

# **GANGA GUIDE**

## **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TERM I, II & III COMBINED**



**Based on the New Textbook for 2019**

**FREE**  
**EXERCISE &**  
**MAP DRAWING BOOK**

	<b>SRI GANGA PUBLICATIONS®</b> <small>(A UNIT OF SHYAMALA GROUP)</small>
<b>Corporate Office :</b> No. 1, Sugar Mill Colony, Salai Kumaran illam, Madurai Road, <b>Tirunelveli - 627001.</b> Phone : 0462 - 233 8899 / 233 8484 Mobile : 94431 58484 / 95978 39822 Email : suryaguides@yahoo.com	<b>Registered Office :</b> New No. 59, 4th Avenue, Opp. to Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Ashok Nagar, <b>Chennai - 600 083.</b> Phone : 044 - 2474 4484 Mobile : 94421 58484 / 94425 58484 Email : srigangapublications5@gmail.com
<b>Website : <a href="http://www.suryapublications.in">www.suryapublications.in</a></b>	

**Price : Rs. 225/-**

UNIT	TOPIC	PAGE NO.
<b>HISTORY</b>		
1	Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period	1 - 11
2	Ancient Civilisations	12 - 24
3	Early Tamil Society and Culture	25 - 35
4	Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes	36 - 46
5	The Classical World	47 - 57
6	The Middle Ages	58 - 69
7	State and Society in Medieval India	70 - 84
8	The Beginning of the Modern Age	85 - 100
9	The Age of Revolutions	101 - 116
10	Industrial Revolution	117 - 130
11	Colonialism in Asia and Africa	131 - 145

<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes</b>	<b>146 - 157</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes</b>	<b>158 - 170</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Atmosphere</b>	<b>171 - 186</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Hydrosphere</b>	<b>187 - 198</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Biosphere</b>	<b>199 - 209</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Man and Environment</b>	<b>210 - 219</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Mapping Skills</b>	<b>220 - 228</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters</b>	<b>229 - 232</b>
<b>CIVICS</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Forms of Government and Democracy</b>	<b>233 - 241</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups</b>	<b>242 - 249</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Human Rights</b>	<b>250 - 261</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Forms of Government</b>	<b>262 - 266</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Local Self Government</b>	<b>267 - 271</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Road Safety</b>	<b>272 - 273</b>

# CONTENTS

<b>ECONOMICS</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability</b>	<b>274 - 281</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Employment in India and Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>282 - 288</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Money and Credit</b>	<b>289 - 297</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture in Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>298 - 301</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Migration</b>	<b>302 - 306</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

# HISTORY

# 1

## EVOLUTION OF HUMANS AND SOCIETY - PREHISTORIC PERIOD

# HISTORY

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. .... is generally close to humans.

- a) Gorilla      b) Chimpanzee      c) Orangutan      d) Great Apes

**Ans: b)**

2. The period called ..... marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.

- a) Palaeolithic      b) Mesolithic      c) Neolithic      d) Megalithic

**Ans: c)**

3. Direct ancestor of modern man was

- a) Homo habilis      b) Homo erectus      c) Homo sapiens      d) Neanderthal man

**Ans: c)**

4. .... refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.

- a) Great Rift Valley      b) Fertile Crescent      c) Solo river      d) Neander Valley.

**Ans: b)**

5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the ..... tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.

- a) Stone age      b) Palaeolithic      c) Mesolithic      d) Neolithic

**Ans: b)**

6. (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.  
(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.  
(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.  
(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.

- a) (i) is correct      b) (i) and (ii) are correct  
c) (i) and (iv) are correct      d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

**Ans: b)**

7. (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts.  
(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district.  
(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age.  
(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic.

- a) (i) is correct      b) (i) and (ii) are correct  
c) (i) and (iv) are correct      d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

**Ans: a)**

8. Assertion (A) : Many of the Mesolithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.  
Reason (R) : Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

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

**Ans: d)**

## 1 ADDITIONAL

9. We live in the age of ..... technology.

- a) Bio                      b) Research                      c) Scientific                      d) Information

**Ans: d)**

10. Prehistoric people were the pioneers of ..... knowledge.

- a) World                      b) Scientific                      c) Creative                      d) Medical

**Ans: c)**

11. The Earth was formed approximately ..... billion years ago.

- a) 6.01                      b) 5.50                      c) 4.54                      d) 10.01

**Ans: c)**

12. Palaeontology is the study of

- a) Coins                      b) Fossils                      c) Inscriptions                      d) Handwriting

**Ans: b)**

13. .... is considered the Father of History.

