

Government of Karnataka



Department of School Education and Literacy

Lesson Based Assessment



SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Part : 1-2)

2025-26



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Department of School Education and Literacy

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

2025-26

PART: 1-2

7

(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

Department of State Educational Research and Training

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LIST OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

CHAPTER	LEARNING OUTCOME
1. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD	1. Explains the teachings of Prophet Muhammad and Jesus Christ and compares with the teachings of various religious leaders.
2. MEDIEVAL EUROPE	2.1 Understand the concept of Renaissance, its causes, beginning, and characteristics, as well as the developments in literature, architecture, art, and science during the Renaissance period.
	2.2 Understand the meaning, causes and role of Martin Luther and others in religious reformation and the meaning of counter reforms and Ignatius Loyola.
	2.3 Understand the basic reasons for geographical discoveries, the pace of voyages, the global impact the discoveries had and trace the routes of sea voyages on world maps.
3. THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA	3 Analyse the activities of Europeans in India and their impact on Indian society.
4. INDIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY (1707 –1757)	4. Understand the nature of the political transitory period in India. 2 They are able to make a list of the factors that led to the decline of the Mughals and the supremacy of the Marathas. 3 They understand the reasons and the effects of the Battle of Plassey that laid a firm foundation for the establishment of the British Empire in India, and the background of the Carnatic wars.
5. THE GROWTH OF BRITISH SUPREMACY (1758 – 1856)	5. . Understand the political and economic dimensions of the Diwani rights acquisition, the consequences of the Mysore, Sikh, and Maratha wars, and the cunning policies of Wellesley and Dalhousie's expansionist plans.
6. Impact of British Rule	6. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the land revenue systems introduced by the British in India, understand the English education system, list the economic impacts, and explain the statutory developments.

7. MYSORE AND OTHER PROVINCES	7.1- Appreciate the public welfare schemes of Chikka Devaraja Odeyar. Understand the reasons and consequences of the battles fought by Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan against the British. Know the achievements of Nalwadi Krishnaraja Odeyar.
	7.2 - Appreciate the achievements of Hiriya Venkatappa Nayak, Shivappa Nayak, and Rani Chennamma. I admire the bravery and achievements of the fifth Madakari Nayak of Chitradurga. I am familiar with the achievements of the Yelahanka rulers, Kempegowda I and Kempegowda II.
	7.3 Understand the milestones of Kodagu's history, the brave struggle of Kittur's Queen Chennamma and Sangolli Rayanna against the British, the history, culture, and struggles of Tulu Nadu, and the battles of Hyderabad-Karnataka.
8.BHAKTHI CULT AND SUFI HERITAGE	8. Understand the contributions of the Bhakti movement, the teachings of devotees like Dasas and Saints, and the unique principles taught by Sufis helped to promote religious harmony.
9 INTRODUCTION TO THE TERMS LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIARY	9 Understand the meaning, structure, and importance of the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.
10. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	10. Analyze the structure and powers of the Legislature and Executive. And compare the powers of the President and Prime Minister.

11. STATE GOVERNMENT	11. Recognize the assembly constituencies of the states their respective electoral constituencies and the names of local assembly members. Understand the structure and functions of the state government and the qualifications and powers of the Governor, as well as the powers and responsibilities of the Chief Minister.
12. PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA	12. Understand the location, size, expansion, and various landforms of India and Karnataka and India's location, size, and expansion and the location, expansion, and geographical features of Karnataka, our state.
13. North American Continent	13. Understand the North America's location, area, geographical features, natural divisions, climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, mineral industries, population growth, distribution, density, and other details.
14. SOUTH AMERICA CONTINENT	14. Understand South America's location, area and geography, rivers and lakes, climate, natural flora and fauna, agriculture animal husbandry and population.
15. Social and Religious Reforms	Remember the factors that contributed to the awakening of Indian society, the sacrifices made by organizations and social reformers in the 19th century.
16. FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857 – 58)	Learn the factors that led to the First war of Independence of 1857, its causes, and the struggles of the prominent leaders of the rebellion are remembered.
17. FREEDOM MOVEMENT	Understand the factors that led to the development of nationalism in the 19th century, and the ideological stance, principles, and policies of moderates, extremists, and revolutionaries who contributed to this development.

18. INTEGRATION OF KARNATAKA AND BORDER DISPUTES	Understand the background and major stages of Karnataka's integration movement. Learn about the great personalities who shaped the integration movement. Also, understand the border disputes that arose after 1956 and suggest solutions.
19. Pro-Social Movements of Karnataka	Appreciate some examples of environmental movement and steps taken by the government for women empowerment.
20. FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857 – 58)	Learn the factors that led to the First war of Independence of 1857, its causes, and the struggles of the prominent leaders of the rebellion are remembered.
21. FREEDOM MOVEMENT	Understand the factors that led to the development of nationalism in the 19th century, and the ideological stance, principles, and policies of moderates, extremists, and revolutionaries who contributed to this development.
22. JUDICIARY	The laws and judicial bodies commend their role in the state administration and express appreciation for the Indian judicial system, praising its effectiveness in upholding justice and ensuring the role of law.
23. DEFENCE FORCES	Understand the importance and role of defense forces.
24. INDIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES	Understand India's neighboring countries and the diplomatic relations with them.
25. UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (U.N.O.)	Understand the objectives, ideals, and functioning of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations and appreciate the achievements of the United Nations and the role played by India in establishing global peace and security.

26. AUSTRALIA	Understand the location, situation, and physical divisions of the Australian continent, including its river systems, climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, animal husbandry, mineral resources, and industries.
27. ANTARCTICA	Understand Antarctica's location, area, and geographical position, surface features, natural vegetation, and animal wealth, exploration, and treaties understood.

CHAPTER-1

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD

A. Select the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1. The supreme teachers of Christianity are called (Average)

A. Caliphs B. Popes C. Muhammad, D. Priests

2. The messages of the Prophet Muhammad are collected in this book (Easy)

A. Guru Granth Sahib B. Quran C. Bible D. Bhagavad Gita

3. Who rebuilt the empire of Kublai Khan, which had declined over time? (Average)

A. Babur B. Timur C. Genghis Khan D. Mao Tse-tung

4. The military state called Ottoman was founded by: (Average)

A. Arabs B. Persians C. Greeks D. Turks

5. The name of Genghis Khan's grandson is (Average)

A. Kublai Khan B. Timur C. Babur D. Mao Tse Tung

6. This city is the capital of Palestine (Average)

A. Kabul B. Jerusalem C. Baghdad D. Vatican City

7 The founder of Christianity, one of the world's major religions (Easy)

A. Jesus Christ B. Vardhamana Mahavira C. Prophet Muhammad D. Guru Nanak

8. Who founded Islam? (Easy)

A. Jesus Christ B. Prophet Muhammad C. Dalai Lama D. Caliphs

9. The holy book of Christianity containing the teachings of Jesus Christ is: (Easy)

A. Bhagavad Gita B. Quran C. Bible D. Granth Saheb

10. Jesus Christ mother name is (Average)

A. Marilyn B. Moses, C. Amina D. Mary

B. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable words.

