Beginning of Second World War
1940	August Offer
<b>1940 - 1950</b>	
1942	Quit India Movement
1945	End of the Second World War
1946	Arrival of Cabinet Mission
1947	Indian Independence Act
1950	India became Republic

## MAPS - HISTORY - INDIA

### 1. 1857 – GREAT REVOLT PLACES

- |             |                |             |            |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Delhi    | 2. Barailley   | 3. Kanpore  | 4. Jhansi  |
| 5. Kolkatta | 6. Barrackpore | 7. Meerut   | 8. Vellore |
| 9. Gwalier  | 10. Allahabad  | 11. Lauknow | 12. Patna  |

### 2. CENTRES OF NATIONLIST MOVEMENT

- |                |                  |           |          |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Vetharanyam | 2. Chauri-chaura | 3. Thandi | 4. Poona |
| 5. Amitsar     | 6. Mumbai        | 7. Surat  |          |

## GEOGRAPHY – INDIA MAP

### 1. MOUNTAINS

- |                   |                           |                  |             |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Mt. Everest    | 2. Mt. K2 (Godwin Austin) | 3. Nilgiri       | 4. Satpura  |
| 5. Aravalli Range | 6. Western Ghats          | 7. Eastern Ghats | 8. Vindhiya |

### 2. PLATEAU

- |           |          |                 |                |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Deccan | 2. Malwa | 3. Chota Nagpur | 4. Thar Desert |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------------|

### 3. COSTAL PLAINS

- |                     |            |                    |               |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Eastern          | 2. Western | 3. Gangatic Plains | 4. Coramandal |
| 5. Northern circars | 6. Malabar | 7. Konkan          |               |

### 4. GULF – ISLANDS

- |                  |                    |                |             |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Palk strait   | 2. Mannan          | 3. Katch       | 4. Khambhat |
| 5. Rann of Kutch | 6. Andaman Nicobar | 7. Lakshadweep |             |

### 5. RIVERS

- |            |               |            |              |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Ganga   | 2. Bramaputra | 3. Narmata | 4. Gowdavari |
| 5. Krishna | 6. Tapti      | 7. Kaveri  | 8. Mahanadhi |

### 6. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS

- |              |               |             |               |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Bangalore | 2. Hyderabad  | 3. Srinagar | 4. Trivandrum |
| 5. Noida     | 6. Coimbatore | 7. Baroda   | 8. Mysore     |

### 7. SEA PORTS

- |                |              |          |             |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Kandla      | 2. Mangalore | 3. Goa   | 4. Cochin   |
| 5. Kanyakumari | 6. Turicorin | 7. Vizak | 8. Paradeep |

### 8. CULTIVATION CROPS

- |          |           |              |           |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Paddy | 2. Wheet  | 3. Sugarcane | 4. Coffee |
| 5. Tea   | 6. Cotton | 7. Jute      | 8. Rubber |

### 9. SOIL – FOREST

- |             |                        |                        |             |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Alluvial | 2. Black               | 3. Red                 | 4. Mountain |
| 5. Desert   | 6. Tropical Ever Green | 7. Mongroo (sundarban) |             |

### 10. MINERALS

- |         |         |              |              |
|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Iron | 2. Coal | 3. Petroleum | 4. Manganese |
| 5. Gold |         |              |              |

### 11. TRANSPORTS

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Chennai – Mumbai | 2. Chennai – Kolkatta |
| 3. Chennai – Delhi  | 4. Mumbai – Kolkatta  |
| 5. Mumbai – Delhi   | 6. Kolkatta - Delhi   |

### 12. RAIN FALL REGIONS

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Below 50 cm | 2. Above 200 cm |
|----------------|-----------------|

### 13. MONSOON

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. South-West | 2. North-East |
|---------------|---------------|