- a) Aristotle                      b) Herodotus                      c) Ptolemy                      d) Alexander

**Ans: b)**

14. The Capitoline Museum in ..... is perhaps the oldest surviving museum at present.

- a) Greece                      b) America                      c) England                      d) Italy

**Ans: d)**

15. Modern humans called *Homo sapiens* first appeared in

- a) Africa                      b) Europe                      c) India                      d) China

**Ans: a)**

16. The ..... used by the Lower Palaeolithic people are known as Acheulian.

- a) Swords                      b) Knives                      c) Hammers                      d) Hand axes

**Ans: d)**

17. The stone-made chisel with a sharp cutting edge is known as

- a) Burin                      b) Flake                      c) Bifaces                      d) Acheulian

**Ans: a)**

18. Mesolithic period is known as the ..... Age.

- a) Neolithic                      b) Middle Stone                      c) Old Stone                      d) Chalcolithic

**Ans: b)**

19. Sir Robert Bruce Foote discovered the Palaeolithic tools at ..... in Chennai.

- a) Adayar                      b) Pallavaram                      c) Santhome                      d) Egmore

**Ans: b)**

20. .... are the tools used for scraping the surfaces.

- a) Scrapers                      b) Knives                      c) Plates                      d) Hand axes

**Ans: a)**

21. Lunates are tools in the shape of a

- a) Triangle                      b) Square                      c) Crescent                      d) Diamond

**Ans: c)**

22. The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the

- a) Iron Age                      b) Bronze Age                      c) Neolithic Age                      d) Chalcolithic Age

**Ans: a)**

23. Assertion (A) : Neolithic culture is known as the New Stone Age.

Reason (R) : The people used new techniques in grinding and polishing the tools.

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

**Ans: a)**



1

HISTORY

24. Assertion (A) : The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Iron Age.  
Reason (R) : The people of Neolithic period used iron technology.

a) A and R are correct and R explains A b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A  
c) A is correct but R is incorrect d) A and R both are incorrect

Ans: a)

25. Assertion (A) : Cattle lifting and expansion of territories started taking place in the Palaeolithic Age.

Reason (R) : People of Palaeolithic Age were interested in warfare.

a) A and R are correct and R explains A b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A  
c) A is correct but R is incorrect d) A and R both are incorrect

Ans: d)

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the ..... culture.

Ans: Lower Palaeolithic

2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called ..... Technology.

Ans: Lithic

3. .... is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic.

Ans: Mesolithic

## ADDITIONAL

4. The beginning of history writing can be traced to the ancient ..... Ans: Greeks

5. Charles Darwin published the book ..... in 1871.

Ans: The Descent of Man

6. Ashmolean Museum at ..... University is the oldest university museum in the world.

Ans: Oxford

7. The ..... Is genetically the closer to humans.

Ans: Chimpanzee

8. .... period does not have evidence of writing.

Ans: Prehistoric

9. Microliths are stone artefacts of ..... size.

Ans: Small

10. The red sand dunes are called .....

Ans: Teris

11. 'Lith' means .....

Ans: Stone

12. Images on stone and bone called ..... statues were produced in Europe and Asia.

Ans: Venus

13. The hand axe assemblages found at Pallavaram are considered the ..... Tool Industry.

Ans: Madras Stone

14. Sir Robert Bruce Foote discovered the first Palaeolithic tools in India at .....

Ans: Pallavaram, Chennai

15. Payyampalli, an Archaeological site is a village in ..... district of Tamil Nadu.

Ans: Vellore

16. The ..... River is one of the major cradles of human ancestors in the world.

**Ans: Kosasthalaiyar**

17. The Lower Palaeolithic tools are found in the ..... and Dharmapuri districts in Tamilnadu.

**Ans: North Arcot**

18. The process by which the pottery was polished with pebbles is known as

**Ans: Burnishing**

19. .... is an important evidence found in the archaeological sites. **Ans: Pottery**