11. Bethlehem is the birthplace of ----- (Average)

12 A famous church in Rome, Italy, is ----- (Average)

13 A prophet is one who preaches the ----- of God. (Average)

14 The successors of Muhammad are called ----- (Average)

15 The city of ----- in Italy grew into a major religious center for Christians (Average)

16 The Muslim era began in the year_____ when Prophet migrated from Mecca to Medina
(Avarage)

17 Jesus was falsely accused of being a traitor and was raised to ----- (Avarage)

18 The birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad is ----- (Avarage)

C. Understand the relationship between the first two words and write the word related to the third word.

19. Quran: Islam :: Bible ----- (Easy)

20. Jesus : Christian : : Prophet Mohammed : --- (Easy)----

21. Prophet Muhammad: Amina :: Jesus Christ----- (Avarage)

22. Muslim: Those who submit to God :: Islam----- (Avarage)

23. Ayurveda: Indians :: Unani----- (Avarage)

D. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

24. . What was the first empire in the world to recognize Christianity after the time of Jesus? (Easy)

25. How many of his disciples propagated the teachings of Jesus? (Avarage)

26. What was the name of the wife of the Prophet Muhammad? (Avarage)

27. The works 'Rubayat and Shahnama' are the greatest works of which language? (Avarage)

28. What was the name of the father of the Prophet Muhammad? (Avarage)

29. What is the origin of the Turks? (Avarage)

30. In which cave did the Prophet Muhammad receive prophethood while praying and meditating?
(Difficult)

31. What is the origin of the Mongols? (Avarage)

32. What was the main profession of the Mongols? (Avarage)

33. What is history? (Easy)

34. What is the origin of the nomadic Turks? (Avarage)

E. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences

35. State the teachings of Jesus. (Avarage)

36. What are the teachings of Islam? (Avarage)

37. What were the causes of the Crusades? (Avarage)

38. What were the consequences of the Crusades? (Avarage)

39. Which wars are called the Crusades? (Average)

F. Write a note on the following

(Difficult)

40. Genghis Khan

41. Ottoman Turks

42. Timur

43. Kublai Khan

G. Answer the following questions in four sentences

44. Tell about the life of Jesus.

(Difficult)

45. Tell about the life of Prophet Muhammad.

(Difficult)

46. What are the five pillars of Islam?

(Difficult)

H. Answer the following question in six sentences

(Difficult)

47. What are the contributions of Arabs to the modern world?

(Difficult)

CHAPTER-2

MEDIEVAL EUROPE

A The correct answer from the options given to the following questions Make a choice.

1) Resuscitation is approx. was discovered during this time period. (Avarage)

- A. 1400-1600.
- B. 1500-1700.
- C. 1700-1800
- D. 1900-2000

2) This movement led Europe from the Middle Ages to the modern era brought. (Average)

- A. Religious movement C. Revival movement
B. Freedom Movement D. Literary Movement

3) The following two languages are the elite languages of Europe. (Avarage)

- A. Greek & Latin
B. French & Roman
C. English & Scanish
D. Greek & Roman

4) The German scientist who invented the printing press. (Average)

- A. John Wright C. Marconi
B. John Gutenberg D. William Harvey

5) He was the first author of the Renaissance. (Avarage)

- A. Petrarch
B. John Calvin
C. Boccaccio
D. Dante

6) 'Statue of David' which is his greatest sculpture. (Avarage)

- A. Dante
B. Donatello
C. Boccaccio
D. Michelangelo

7) Julius Caesar Romeo Juliet, King Lear, Macbeth

This famous playwright wrote plays such as (Avarage)

- A. Dante
B. Cervantes
C. Boccaccio
D. William Shakespeare

D. 25. Match the following (Avarage)

‘A’

1. Michaelangelo
2. Leonardo da Vinci.
3. Donatello
4. Dante
5. Shakespeare

‘B’

- King Lear
- Moses Statue
- The Divine Comedy
- Statue of David
- Mona Lisa

E. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

26. What is the Renaissance? (Easy)
27. Who was the Polish scientist who first said that the earth revolves around the sun? (Easy)
28. What was the name of the service recognition given to those who rendered unparalleled service in the military of European kings? (Avarage)
29. During the Renaissance, the thought of heaven, hell and the afterlife was completely abandoned and what were the subjects that were strongly interested in? (Easy)
30. Which port city in present-day Turkey was called Constantinople and Izmir port? (Easy)

F. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences.

31. What are the characteristics of the Renaissance? (Avarage)
32. What is humanism? (Avarage)
33. What is rationalism? (Avarage)
34. What are the important plays of the English playwright Shakespeare? (Easy)
35. Name the famous writers of the Renaissance period. (Easy)
36. Name the famous scientists of the Renaissance period. (Easy)

G. Answer the following question in six sentences.

37. Why was Leonardo da Vinci a versatile genius? (Avarage)
38. What were the reasons for the Renaissance? (Difficult)
39. What were the contributions of the Renaissance to the field of literature? (Difficult)
40. What were the consequences of the conquest of Constantinople? (Avarage)
41. How did the printing press lead to the Renaissance? (Difficult)
42. What were the contributions of the Renaissance to the fields of architecture, sculpture and painting? (Difficult)
43. Explain the progress made in the field of science during the Renaissance. (Difficult)

2.2 Meaning, causes and role of Martin Luther and others in the Reformation and Counter-Reformation

A. Choose the correct answer from the options given for the following questions and answer.

1. Major denominations of Christianity (Easy)

- A. Catholic B. Protestant
- C. Shia and Sunni D. Both 'A' and 'B' are correct.

2. He is called the 'Morning Star' of the Reformation. (Easy)

- A. John Wycliffe C. Egius Loyola
- B. Martin Luther D. Jan Hus

3. The religious reformer who said, "I cannot accept any ideas that are against my conscience." (Easy)

- A. John Wycliffe C. Jan Hus
- B. Martin Luther D. Egius Loyola

4. These were given blind faith that they were 'letters of heaven'. (Easy)

- A. Papal blessing B. Indulgence
- C. Royal decree D. God's command

5. The language in which Martin Luther translated the Bible. (Easy)

- A. German C. English
- B. Latin D. Roman

6. The Society of Jesus was founded in 1541 AD to restore people's faith in the Catholic Church. (Avarage)

- A. John Wycliffe C. John Huss
- B. Martin Luther D. Egosius Loyola

B. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate answers.

7. Martin Luther was a priest of the _____ Church. (Avarage)

8. The language that Luther started using instead of Latin in the religious services of the church was _____ (Avarage)

9. The followers of the Society of Jesus who spread Catholic teachings and education were _____ (Avarage)

C. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

10. Who started the religious reform movement in Germany? (Easy)
11. Martin Luther wrote 95 theses on indulgences and nailed them to the door of which church? (Average)
12. What did the Catholic Church call Luther's followers? (Easy)
13. Who was the leader of each reform movement? (Easy)
14. What is each reformation? (Average)

D. Answer the following questions in two-three sentences.

15. What is the reason for the formation of many sects among Christians? (Difficult)
16. What were the effects of the rise of the Protestant sect on the Catholic Church? (Difficult)
17. What were the effects of the Reformation movement? (Difficult)

E. Write an answer to the following question in five or six sentences.

18. Who is Martin Luther? (Difficult)

2.3 The main reasons for geographical discoveries, the pace of sea voyages, the global impact of the discoveries and the route of sea voyages on the world map

A. Choose the correct answer from the options given to the following questions and answer.

1. Who was the first to undertake an adventurous activity like sea voyage? (Difficult)

- A. The Portuguese C. The French
B. The Dutch D. The English

2. The Portuguese Prince Henry was famous for opening a naval academy. (Average)

- A. Henry the Prince C. Henry the King
B. Henry the Navigator D. Henry the Warrior

3. King John II named the southern tip of Africa as Diaz's voyage gave him confidence for the next voyage. (Easy)

- P. Cape of Hope. R. Cape of Storms
Q. Cape of Storms S. Cape of Good Hope

- A. Only 'P' is correct C. Only 'R' is correct
B. Both 'R' and 'Q' are correct D. Both 'P' and 'S' are correct

4. Who was the Portuguese navigator who discovered the waterway to India? (Easy)

- A. Vasco da Gama C. Christopher Columbus
B. Ferdinand Magellan D. Bartholomew Dias

5. Vasco da Gama, who fulfilled the dream of Prince Henry, was a sailor of this country. (Average)

- A. Portuguese
B. France
C. Netherlands
D. England

6.. A sailor who set sail to find a sea route to India and discovered the Bahamas instead of India, (Easy)

- A. Vasco da Gama C. Ferdinand Magellan
B. Christopher Columbus D. Bartholomew Dias

7. He is credited with being the first to circumnavigate the globe. (Easy)

- A. Vespucci C. Ferdinand Magellan
B. Christopher Columbus D. Cabral

B. Fill in the blanks below with the appropriate answers

8. Prince Henry of Portugal was the founder of the school called _____(Avarage)

9. The year Vasco da Gama discovered the waterway to India was _____(Avarage)

10. Vasco da Gama actually landed at _____ near Calicut. (Avarage)

11. The Portuguese sailor who first reached the tip of South Africa was _____(Avarage)

C. 12. Match and write

(Avarage)

A.

