

# CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA

## Class 6

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Term Notes

#### Subject: Social Sciences

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#### Syllabus for 3<sup>rd</sup> term

Chapter: 10,11,12,19 and 22

#### CHAPTER: 10

#### CONTACT WITH DISTANT LANDS

##### A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mesopotamia, 2. Arikamedu. 3. Silk Route, 4. China, 5. Kushana 6. Indo-Greek, 7. 78. A.D, 8. Rudradaman, 9. Benjamin-Gorge

##### B. True or False

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True, 8. True

##### C. Answer in one or two sentences:

##### 1. Why did the contact of the Indus Valley Civilization with Mesopotamia decline?

The contact of the Indus Valley civilization with Mesopotamia declined as the people only traded between local villages through barter.

##### 2. What were the main items Indian imported from the Roman Empire?

The main items Indians imported from the Roman Empire were horses, wine, silk, ceramic, tin, lead, glass, gold and perfumes.

##### 3. Which seaport in Kerala was the most important trading center?

The most important trading center was the seaport in Musiri near Pattanam in Kerala.

##### 4. Why was the trade route named as Silk route?

The trade route was named as Silk route because silk was the most important commodity traded along this route for long time.

##### 5. Why was the silk discovered in China?

Silk was discovered in China around 3000 year ago.

##### 6. What were the three imported goods from china through the silk route?

The three main imported goods from China through the Silk Route were musk, Tung oil and amber.

##### 7. Who was Kanishka?

Kanishka was the most powerful King among Kushana.

##### 8. Who was the most renowned Parthian king? Which apostle is believed to have come to India during his reign?

The most renowned Parthians King was Gondophernes. Saint Thomas the Apostle is believed to have come to India during his reign.

##### 9. Why did Fa Hien visit India?

Fa Hien visited India in search of complete copies of the Buddhist Scripture the Vinaya Pitaka.

##### 10. Name the other two Chinese visitors who came to India besides Fa Hien?

The other two Chinese visitors who came to India besides Fa Hien were Hien Tsang and I-tsing.

#### **D. Answer in details:**

**1. What were the goods of import and export which led to the contact of Indian with distant lands?**

The goods of import and export which led to the contact of India with distant lands were spices, precious stones, like Sapphire, Rubies and diamonds, cotton, goods like, ivory, teak wood, animals and birds such as peacocks. The import items were horse, wine, ceramic, glass, gold and perfumes.

**2. How did the Silk Route help Indian in its trade relations?**

The Silk route is one of the oldest and most important series of trade route in the world. It was built by the Chinese emperor to reach the markets of India, and the west. The Silk route had two main branches the Northern route and the Southern route. The Chinese traded main raw and woven silk for spices. Precious stones, pears, ivory, and cotton raw materials from India.

**3. Describe the other benefits of the Silk Route besides trade?**

Pilgrims, monks, conquerors and soldiers also travelled along this route Buddhism went to China through this route. The Chinese inventions and discoveries like paper, gunpowder, porcelain and tea went to the west through this route. Many kings tried to control large portions of the route so that they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders passing that way.

**4. Describe the pattern of trade seen in South Indian between 100BC and 200BC?**

Southern India was enriched with the contacts with West Asia, South East Asia and Roman Empire. Trade soon made the southern Kingdoms the most prosperous part of India. Some of the major exports were spices, precious stones like Sapphire, Rubies and diamonds, cotton goods Silk, ivory, teakwood, minerals and birds such as peacocks. The main items of import were horses, wine, silk, ceramics, tin, lead glass, gold and perfumes.

**5. Write in detail about the conquerors that captured parts of North-western Indian in 200BC.**

The conquerors that captured parts of North Western India into 200 BC were:

- i. The Sakas were next in line of power to establish their rule over the different parts of India. Rudradaman was the most famous Saka king. It was Sakas who introduced the division of Kingdoms into provinces.
- ii. The Parthians came to India and occupied a small portion of the North-West of the Indian subcontinent in the 1st century AD.
- iii. Gondophernes in whose region Saint Thomas the Apostle is believed to have come to India to spread the teachings of Christ.
- iv. The Kushanas from central Asia migrated to India and gradually occupied parts of Iran, Afghanistan and North Western India.

**6. 'Kanishka being a strong holder of Buddhist faith, helped to spread of Buddhist teaching to different parts of Asia and Europe'. Discuss.**

Kanishka was the most peaceful King among Kushanas. Kanishka also issued gold coins and calendar. It was Kanishka who popularized the images of Buddha and patronized Mahayana Buddhism. They also introduced turbans tunics, trousers and heavy long coats as dress in India.

### **CHAPTER: 11**

#### **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 4TH & 8TH CENTURIES AD**

##### **A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. 320-540 AD, 2. Guptas, 3. Chandragupta, 4. Vikramaditya, 5. Harsha. 6. Vatapi, 7. Kanchipuram

##### **B. True or False**

1 False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True.

**C. Answer in one or two sentences:**

**1. Name the architectural achievements of the Pallavas.**

The architectural achievements of the Pallavas are The Shore temple and The Seven Rathas at Mamallapuram and the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram.