### III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

- The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins. (T)
  - The book 'On the Origin of Species' was published by Herbert Spencer. (F)
  - Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection. (T)
  - Geology is the study of lithic technology. (F)

**Ans: (a) and (c) are the correct statements.**

- Among the great Apes Orang-utan is genetically the closes to humans. (F)
  - The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa. (T)
  - Flake is a small chip that has flaking on both sides. (F)
  - Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone. (F)

**Ans: (b) is the correct statement**

### ADDITIONAL

- The history of humans is closely related to the history of the Earth. (T)
  - BCE means Before Common Era. (T)
  - Iron Age is the period when Iron was smelted to produce implements. (T)
  - The book 'The Descent of Man' was published by C.J. Thomsen. (F)

**Ans: a), (b) and (c) are the correct statements**

- Neolithic Age is called the 'New Age'. (T)
  - Red sand dunes are called Quartz. (F)
  - During Ice Age, many parts of the world remained covered by ice sheets and snow. (T)
  - Images on stone and bone are called Teris. (F)

**Ans: (a) and (c) are the correct statements**

- The Palaeolithic people hunted wild animals and gathered available fruits, roots, nuts and leaves. (T)
  - They have the knowledge of iron and pottery making. (F)



- c) The people belonging to this period used basalt rocks for manufacturing artefacts. (T)  
d) Palaeolithic tools are discovered at Pallavaram near Chennai. (T)

**Ans: (a), (c) and (d) are the correct statements**

#### IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

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

**Ans: 1-e 2-c 3-b 4-a 5-d**

#### ADDITIONAL

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6. Oldest museum      | - a) Modern human                   |
| 7. The Descent of Man | - b) Southern part of Kanniyakumari |
| 8. Australopithecines | - c) Mesopotamia                    |
| 9. Homo sapiens       | - d) Charles Darwin                 |
| 10. Lemuria           | - e) Africa                         |

**Ans: 6-c 7-d 8-e 9-a 10-d**

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. Homo Sapiens    | - a) Herodotus            |
| 12. Herbert Spencer | - b) Tools                |
| 13. The History     | - c) Wise man             |
| 14. Menhirs         | - d) Burials              |
| 15. Lunates         | - e) Biological Evolution |

**Ans: 11-c 12-e 13-a 14-d 15-b**

#### V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY.

**1. Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and Knowledgeable.**

- The Age of Speculation made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.
- During that period, people became curious and began to think and ask questions about nature, organisms and the world around them.
- They also developed their own understanding about various natural forces.

**2. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in TamilNadu.**

- The people in the Iron Age practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep.
- Irrigation management developed in this period.
- People settled on the river banks and cultivated millets and rice.

### 3. List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.

- The people of Iron Age created burials with large stones for the dead people.
- Within these burials, the skeletons or a few bones of the dead were placed along with grave goods.
- The Megalithic burials are classified as dolmens, cists, menhirs, rock cut caves, urn burials and sarcophagus.
- The burial types of kodakkal (umbrella stone), Toppikkal (hat stone) and Paththikal (hood stone) are found in Kerala.

### 4. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Palaeolithic people.

- The lower Palaeolithic people were hunters and food gatherers.
- They were intelligent enough to select naturally available stone block or pebbles to make their tools.
- They made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.
- The tools have physical symmetry and convey the humans' cognitive (perception) skill.

## ADDITIONAL

### 5. Define : Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology.

- **Archaeology** is the study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains.
- **Palaeoanthropology** is the study of the human ancestors and their evolution by the study of the fossil remains.

### 6. Define : Natural selection and Survival of the fittest.

- **Natural selection** is the processes by which organisms are adapted to their environment would survive and produce more offspring.
- **Survival of the fittest means** "survival of the form that will leave the most copies of itself in successive generations".

### 7. Write about the Three Ages.

The Three Age System are: i) Stone Age ii) Bronze Age and iii) Iron Age

- Stone Age - The period when stone was mainly used for making implements.
- Bronze Age - The period when bronze metallurgy developed
- Iron Age - The period when iron was smelted to produce implements.

### 8. Write a note on Great Rift Valley.

- The Great Rift Valley is a valley like formation that runs for about 6,400 km from the Northern part of Syria to Central Mozambique in East Africa.
- Many prehistoric sites are found in the Great Rift Valley region.
- This geographical feature is visible even from the space.