B.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Vasco da Gama | Southern tip of South Africa |
| 2. Christopher Columbus | Calicut |
| 3. Cabral | Bahamas |
| 4. Amerigo Vespucci | Brazil |
| 5. Ferdinand Magellan | America |
| 6. Bartholomew Dias | The first sailor to circumnavigate the globe |

D. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

13. Who started the 'School of Navigation' with the aim of encouraging seafaring? (Avarage)

14. What did Bartholomew Dias call the tip of South Africa? (Easy)

15. What was the country of the navigator Christopher Columbus? (Easy)

16. What did Christopher Columbus call the native inhabitants of America? (Easy)

17. Who was the navigator who discovered Brazil in South America? (Easy)

18. What was the first ship to circumnavigate the globe? (Easy)

19. To which countries was the Portuguese Prince Henry's life ambition to find a sea route? (Avarage)

E. Answer the following question in two or three sentences.

20. What are geographical discoveries? (Difficult)

21. What were the goods of India that were in demand in Europe? (Avarage)

22. Which countries did the Europeans enslave the natives of? (Avarage)

23. What is colonization? (Difficult)

F. Answer the following questions in four or five sentences

24. What were the factors that led to geographical exploration? (Difficult)

25. What were the consequences of geographical exploration? (Difficult)

G. 26. Write a note on (Difficult)

1. Vasco da Gama
2. Christopher Columbus
3. Ferdinand Magella

Chapter – 03

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA.

I. Select the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1.The year and date when Vasco da Gama discovered a new waterway to India_____ (Easy)

A)149817 May AD

B) 1498 May 16AD

C) 1516 May 18 AD

D) 1600 May 20AD

2.The year in which the “Dutch East India Company” was established _____(Avarage)

A) 1498

B) 1600

C) 1602

D)1961

3.The British Queen who granted permission to the British East India Company to trade with the East was _____ (Easy)

A) Elizabeth

B) Victoria

C) Pampado

D) Antoinette

4.The last of the Europeans to come to India was_____ (Easy)

A) British

B) Dutch

C) Portuguese

D) French

5.The first Portuguese Viceroy to come to India was _____ (Easy)

A) Francisco de Almeida

B) Robert Clive

C) Dupleix

D) Albuquerque

II. Knowing the relationship between the first two words, write the fourth word related to the third word (1 mark)

6.Portuguese: Goa :: French: _____(Avarage)

7.British: Calcutta :: Dutch: _____(Avarage)

8.Jahangir: British: Zamorin: _____(Avarage)

9.France: French: Dutch: _____(Avarage)

10.Albuquerque: Portuguese: Dupleix: _____(Avarage)

III. Write the following events in chronological order. (Difficult)

11.Establishment of the Dutch East India Company

12.Establishment of the French East India Company

13.Goa was liberated from the Portuguese

14.Albuquerque was captured by Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur

15.Year the British East India Company was established

IV. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence.

16.What are ‘Dastaks’? (Easy)

17.Name the French trading posts in India? (Easy)

18.Who were the Carnatic Wars fought between? (Avarage)

19.What was the main reason for the British to establish political sovereignty in India? (Avarage)

20.Who was the Mughal emperor who gave the British the Dastaks? (Avarage)

V. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences.

21.Where did the British establish trading posts in India? (Easy)

22.Name the major islands of Southeast Asia? (Avarage)

23.What were the main goals of the Europeans? (Avarage)

24.What were the reasons for the prosperity of the Portuguese? (Avarage)

25.Write the achievements of Dupleix? (Avarage)

VI. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences .

26.List the reasons for the decline of the Portuguese in India? (Difficult)

27.Write about the trading centers of the Dutch in India? (Difficult)

28.What were the reasons for the decline of the French in India? (Difficult)

VII. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences,

29.Write a note on the British East India Company? (Difficult)

30.Explain the Dutch East India Company? (Difficult)

VIII. 31. Using the map below, list the trading posts of the Europeans. (Average)



Chapter – 04

INDIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY (1707 – 1757)

A. Choose the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1. Arcot was the capital of this region (Avarage)

- A) Mysore B) Bengal
- C) Madras D) Karnataka

2. Wars that made the British a power in South India (Avarage)

- A) Plassey and Buxar Wars B) Anglo-Afghan Wars
- C) Anglo-Sikh Wars D) Karnataka Wars

3. The Persian king who looted the famous Peacock Throne and Kohinoor Diamond (Avarage)

- A) Nadir Shah B) Muhammad Ghori
- C) Ahmad Shah D) Muhammad Ghazni

4. The founder of the Maratha state established to protect Hinduism was ____ (Avarage)

- A) ShahajiBhosle
- B) ChhatrapatiShivaji
- C) BalajiVishwanath
- D) Dadajikonda Deva

5. The ministers who helped Shivaji in his successful administration (Avarage)

- A) Navaratnas B) AshtaDikpalakar
- C) AshtaDiggajaru D) Ashta Pradhan

6. Historians have described the 18th century as the period of their supremacy. (Avarage)

- A) British B) Marathas
- C) French D) Mughals

7. The Prime Minister of the Maratha king was called this. (Avarage)

- A) Peshwa B) Chief Minister
- C) Diwana D) Amatya

8. The Maratha Peshwa who is known as the second Shivaji (Avarage)

- A) BalajiVishwanath B) BalajiBajirao
- C) Bajirao I D) Madhavrao

9. Maratha Peshwa during 3rd Battle of Panipat with Ahmad Shah Abdali. (Avarage)

- A) BalajiBajirao
- B) BalajiVishwanath
- C) First Bajirao
- D) Madhavrao

10. The third battle of Panipat was fought in _____. (Avarage)

- A) 1757 AD
- B) 1764 AD
- C) 1761 AD
- D) 1771 AD

11. As a result of _____ battle, Maratha military power weakened. (Avarage)

- A) 1st Battle of Panipat
- B) 3rd Battle of Panipat
- C) 2nd Battle of Panipat
- D) 4th Battle of Panipat

12. Karnataka was a province of the _____ empire. (Avarage)

- A) Maratha
- B) Mysore
- C) Sikh
- D) Mughal

13. The coast of Koraput and its hinterland were claimed by the Europeans. (Avarage)

- A) Malabar
- B) Konkan Coast
- C) Carnatic
- D) Canara

14. Battles fought between the British and the French to gain control over South India (Avarage)

- A) Anglo-Mysore Wars
- B) Carnatic Wars
- C) Anglo-Maratha Wars
- D) Anglo-Sikh Wars