**2. Make a list of the military victories of Samudra Gupta.**

List of military victories of Samudra Gupta are:

- i. Due to his military achievements he is known as the Indian Napoleon.
- ii. Being a musician himself, he patronized music learning and encouraged poetry.

**3. Name the works of Kalidasa during the Gupta period.**

The works of Kalidasa during the Gupta period were Abhijana Shakunthalam, Raghuvamsha and Meghdoot.

**4. Which Gupta king is a musician?**

Samudra Gupta King was musician.

**5. Which Gupta king had a hard time with the Huns?**

Skanda Gupta king had a hard time with invading Huns from central Asia.

**6. Who were Chandalas?**

The Chandals were the untouchables.

**7. What is Bhakti Cult?**

Bhakti Cult were no rituals or ceremonies. It was simply a personal devotion of God.

**8. Who is believed to have written Ratnavali and Priyadashila?**

Harsha is believed to have written Ratnawali and Priyadarshika.

**D. Answer in details:**

**1. Describe why was the Gupta period known as the Classical Age and also called the Golden Age of ancient Indian?**

The Gupta period was known as the Classical Age and also the Golden age of ancient India because of its contribution in art literature, philosophy and science.

**2. Explain the administrative system of the Gupta.**

The empire was divided into the provinces which were divided into districts. That was further divided into the villages. The Governor of the provinces were powerful and thus administration was more decentralized. The King occupied a powerful and important position. A council of ministers and other officials helped him. The Gupta age is so called the golden age because it had a well-organized administration. There was flourishing trade, religious tolerance, achievements in science and literature and much progress.

**3. Discuss the foreign trade policy followed by the Guptas.**

On the Western Coast the trade ports were Bharoach, Sopara and Kalyam Trading was being done with countries of west Asia and Africa. In the eastern coasts Tamralipti was an important trading port, Kampuchea, Jawa and Burma were some of the places of south-East Asia that had trade contacts with the Guptas.

**4. Give four reasons for the decline of the Gupta dynasty.**

The four reasons for the decline of the Gupta dynasty are:

- i. The successors of Chandragupta II were weak and incapable as rulers.
- ii. The land grants instead of cash to the officials proved to be set back for the empire.
- iii. When the kings were weak, the Governor of provinces revolted and broke away.
- iv. The repeated attack of the Huns from Central Asia weakened the empire.

**5. Describe the situation of the kingdoms of the south after the decline of the Satavahanas.**

Around 220 AD, after the decline of the Satavahanas, there arose a number of smaller kingdoms in the south, The Chalukyas and the Pallavas emerged the strongest among them.

Chapter:12

THE HISTORICAL TREASURES OF ANCIENT INDIA.

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sanskrit, 2. Prakrit, 3. Saranath, 4. Varahamihira, 5. Zero, 6, Sushruta,

**B. True or False:**

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7, True, 8 True

**C. Answer the following in one or two sentences:**

**1. Name the three books written by Kalidasa?**

The three books written by Kalidasa were Abhignanshakuntalam, Meghaduta and Ritusamharam.

**2. Name the four ancient Tamil literatures.**

The four ancient Tamil literature pieces were:

- i. Ettuthohai
- ii. Puananaru
- iii. Pathupattu
- iv. Silappathikaram

**3. What do you know of the pillars and capitals?**

Pillars were usually made of single fine sand stone. The capitals were usually sculptures of animals like horses, bulls or lions.

**4. Why are the pallavas called the temple builder?**

The seven Rathas and the Shore Temple were built with block of cut stones. Temple at Mamallapuram near Chennai and Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built. Many other temples were also built at the time of the Pallavas and therefore they are called temple builders.

**5. What did Aryabhata say about the earth's movement?**

Aryabhata stated that the Earth moved around the Sun and rotated on its own axis. He also discovered the causes of the lunar eclipse. He estimated the circumference of the Earth.

**6. What is Charaka's view on disease?**

Charaka who wrote the Charakasamhita was one of the first physicians to state that diseases are caused when the balance in the human body is disturbed.

**D. Answer in details:**

**1. Write about the Ancient Sanskrit literature.**

Sanskrit was the predominant language of ancient India, Several religious and its literary works were written in Sanskrit. The Vedas were purely written in Sanskrit.

**2. Give an account of the Architectural achievement of ancient India.**

Architecture in Pre-Maurayan times refers to the Indus Valley civilization, the Chalcolithic period and the Vedic times. On the Chalcolithic period buildings and houses were made of stones. Graves and burial grounds were special features of the period. In Vedic times, houses were made of thatched roofs, bricks and stones with a court yard in the middle. The villages were fortified with stones.

**3. Write about the contribution of the ancient Indians in the field of science, mathematics and medicine.**

The contribution of the ancient Indians in the field of science, mathematics and medicine are: During the reign of the Guptas, science made rapid progress in ancient India. Science and religion were closely linked to each other. Aryabhata and Varahamihira were two great astronomers-mathematicians and Scientists. Indians contributed the concept of Zero to the world. The Indian mathematician used the decimal system and the numerical 1 to 9.