**9. Write about Acheulian and Bifaces.**

**Acheulian :** They were first hand axes recognized at a place called St. Acheul in France. Hence, they are called Acheulian tools.

**Bifaces :** They are the tools that have flaking on both sides (bi = two and face = side).

**10. Write about the social life of the Upper Palaeolithic culture.**

- The humans of the time took cooked food and wore clothes.
- Horns and ivory were used for making tools and art works.
- Bone needles, fishhooks, harpoons and spears were also employed creatively.
- The dead were placed in the burials with folded hands placed over their chest.

**11. People of Mesolithic period widely employed Microlithic technology. Justify.**

- Mesolithic people mainly used microlithic (small stone) tools for hunting.
- They made tiny artefacts that were less than 5 cm in size.
- They produced points, scrapers and arrow heads.
- They also used geometric tools such as lunates, triangles and trapezes.

**12. Write about the condition of Tamil Nadu during Iron Age.**

- Iron Age preceded the Sangam Age in Tamil Nadu.
- During this period, many parts of Tamil Nadu were occupied by people.
- The people of this age had knowledge of metallurgy and pottery making.
- They used iron and bronze objects and gold ornaments.
- They also used shell ornaments and beads made of carnelian and quartz.

**VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION****1. Hominid and Hominins:****a) Who are Hominids?**

All the species of the modern and extinct great apes.

**b) Who was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa?**

Homo habilis.

**c) How are the modern humans known?**

Homo sapiens.

**d) Name any one species of this tribe.**

Homo erectus or Neanderthalensis or Homo habilis.

## 1

## HISTORY

**2. Earliest Lithic Assemblages of Human ancestors:**

- a) **Where are Acheulian tools have been found in Karnataka and in Madhya Pradesh?**  
Isampur, Karnataka and Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.
- b) **What is Burin?**  
Burn is a stone-made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.
- c) **What are Biface tools?**  
The tools that have flaking on both sides are known as Biface tools.
- d) **Name a few stone tools used by the human ancestors.**  
Hand axes, hammer stones, sharp edged flakes and scrapers.

**ADDITIONAL****3. Middle Palaeolithic Culture:**

- a) **Name the species that existed in this period.**  
Homo erectus.
- b) **Name the tool that was made much attractive.**  
Hand axe.
- c) **How were the people of Middle Palaeolithic period called?**  
Neanderthals.
- d) **Write a note on their burial method.**
  - They were the first human ancestors to mourn death properly.
  - They buried the dead people systematically.

**4. Neolithic culture in Tamil Nadu:**

- a) **Which period is known as Neolithic period?**  
The period in which domestication of animals and cultivation of crops developed.
- b) **What is the other name of Neolithic period?**  
New Stone Age.
- c) **What are called Celts?**  
The polished stone axes used by the people are called Celts.
- d) **Where do we find the evidence of Neolithic culture in Tamil Nadu.**  
We find the evidences at Payyampalli in Vellore district and a few sites in Dharmapurai region.

**VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:****1. The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a landmark in the life of Megalithic period – Substantiate.**

- The people in the Megalithic Age practiced agriculture and domesticated cattle and sheep.
- From the stage of food gatherers, they became as food producers. They cultivated millets and rice were cultivated.
- Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purpose.
- The people used the black and red colours to make black ware and red ware pottery.
- When the people stored food grains in pots and vessels, they started to think further inventions in their free time.
- The Megalithic people were experts in iron technology.
- They made iron tools and used for agriculture, hunting, gathering and in battles.
- Bronze bowls, vessels, bronze mirrors and bells were also used by the people.
- These developments changed the life style of the people.

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

- The Earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its upper layers.
- They are all important for the reconstructing the history of the Earth and various living organisms including humans.
- Archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the Earth and extract evidences about human ancestors.
- Through the evidences, the Historians attempt to understand the evolution of human history and developments in chronological order.
- After the formation of Earth, the plants and animals came into being and thereby foundation was laid for the evolution of humans.
- Humans are the only species on Earth concerned with understand as well as explaining the world and the universe.
- Thus, the history of humans is closely related to the history of the Earth.