15. Who emerged victorious in the First Carnatic War (Avarage)

- A) Marathas
- B) Hyder Ali
- C) British
- D) French

16. Second Carnatic War : Treaty of Pondicherry : : First Carnatic War : _____ (Avarage)

- A) Aix-la-Chapelle
- B) Arcot
- C) Bessin
- D) Madras

17. Who ultimately won the Carnatic Wars. (Avarage)

- A) Marathas
- B) Hyderabad
- C) British
- D) French

18. English East India Company : Private Company : : French East India Company : _____
(Avarage)

- A) Government company B) Autonomous company
- C) Private Company D) Semi Government Company

19. Bengal was a wealthy province of the _____ empire. (Avarage)

- A) Maratha B) Mysore
- C) Sikh D) Mughal

20. The Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan was _____ (Avarage)

- A) Mira Jafar B) Mir Qasim
- C) Siraj-ud-Daulah D) Muhammad Siraj

21. The fort in Calcutta that the British fortified without the permission of the Nawab (Avarage)

- A) St. George B) Port William
- C) Port Elizabeth D) Red Port

22. Robert Clive was the military leader of the _____ army (Avarage)

- A) French B) Portuguese
- C) Dutch D) British

23. He was an ambitious French military leader. (Avarage)

- A) Dupleix B) Robert Clive
- C) Count de Lally D) Hastings

24. The Battle of Plassey, which decided the fate of the British in India, took place in the year
(Avarage)

- A) 1756 B) 1764
- C) 1757 D) 1857

25. He fought against the British in the Battle of Plassey, which marked the beginning of the
establishment of the British Empire in India. (Avarage)

- A) Mira Jafar
- B) Siraj-ud-Daulah
- C) Mir Qasim
- D) Muhammad Siraj

26. Who led the British army in the Battle of Plassey? (Avarage)

- A) Dupleix
- B) Warren Hastings
- C) Cornwallis
- D) Robert Clive

27. Siraj-ud-Daulah's minister, he made a secret pact with the British. (Avarage)

- A) Mir Zafar
- B) Mir Sadiq
- C) Mir Qasim
- D) Salar Jung

28. A merchant who brokered a treaty with the British for Mir Jafar's desire to become the Nawab of Bengal. (Avarage)

- A) Udaya Chand
- B) Amin Chand
- C) Wal Chand
- D) Jagat Seth

29. He became the Nawab of Bengal by the grace of the British after the Battle of Plassey. (Avarage)

- A) Mir Zapar
- B) Mir Qasim
- C) Mir Sadhik
- D) SirajUddaula

30. The district where the East India Company acquired zamindari rights after the Battle of Plassey (Avarage)

- A) Fourteen Parganas
- B) Midnapore
- C) Twenty Four Parganas
- D) Nandigram

31. First piece of land in India acquired by the East India Company (Avarage)

- A) Fourteen Parganas District
- B) Twenty Four Parganas District
- C) Midnapore District
- D) Nandigram District

32. Identify the correct sequence of rule of the following Maratha Peshwas (Avarage)

- A) BalajiBajirao, BalajiViswanath, First Bajirao
- B) First Bajirao, BalajiVishwanath, BalajiBajirao
- C) BalajiVishwanath, First Bajirao, BalajiBajirao
- D) BalajiViswanath, First Bajirao, BalajiBajirao-2

II. Answer the following questions in one word, part or one sentence.

33. Who finally won the Carnatic Wars? (Easy)

34. What was the name of the Prime Minister of the Maratha King? (Easy)

35. Who was the Peshwa who got the right to collect taxes from the six provinces of the Deccan? (Easy)

36. Between whom was the Battle of Plassey fought? (Easy)

37. Between whom was the Third Battle of Panipat fought? (Easy)

38. Which region did the Carnatic region include today? (Easy)

39. Who was the Nawab of Bengal? (Easy)

40. Who was Siraj's general in the Battle of Plassey? (Easy)

41. Who was victorious in Arcot and Hyderabad in the 2nd Carnatic War? (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences (2 marks)

42. List the achievements of Bajirao I, the Maratha Peshwa in India (Avarage)

43. What were the reasons for the Battle of Plassey? (Avarage)

44. Analyze the role of BalajiBajirao in the dominance of the Marathas (Avarage)

45. Discuss the reasons for the Carnatic Wars? (Difficult)

46. Who were the 3 important Peshwas of the Marathas? (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in four to five sentences (3 marks)

47. Discuss the factors that led to the defeat of the French? (Difficult)

48. Explain the consequences of the Battle of Plassey, which laid a solid foundation for the establishment of the British Empire in India (Difficult)

V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences (4 marks)

49. Discuss the role of the 'Carnatic Wars' in the rise of the British in India (Difficult)

50. Give the reason why historians call the 18th century the 'period of Maratha supremacy'. (Difficult)

CHAPTER -5

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH SUPREMACY (1758 – 1856)

1. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. He was appointed as the first Governor of Bengal by the East India Company (Avarage)

- A) Robert Clive
- B) Cornwallis
- C) Warren Hastings
- D) Wellesley

2. The British deposed Nawab Mir Jafar for failing to meet their requirements and installed this person as the Nawab of Bengal. (Avarage)

- A) Mir Qasim
- B) Mir Sadiq
- C) Salar Jung
- D) Muzaffar Jung

3. The Battle of Buxar took place in ____ AD. (Avarage)

- A) 1757 AD
- B) 1764 AD
- C) 1765 AD
- D) 1799 AD

4. The Battle of Buxar was fought between. (Avarage)

- A) Mir Qasim and the British
- B) Miran and the British
- C) Mir Jafar and the British
- D) Mir Qasim and Mir Jafar

5. Special permits given to British traders to carry out trade without paying taxes are (Avarage)

- A) Record books/Title deeds
- B) Permission letters
- C) Dastaks -Trade permits/Passes
- D) Passes

6. The right obtained by the British from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in 1765 AD is (Avarage)

- A) Diwani rights
- B) Right to administer
- C) Right to trade
- D) Right to build forts

7. Diwani means the right to collect ____ (Avarage)

- A) Trade tax
- B) Land revenue
- C) Poll tax
- D) Profession tax

8. According to the Treaty of 1765, the amount decided to be given to the Mughal Emperor by the Company every year is (Avarage)

- A) 20 lakhs
- B) 22 lakhs
- C) 24 lakhs
- D) 26 lakhs

9. The year the Regulating Act was passed is (Avarage)

- A) 1771 AD
- B) 1772 AD
- C) 1773 AD
- D) 1774 AD

10. Warren Hastings was appointed as the first Governor-General of Bengal under the ____ Act. (Avarage)

- A) Regulating Act
- B) Pitt's India Act
- C) Indian Council Act
- D) East India Act

11. The Act passed by the British government to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act is(Avarage)

- A) Regulating Act
- B) Pitt's India Act
- C) Indian Councils Act
- D) Rowlatt Act

12. The Pitt's India Act was passed by the British government in (Avarage)

- A) 1773 AD
- B) 1774 AD
- C) 1783 AD
- D) 1784 AD

13. The wars fought by Tipu Sultan and Hyder Ali with the British are known as (Avarage)

- A) Anglo-Mysore Wars
- B) Anglo-Sikh Wars
- C) Anglo-Maratha Wars
- D) Carnatic Wars

14. The number of Anglo-Maratha Wars fought between 1775 and 1818 is (Avarage)

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

15. In the late 18th century, the Sikh confederacies were known as (Avarage)

- A) Panths
- B) Provinces
- C) Misls
- D) Republics

16. The credit of uniting the Sikhs and transforming them into a powerful political force goes to (Avarage)

- A) Guru Gobind Singh
- B) Ranjit Singh
- C) Tegh Bahadur
- D) Ranveer Singh

17. The Punjab state came under British rule in (Avarage)

- A) 1757 AD
- B) 1849 AD
- C) 1857 AD
- D) 1784 AD

18. The Afghan ruler gifted the Kohinoor diamond to (Avarage)

- A) Ranjit Singh
- B) Guru Gobind Singh
- C) Ranveer Singh
- D) Tegh Bahadur

19. The Governor-General who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system is (Avarage)

- A) Lord Cornwallis
- B) Lord Dalhousie
- C) Lord Wellesley
- D) Lord Canning

20 Identify the Governor-General who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse policy, which disallowed adopted children from inheriting the throne. (Avarage)