CHAPTER 19  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT

**A. Give short answers:**

**1. Write the definition of disaster management?**

Disaster management can be defined as the organization management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies.

**2. What are the four main types of disaster?**

- i. Natural disasters
- ii. Environmental disasters
- iii. Complex emergencies
- iv. Pandemic emergencies

**3. What are natural disasters?**

Natural disasters include floods, hurricanes, Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that can have immediate impact on human health.

**4. Define environmental emergencies.**

Environmental emergencies include technological or industrial accidents, usually involving hazardous material and occur where these materials are produced, used or transported.

**B. Distinguish between the following:**

**1. Complex Emergencies and Pandemic Emergencies:**

Complex emergencies involve a breakdown of authority, looting and attacks on strategic installations.

Pandemic emergencies can involve a sudden onset of a contagious disease that affects health, and also disrupts services and businesses, bringing economic and social loss.

**2. Disaster prevention and Disaster preparedness.**

Disaster Prevention is designed to provide permanent protection from disasters.

Disaster Preparedness is designed to minimize loss of life and damage to property.

**3. Disaster relief and Disaster recovery**

Disaster Relief is a coordinated multiagency response to reduce the impact of a disaster and its long-term results. Once emergency needs have been met and the initial crisis is over, the people affected and the communities that support them are still vulnerable.

**4. Tsunami and Cyclone (try yourself)**

**C. Give long answers in 80-100 words.**

**1. Local, regional, national and international organizations all have a prepared disaster management plan. What are these main disaster management plans?**

Local, regional, national and international organizations all have a prepared disaster management plan. These plan cover prevention preparedness, relief and recovery.

## **2. What precautions should be taken if an earthquake strikes?**

The following precautions have to be taken:

- i. If you experience an Earthquake that lasts for about 20 secs or longer, when you happen to be in coastal area, move to higher ground, immediately after the shaking stops.
- ii. In some cases, the sea water may recede up to 800m in from the coast. Do not enter this temporary dry area, as the sea water may come back soon.
- iii. Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance from the coast. The areas of great risk are less than 10m above sea level and within 2 km. from the coast.

## **3. What precautions needed in cyclone-affected areas?**

The following precautions are to be taken in cyclone- affected areas

- i. Listen regularly to weather bulletins on television and radio.
- ii. Keep an emergency kit ready at home.
- iii. Secure your home or move to a safer place before the cyclone hits your area.

## **4. What precautions are taken against flood?**

The following precautions to be taken against floods:

- i. Know the routes and locations to be safe shelter.
- ii. Keep waterproof bags for packing food, articles and cloths.
- iii. Keep strong ropes for tying things.

## **5. Discuss the precautionary measures you will take in Tsunami-prone area.**

- i. Do not sit inside a car or bus.
- ii. Leave your home or school building and move to an open area.
- iii. If outdoors, keep away from trees, signboard, buildings poles and electric poles.

## CHAPTER: 22

### THE NEED TO PROTECT PUBLIC PROPERTY

#### **A. Short answer type questions:**

##### **1. What is private property?**

Private Property is any valuable thing which is owned by a person or group and kept for their exclusive use.

##### **2. What is public property?**

Public property is the property and real estate that is owned by the government which is generally chosen by the people.

##### **3. Give two examples of public property.**

There are many things around us, which do not belong to any particular person-or-groups. For example the road, streets, railways, buses, schools, colleges.

##### **4. Mention any four components of school property.**

Every school has its building which consists of laboratory, sports equipment, library books, offices etc.

##### **5. Mention any two ways to protect school property.**

- i. The students can organize among themselves to prevent mischievous boys and girls from causing any loss to school property.
- ii. Student committees may also be formed for the purpose.

##### **6. Why does the government maintains zoos and parks?**

The government established zoos to maintain a collection of wild animals for study. Government maintains general gardens and parks, because people go to the gardens and parks to get fresh air, to play, to do exercise and entertain themselves.

**7. Name any two historical monuments.**

Taj Mahal and Qutab Minar.

**8. Name the act which has been passed and preserve archaeological sites.**

The Government passed the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act in 1958, to protect and preserve archaeological parks.

**B. Answer in brief:**

**1. What is the importance of public parks?**

People go to the parks to get fresh air, to play, to do exercise and to entertain themselves. Parks also provide gathering places for families and social groups.

**2. What is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act? Explain.**

The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Site and Remains Act of 1958 was passed by government of India to punish those disfigure or damage a historical building.

**3. Why should we protect museums and archives?**

Museums and Archives are store houses of knowledge regarding our historical part. They contain many valuable articles belonging to ancient times and our recent history. Therefore, it is our duty to preserve and protect these against misuse.

**4. Why do people damage public property? (try yourself)**

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Property owned by government, things which are owned by a person or a group.
2. Museums and Archives.
3. The archeological survey of India.
4. Means of transport.

\*\*\*\*\* End\*\*\*\*\*