**ADDITIONAL****3. Write a paragraph on the burial methods followed in Tamil Nadu during Iron Age.**

The Iron Age people created burials with large stones for the dead people. Within these burials, the skeletons or a few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods. A few burials methods are-

- The Megalithic burials are classified as dolmens, cists, menhirs, rock cut caves, urn burials and sarcophagus.

## 1

## HISTORY

- The burial types of Koddikkal (umbrella stone), Toppikkal (hat stone) and Paththikal (hood stone) are found in Kerala.
- Dolmens, table-like stone structures were erected as funerary monuments.
- Cists are stone enclosures buried under the earth. They were created by placing four stone slabs on the sides one on top of each other.
- Urns are big pottery jars and were used to bury the dead.
- Sarcophagi are burial receptacles made terracotta. They sometimes had multiple legs.
- Menhirs are pillar like stones erected as part of the burials or memorials.

#### 4. Why was the rise of scientific enquiry into the origin of humans possible?

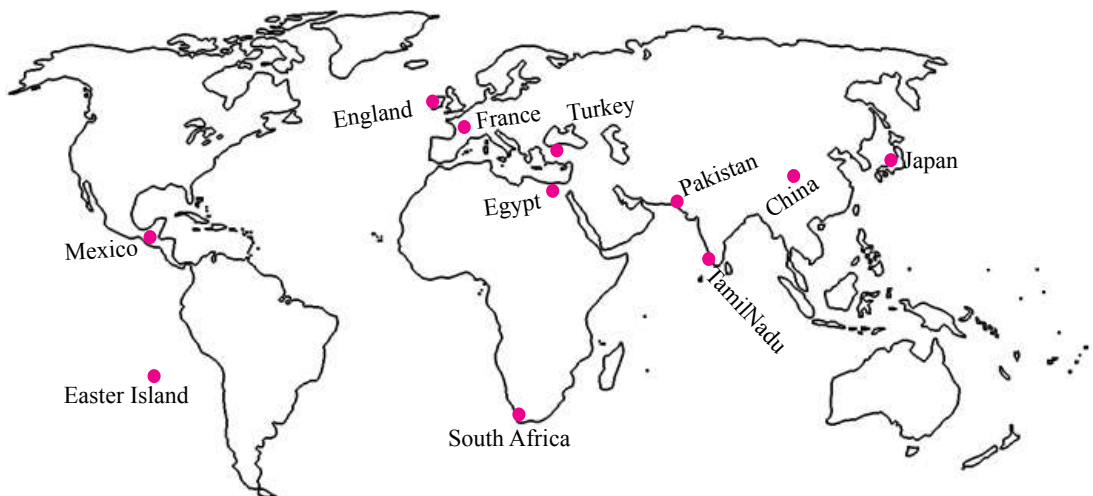
The rise of scientific enquiry into the origin of humans was possible because of –

- The interest in collection of archaeological remains and the opening of museums after the Renaissance movement
- The Renaissance movement in Europe played an influential role in rational thinking.
- Scientific enquiry was undertaken and scientific foundations were laid.
- The development of ideas of stratigraphy and geology.
- Darwin's theory of biological evolution
- The discovery of human and animal fossils, stone tools and artefacts of early civilizations and
- The ability to decipher early scripts.

### FUN WITH HISTORY

#### STUDENTS ACTIVITIES

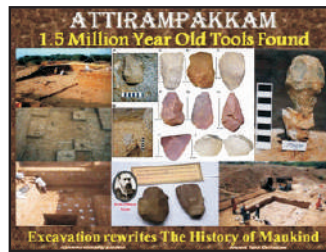
##### 1. Mark the prehistoric sites on the world map.



## 2. Organize an exhibition on the Pre-Historic sites of Tamil Nadu.



Urn Found at Adichanallur

ATTIRAMPAKKAM  
1.5 Million Year Old Tools Found

Excavation rewrites The History of Mankind



## Historical calendar

Carbon dating is a widely accepted tool to ascertain the age of archaeological and historical remains



- At Keezhadi, excavations were carried out up to a depth of 4.5 metres
- Two samples of carbon elements from the deposits, each weighing 20 grams, were sent for Carbon dating to a lab

In Florida, U.S.

- Samples sent were collected from a depth of 2 metres
- Carbon dating suggests Keezhadi samples belong to 3rd century BC
- Findings could help reconstruct ancient Tamil society
- Findings can be compared with ancient literary texts/sources