- A) Lord Cornwallis
- B) Lord Dalhousie
- C) Lord Wellesley
- D) Lord Canning

21. The First War of Indian Independence took place in (Avarage)

- A) 1757 AD
- B) 1764 AD
- C) 1857 AD
- D) 1947 AD

II. Answer the following questions in one word, or one sentence

22. What do British historians refer to the period of British rule in India as? (Easy)

23. What is the meaning of Diwani rights? (Easy)

24. How did the British East India Company acquire sovereign rights in Bengal? (Easy)

25. What was the main objective of the Regulating Act? (Easy)

26. Which region did the British make their administrative headquarters? (Easy)

27. How many parts did the British divide the Mysore kingdom into after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War? (Easy)

28. How did Ranjit Singh become a memorable Maharaja of modern India? (Average)
29. What was the Sikh kingdom? (Easy)
30. What was the British policy that went against the ancient Indian practice of adoption? (Easy)
31. What were the two policies introduced by the British that were detrimental to Indian rulers? (Easy)

III. 32. Match the following: (Average)

A	B
1. Subsidiary Alliance -	Dalhausie
2. Doctrine of Lapse -	1764
3. Second Carnatic War -	1857
4. Battle of Buxar	Diwani rights
5. Indian War of Independence -	Lord Wellesley

IV. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

33. How did the Subsidiary Alliance system help in the expansion of the British Empire? What were the consequences of the Subsidiary Alliance system? (Average)
34. How did the Doctrine of Lapse help in annexing Indian native states to the British Empire? Justify. (Average)
35. What were the consequences of the Diwani rights? (Difficult)
36. Why was the Doctrine of Lapse unjustified? (Difficult)
37. What were the causes of the Battle of Buxar? (Average)
38. What were the outcomes of the Battle of Buxar? (Average)
39. How did the Battle of Buxar help the British establish their supremacy in India? Explain. (Average)
40. Which provinces' Diwani rights did the British acquire from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II? (Easy)

V. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences (3 marks)".

41. How did the British take control of power in India through the Regulating Act? (Average)
42. Explain how British power gradually increased in South India. (Average)
43. Write about the consequences of the Anglo-Maratha Wars. (Difficult)

44. Write a note on the Anglo-Sikh Wars. (Average)

VI. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences .

45. What were the main reasons that led the British to depose Mir Qasim from power? List them. (Average)

46. Discuss the major factors that contributed to the growth of British dominance in India. (Difficult)

CHAPTER -6

IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. The British introduced land revenue policies in India. The main objective of this was. (Difficult)

- A) To ensure a fixed income to the government treasury
- B) To finance the cost of wars in India
- C) To pay the salaries of British officials
- D) All of the above

2. He introduced the Permanent Settlement for revenue collection. (Avarage)

- A) Robert Clive
- B) Warren Hastings
- C) Lord Dalhousie
- D) Lord Wellesley

3. The agreement made by Cornwallis with the Zamindars regarding revenue collection is called: (Avarage)

- A) Subsidiary Alliance
- B) Ryotwari system
- C) Permanent Settlement (Permanent Zamindari system)
- D) Mahalwari system

4. The correct option for the provinces where the Permanent Zamindari System was introduced: (Difficult)

- 1. Bengal
- 2. Bihar
- 3. Orissa
- 4. Punjab

- A) Only 1 is correct
- B) 1, 2, and 3 are correct
- C) 1 and 3 are correct
- D) All are correct

5. The Ryotwari system was introduced in India in this region: (Average)

- A) Western and Northern India
- B) Eastern and Northern India
- C) Western and Southern India
- D) Eastern and Northern India

6. Who introduced the Ryotwari system in the Madras Presidency? (Average)

- A) Warren Hastings
- B) Cornwallis
- C) William Bentinck
- D) Thomas Munro

7. The Mahalwari system, introduced in the 19th century, was implemented in the following regions: (Difficult)

- A) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab
- B) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
- C) Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka
- D) Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka

8. In 1833, William Bentinck introduced the Mahalwari system. What does 'Mahal' mean (Average)

- A) Village or Estate
- B) Village or Town
- C) Town or Estate
- D) Taluka or District

II. 9. Match the following 'A' list with 'B' list and write in the 'C' list. (Average)

A	B
1.. Permanent Zamindari System	a) Lord Macaulay and Charles Wood
2. Ryotwari System	b) Warren Hastings
3. Mahalwari System	c) Cornwallis
4. English Education	d) Thomas Munro
5. Regulating Act	e) 1833 AD
	f) 1773 AD

III. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence.

10. What is the Permanent Zamindari System? (Easy)
11. What is the Ryotwari System? (Easy)
12. In which year did English become the language of administration? (Easy)
13. Why did India become a poor country during British rule? (Average)
14. Adam Smith described the British rule in India as ____.(Easy)
15. Who propounded the theory of "Drain of Wealth"? (Easy)
16. Who introduced the Pitt's India Act? (Easy)
17. How much money was allocated for Indian education in the Charter Act of 1813? (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

18. Which universities were established in India in 1857? (Easy)
19. What is the purpose of introducing land revenue policy? (Average)
20. What are the three revenue systems introduced by the British? (Easy)
21. What are the consequences of land revenue systems? (Difficult)
22. What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution in England on the Indian economy? (Average)
23. Mention the major legislative reforms in India. (Easy)
24. What are the consequences of the Drain of Wealth in India? (Difficult)
25. What changes were brought about by the Government of India Act of 1935? (Average)

V. Answer the following questions in four to five sentences. (3 marks)

26. What were the impacts of the Permanent Zamindari System on farmers? (Difficult)
27. What was the impact of Western education on India? (Average)
28. What were the terms of the Ryotwari System? (Average)
29. What is the Mahalwari System? Which regions did it cover? (Easy)
30. Write a note on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. (Average)

VI. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.

31. Write a note on the Permanent Zamindari System. (Average)
32. Write about the Morley-Minto Reforms. (Average)

VII. 33. Draw a map of India and mark the following places (Difficult)

- A) Calcutta
- B) Mumbai / Bombay
- C) Madras
- D) Uttar Pradesh
- E) Punjab

Chapter- 07

Mysore And Other Provinces

7.1

I. Select the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1. The presiding deity of the Mysore Wodeyar dynasty is (Average)
A) Chamundeshwari B) Durga Parameshwari
C) Lakshmi D) Saraswati
2. The emblem of the Mysore state is (Average)
A) Varaha B) Ganda Beruanda
C) Four-faced lion D) Sala
3. The Diwans who built the Irwin Canal with the aim of providing irrigation to the agricultural land of Mandya district were. (Average)
A) Sir Mirza Ismail B) Sir M Vishweshwarayya
C) Diwan Rangacharlu D) Diwan Poornaiah
4. The head administrative office 'Athari' with eighteen branches in the capital Mysore was established by. (Average)
A) Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar B) Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar
C) Jaya Chamaraja Wodeyar D) Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar
5. Tipu's summer palace (Daria Daulat) is located there. (Average)
A) Mangalore B) Srirangapatna
C) Madras D) Mysore
6. After Tipu's death, the throne of Mysore came to him. (Average)
A) Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar B) Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar
C) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar D) Mirza Ismail
7. Brindavan was built on the back of Krishna Rajasagara by. (Average)
A) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar B) Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar
C) Mirza Ismail D) Sir M Vishweshwarayya

A) Mark Cubbon B) The tenth Chamaraja Wodeyar

C) Louis Bentham Bowring D) Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar

9. Who received the title of 'Navakoti Narayana'? (Easy)
10. Who were the Anglo-Mysore wars fought between? (Easy)
11. What treaty ended the First Anglo-Mysore War? (Easy)
12. What treaty ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War? (Easy)
13. What treaty ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War? (Easy)
14. Who was entrusted with power when Mummadi Krishnaraja was a five-year-old boy? (Easy)
15. What was the first railway line of Mysore State? (Easy)
16. What is Punardana? (Easy)
17. Who was the mother of Nalvadi Krishnaraja? (Easy)
18. What was the commission set up by Nalvadi Krishnaraja to provide opportunities for all sections of society in the administration? (Easy)
19. Whose famous slogan was 'Destruction without industrialization'? (Easy)
20. What did Hyder Ali call himself? (Easy)
21. How did Gandhiji describe the Mysore state? (Easy)
22. When did the 'Praja Pratinidhi Sabha' start? (Average)
23. Which Wodeyar allowed to vote? (Easy)
24. Who was the first Kannadiga to receive the Bharat Ratna Award?

1. K.C Raddy -	a) Rajarshi
2. Chikka Devaraj Wodeyar –	b) Architect of Modern Mysore
3. Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar	c) First Chief Minister of Mysore
4. Sir M Visvesvaraya	d) First Governor
5. Jaya Chamaraja Wodeyar	e) Navakoti Narayan

IV. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences.

26. What were the achievements of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar for the people? (Average)
27. Name the important commissioners of Mysore (Easy)
28. What was the reason for the introduction of Commissionerate rule in the Mysore State? (Average)
29. What was the result of the Third Mysore War? Or write about the Treaty of Srirangapatna (Average)
30. What was the capital and state emblem of the Wodeyar kingdom? (Average)
31. What was the first play in Kannada ? Who was its author? (Average)
32. What was the first railway line in Mysore state? Which commissioner is the credit for it given? (Difficult)

V. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

33. What were the achievements of Hyder Ali? (Average)
34. Discuss the achievements of the important commissioners. (Average)

VI Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

35. The period of Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar was described as 'Ramarajya'. Discuss (Difficult)
36. Justify 'Sir M. Vishveshvarayya is the architect of modern Mysore'. (Difficult)
37. Critically discuss the achievements of Tipu Sultan. (Difficult)

VII. Identify the following places on the map of South India given here (Difficult)

38.

- 1) Mysore 2) Bangalore 3) Dharwad 4) Srirangapatna 5) Bhadravati



7.2 Leaders of Keladi, Chitradurga and Yelahanka

I. Choose the appropriate answer from the four alternatives given and write

1 The territory occupied by the Palagaras was called (Average)

- A) Province B) Palapattu
C) Zone D) Government

2 The systematic revenue system introduced by Shivappa Nayaka, which led to the prosperity of the Malnadu (Average)

- A) Chowka B) Sardesh Mukhi
C) Rani Lakshamma D) Discipline

3 The most famous leader of Chitradurga (Average)

- A) Shivappanayaka B) Gaddipiddi Nayaka
C) Venkatappa Nayaka D) Madakarinayaka

4 The builders of modern Bangalore (Average)

- A) Chitradurga Nayakas B) Keladi kings
C) Yelahanka Nadaprabhus D) Kodagu kings

5 Chitradurga Fort is . (Average)

- A) 3-round fort B) 2-round fort
C) 6-round fort D) 7-round fort

II. Answer the following questions in one word or a sentence.

6 What is the reason for Shivappanayaka getting the title of Padugadalodeya? (Average)

7 Where is Shivappanayaka's palace located? (Easy)

8 Who was the queen who protected Shivaji's son, Chhatrapati Rajaram? (Easy)

9 In which direction of the Chitradurga fort is the gate of the brave woman Obavvana located? (Easy)

10 Who is the Nadaprabhu of Yelahanka who had the title of 'Prajavatsala'? (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences.

11 List the achievements of the elder Venkatappanayaka (Average)

12 Write about the queen of Keladi, Chennammaji (Average)

13 Describe the achievements of Kempegowda I (Average)

VI. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences

14 Discuss the achievements of Shivappa Nayaka (Difficult)

15 Describe the achievements of Kempegowda II (Average)

7.3

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given for the following questions .

1. A district in Karnataka where Kodava and semi-languages are spoken. (Average)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Udupi | C. Uttara Kannada |
| B. Dakshina Kannada | D. Kodagu |

2. The source of the Cauvery River. (Average)

- A. Talacauvery
B. Kodagu
C. Gangotri
D. Amara Kantaka

3. A national park in Kodagu district. (Average)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. Bandipur | B. Nagarhole |
| C. Bannerghatta | D. Anshi |

4. The founder of the Haleri dynasty that ruled Kodagu. (Average)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Chikka Veeraraja | B. Mudduraja |
| C. Veeraraja | D. Chikka Veerarajendra |

5. The Kodagu king who built Muddu Raja Keri. (Average)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Chikka Veeraraja | B. Mudduraja |
| C. Veeraraja | D. Chikka Veerarajendra |

6. The former name of Madikeri. (Average)

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| A. Manipur | B. Muddurajakeri |
| C. Madike | D. Ooru Mahishapura |

7. The king of Kodagu who was a prisoner of Tipu. (Average)

- A. Chikka Veeraraja B. Chikka Veerarajendra
C. Mudduraja D. Veeraraja

8. The last king of Kodagu who was exiled by the British. (Average)

- A. Mudduraja B. Veeraraja
C. Chikka Veerarajendra D. Chikka Veeraraja

9. Examine the statements related to the Amar Sulya struggle. (Difficult)

Statement – 1. The revenue was increased on the farmers of Canara district.

Statement – 2. The British exiled the king of Kodagu.

- A. Statement – 1 only is correct. C. Statement – 1 and 2 are correct.
B. Statement – 2 only is correct. D. Statement – 1 and 2 are wrong

10. The year in which Kodagu merged with Karnataka after independence. (Average)

- A. S.A. 1947 C. S.A. 1956
B. S.A. 1950 D. S.A. 1961

11. The first Kannadigas to become the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force of independent India were: (Average)

- A. General Manik Shah C. General Cariappa
B. General Bevir D. General K. S. Thimmaiah

12. The highest military honor given to Karyappa, who was known for his administration, courage and valor. (Average)

- A. Paramvir Chakra C. Court Martial
B. Ashoka Chakra D. Field Marshal

13. The eye of Kodagu who was responsible for India's victory in the India-Pakistan war. (Average)

- A. General Manik Shah C. General Karyappa
B. General Bevir D. General K. S. Thimmaiah

14. The name of the husband of the brave woman, Queen Chennamma of Kittur. (Average)

- A. Shivalinga Rudrasarja C. Sawai Mallasarja
B. Mallasarja Desai D. Shivalinga Desai

15. The brave queen of Kittur, Chennamma, adopted _____ and started ruling. (Average)

- A. Shivalinga Sarja
- B. Sawai Mallasarja
- C. Mallasarja Desai
- D. Shivalinga Desai

16. The Collector of Dharwad who opposed the adoption of Kittur Chennamma. (Average)

- A. Chaplin
- B. Stuart
- C. Thackeray
- D. Clive

17. The place where the British arrested and imprisoned Channamma. (Average)

- A. Belgaum
- B. Bailhongal
- C. Nandagarh
- D. Sampagavi

18. The first Indian woman to oppose British rule. (Average)

- A. Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai
- B. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- C. Rani Abbakka
- D. Rani Kittur Chennamma

19. The right-hand man of Kittur Rani Chennamma. (Average)

- A. Bichugatti Chennabasappa.
- B. Amatur Balappa
- C. Sangolli Rayanna
- D. Ghanti Bharamappa

20. Rayanna, who was skilled in this war, was a lion's dream for the British. (Average)

- A. Guerrilla
- B. Cannon
- C. Bow
- D. Archer

21. Sangolli Rayanna's tomb: Nandagad :: Sindhur Lakshman's tomb: (Average)

- A. Mudola
- B. Bilagi
- C. Jatt
- D. Banahatti

22. Author of the Tulu dictionary. (Average)

- A. Kittel B. Menner
C. Max Muller D. William Jones

23. The royal family that ruled Tulu for a long time. (Average)

- A. Kadamba B. Hoysala
C. Alupa D. Vijayanagara

24. The queen of the Chauta family who defeated the Portuguese. (Average)

- A. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi
B. Rani Kittur Chennamma
C. Begum Hazrat Mahal
D. Rani Abbakka

25. The place where the thousand pillared basadi, famous as the Kashi of the Jains, is located. (Average)

- A. Dharmasthala
B. Kadri
C. Moodabidri
D. Karkala

26. The British called the coastal region this way. (Average)

- A. Canara C. Koramandal
B. Malabar D. Konkanthira

27. The year in which Uttara and Dakshina Kannada districts were merged with Karnataka. (Average)

- A. 1947 B. 1956
C. 1950 D. 1961

28. A new district was created by dividing the entire Dakshina Kannada district in A. 1997. (Average)

- A. Kodagu
B. Uttara Kannada
C. Udupi
D. Chikka Magaluru

29. S.S. In 1857, the Baders of Halagali revolted against the British Act. (Average)

- A. Rowlatt
- B. Pitt India
- C. Regulating
- D. Arming

30. Founder of the Surapura Nayaka dynasty. (Average)

- A. Gaddipidda Nayaka
- B. Pitamri Pidda Nayaka
- C. Bahari Pidda Nayaka
- D. Venkatappa Nayaka

31. The one who built the city of Surapura and made it his capital. (Average)

- A. Gaddipidda Nayaka
- B. Venkatappa Nayaka
- C. Pitamri Pidda Nayaka
- D. Pitamri Bahari Pidda Nayaka

32. This Nayaka of Surapura participated in the Indian Independence War. (Average)

- A. Gaddipidda Nayaka
- B. Pitamri Pidda Nayaka
- C. Venkatappa Nayaka
- D. Pitamri Bahari Pidda Nayaka

33. The Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad who handed over Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka to the British. (Average)

- A. Mira Sadiq
- B. Muzaffar Jung
- C. Salar Jung
- D. Nasir Jung

34. The Nizam of Hyderabad imposed 53 dark laws called _____ and suppressed the fundamental freedoms of the people. (Average)

- A. Black Act
- B. Shariat Act
- C. Nizam's Code
- D. Kalagapti

35. Border Gandhi: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan: Gandhi of Karnataka: (Average)

- A. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande
- B. N.S. Hardikar
- C. Hardikar Manjappa
- D. Swami Ramanand Tirtha

36. Who organized the underground movement in the Hyderabad Liberation War? (Average)

A. Sharanagouda Inamdar

B. Gangadharrao Deshpande

C. Hardekar Manjappa

D. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

37. Sharanagouda Inamdar was fondly called by the people. (Average)

A. Kotwal

B. Subedar

C. Sardar

D. Jahagirdar

38. The year in which the Hyderabad State was liberated from the rule of the Nizam. (Average)

A. A.D. 1947

C. A.D. 1949

B. A.D. 1948

D. A.D. 1956

39. He was a popular leader of the Hyderabad liberation struggle. (Average)

A. Sharanagouda Inamdar

B. Gangadharrao Deshpande

C. Hardekar Manjappa

D. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

40. The Nizam's private army that committed widespread murder and extortion in the Hyderabad state. (Average)

A. Extortionists

B. Pindaris

C. Razakars

D. Garudas.

II. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences.

41. Who were the important leaders of the Amar Sulya struggle? (Easy)

42. Which towns did the Amar Sulya fighters take control of for 13 days. (Easy)

43. What were the various royal families that ruled Tulu Nadu? (Easy)

44. What were the regions that were the capitals of the Tulu state? (Easy)

45. What were the two religious sects of Tulu Nadu? (Easy)

46. What are the districts of Karnataka called Tulunadu? (Easy)

47. What were the reasons for the Beda Nayaka revolt? (Average)

48. Who were the main leaders of the Halagali revolt? (Easy)

49. Who were the main leaders of the Hyderabad Karnataka liberation struggle? (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences

50. Write a note on Kittur Rani Chennammaji (Average)

51. List the reasons for the Beda Nayaka revolts of Halagali (Average)

52. Sindhur Lakshman is immortalized in the pages of history. Justify this sentence (Difficult)

IV. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

53. Discuss the Hyderabad-Karnataka liberation struggle (Difficult)

54. Write a note on Sangolli Rayanna (Average)

V. Identify the important places on the map of South India given below (Difficult)

55. A) Mysore B) Kittur C) Hyderabad D) Yadgir

Chapter - 08

Bhakti Cult and Sufi heritage

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1. A traditional sect that preached devotion as the best way to attain salvation (Average)
A) MuktiPanth B) ChistiPanth
C) Bhakti sect D) Hare Krishna sect
2. Bhakti: Bhuch : : Sufi : _____ (Average)
A) Saath B) Safar
C) Suf D) Sach
3. Akkamahadevi : Channamallikarjuna : : Kanakadasa : _____ (Average)
A) Kapila Siddha Mallikarjuna B) Adikesava
C) Guheshwara D) KudalaSangamdeva
4. King of Vijayanagara who sheltered PurandaraDasari (Average)
A) Shri Krishna Devaraya B) PurudhaDevaraya
C) Achyutaraya D) Ramaraya
5. Kanakadas : Thimmappa : : Purandardasa : _____ (Average)
A) VenkatappaNayaka B) ThimmappaNayaka
C) Shivappa hero D) SrinivasaNayak

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

6. Shishunala Sharif took initiation from _____(Easy)
7. 'Adikesava' is the nickname of _____(Easy)
8. _____ is called 'Kabir of Karnataka'. (Easy)
9. Chaitanya's first name _____ (Easy)
10. Another name of the famous Sufi saint BandeNawazari _____ (Easy)
11. A work dedicated to God composed by Andal _____ (Easy)
12. The nickname of Purandar Das, the father of Karnataka music _____ (Easy)
13. Place of Shishunala Sharif _____ (Easy)

14. Year of birth of Shishunala Sharif ____ (Easy)
15. KabirDas's mother _____ Father ____ (Easy)
16. 'Dohe' means _____ (Easy)
17. Holy book of Sikhism ____ (Easy)
18. 'Japaji' means ____ (Easy)
19. The work known as Tulsi Ramayana in the North ____ (Easy)
20. Chaitanya's guru ____ (Easy)
21. Giridhar Gopala is the worshipped deity of ____ (Easy)
22. 'Jesudaraj' means _____ (Easy)

III. Answer the following question in a word or a sentence.

23. Who praised Purandar Das by saying, 'Dasaar is PurandarDasaraiah'? (Easy)
24. What is the birthplace of Kanakadasa? (Easy)
- 25 Who were the parents of Purandara Das? (Easy)
26. How did Kanakadasa get the name Kanakadasa? (Average)
27. Who was Kabir's disciple? (Easy)
- 28 Who is the founder of Sikhism? (Easy)
29. What is 'Nanak Zara'? (Easy)
30. Who wrote the work 'RamcharitaManas'? (Easy)
31. Who is called 'Radhe of Kaliyuga'? (Easy)
32. Who is the founder of Chisti sect? (Easy)
- 33 What is the original name of Andal? (Easy)
34. Where was Akkamahadevi born? (Easy)
35. Who was the first Muslim poet of Kannada? (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences

36. State the messages given by Kabir Das (Average)
37. What are the effects of Bhakti sect? (Difficult)
38. Where was Akkamahadevi born? Who are her parents? (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences

39. What are the teachings of Guru Nanak? (Average)

40. Write a summary of Sufi saints? (Average)

41. Write a summary of Bhakti sect? (Average)

V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

42. Write a note on Kanakadasa (Average)

43. Write a note on Mirabai (Average)

VI. Look at the following picture and identify the names of the saints. . (Easy)

44.



CHAPTER-9

Introduction to the terms Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. The first branch of government is. . (Average)

- A) Executive
- B) Legislature
- C) Media
- D) Judiciary

2. The name of the Indian legislature (Average)

- A) National Assembly
- B) Knesset
- C) Parliament
- D) Majlis

3. The lower house of the Indian Parliament. (Average)

- A) RajyaSabha
- B) VidhanSabha
- C) VidhanParishad
- D) LokSabha

4. The upper house of the Indian Parliament (Average)

- A) VidhanParishad
- B) RajyaSabha
- C) LokSabha
- D) VidhanSabha

5. This court is the final court of appeal. (Average)

- A) High Court
- B) Sessions Court
- C) Supreme Court
- D) Magistrate Court

6. This country did the bicameral legislature originate due to historical accident. (Average)

- A) England
- B) India
- C) America
- D) Sweden

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

- 7. The legislature is called the _____ of public opinion. (Easy)
- 8. The legislature is called _____ in English. (Easy)
- 9. The legislature is a symbol of the nation's _____. (Easy)
- 10. The organ that makes laws is the _____. (Easy)
- 11. Members of the legislature draw the attention of the house to _____ issues. (Easy)
- 12. The Indian legislature is a _____ legislature. (Easy)
- 13. A legislature with one house is called a _____ legislature. (Easy)
- 14. A legislature with two houses is called a _____ legislature. (Easy)
- 15. The word "Exsequi" means _____. (Easy)
- 16. An alternative term for the executive in English is _____. (Easy)
- 17. The term "executive" is derived from the word _____. (Easy)
- 18. The executive is compared to the _____ part of the human body. (Easy)
- 19. The _____ class serves as the backbone of the political executive. (Easy)
- 20. The _____ and _____ of citizens depend on the judiciary. (Easy)
- 21. The _____ is called the guardian of rights. (Easy)
- 22. The legislature has the power to amend the _____. (Easy)

III. Understand the relationship between the first two words and write the related word for the third:

- 23. LokSabha : Lower House :: RajyaSabha : _____(Average)
- 24. Executive :Exsequi :: Judiciary : _____(Average)
- 25. Presidential Executive : America :: Single-person Executive : _____(Average)

26. Nominal Executive : President :: Real Executive : _____(Average)

27. Parler: French :: Parlamentum : _____(Average)

IV. Answer in one sentence each:

28. Why is the legislature called the "mirror of public opinion"? (Average)

29. Who has the power to make, amend, and repeal laws for a nation? (Easy)

30. What are the root words of the term "legislature"? (Easy)

31. What is a legislature? (Easy)

32. What is a unicameral legislature? (Easy)

33. What is a bicameral legislature? (Easy)

34. Name two countries with a bicameral legislature. (Easy)

35. What is an executive? (Easy)

36. What is the root word of the term "executive" in English? (Easy)

37. Which organ of government implements laws? (Easy)

38. What type of state do all modern states aim to establish? (Easy)

39. What is a nominal executive? (Easy)

40. What is a real executive? (Easy)

41. From which two words is the term "parliament" derived? (Easy)

42. Which organ of government is called the guardian of the nation? (Easy)

43. What is the root word of the term "judiciary"? (Easy)

44. What is an integrated judiciary? (Easy)

45. What is a federal judiciary? (Easy)

46. Name two countries with an integrated judiciary. (Easy)

47. What is the primary function of the judiciary? (Easy)

48. Name two countries with a federal judiciary. (Easy)

V. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each:

49. Why is the legislature called a "law-making factory"? (Average)

50. What is the primary function of the legislature? (Average)

51. What are the types of legislatures? (Easy)

- 52. What is the executive in a narrow sense? (Easy)
- 53. What is the executive in a broad sense? (Average)
- 54. What is the executive according to Garner? (Average)
- 55. What is the executive according to Willoughby? (Average)
- 56. What are the types of judiciaries? (Average)
- 57. What is Lord Bryce's quote on the importance of the judiciary? (Easy)
- 58. What are writs? (Easy)
- 59. What are the three organs of government? (Easy)

VI. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

- 60. What is a constitutional amendment? (Average)
- 61. How is the legislature a mirror of national life? (Average)
- 62. List major countries with a unicameral legislature. (Average)
- 63. Explain the powers and functions of the legislature. (Average)
- 64. Explain the powers and functions of the executive. (Average)
- 65. Name any four types of executives. (Easy)
- 66. What is judicial review? (Average)
- 67. What is the judiciary according to John Rawls? (Average)

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

- 68. Explain the importance of the legislature. (Average)
- 69. Explain the importance of the executive. (Average)
- 70. Explain the importance of the judiciary. (Average)
- 71. List the differences between the legislature and the executive. (Average)
- 72. List the types of executives. (Average)
- 73. Explain the functions of the judiciary. (Average)
- 74. Explain how the legislature is a symbol of national dignity. (Difficult)

CHAPTER-10

Central Government

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. The current number of states in India (Average)
A) 26
B) 28
C) 29
D) 8
2. The current number of Union Territories in India. (Average)
A) 9
B) 28
C) 29
D) 8
3. The maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha (Average)
A) 225
B) 75
C) 552
D) 250
4. The maximum number of members in the Rajya Sabha (Average)
A) 552
B) 75
C) 225
D) 250
5. The highest authority in the Indian Republic. (Average)
A) Prime Minister
B) Chief Justice of India
C) President
D) Vice President

6. He appoints the leader of the majority party in the LokSabha as the Prime Minister. (Average)

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Vice President
- C) President
- D) Governor

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

- 7. The organ that makes laws is the _____. (Easy)
- 8. The organ that implements laws is the _____. (Easy)
- 9. The organ that gives justice is the _____. (Easy)
- 10. The minimum age to become a LokSabha member is _____ years. (Easy)
- 11. The number of members nominated by the President to the RajyaSabha is _____. (Easy)
- 12. The minimum age to become a RajyaSabha member is _____ years. (Easy)
- 13. A money bill must be introduced in the _____ first. (Easy)
- 14. The official residence of the President is _____. (Easy)
- 15. The President's term of office is _____ years. (Easy)

III. Understand the relationship between the first two words and write the related word for the third:

- 16. Lower House :LokSabha :: Upper House : _____. (Average)
- 17. LokSabha : Five years :: RajyaSabha : _____. (Average)
- 18. LokSabha : 25 years :: RajyaSabha : _____. (Average)

IV. Answer in one sentence each:

- 19. What is the central legislature called? (Easy)
- 20. Who are the members of the Indian Parliament? (Easy)
- 21. What are the two houses of the Indian Parliament? (Easy)
- 22. Who elects the members of the LokSabha? (Easy)
- 23. Who elects the Speaker of the LokSabha? (Easy)
- 24. Who elects the members of the RajyaSabha? (Easy)

25. What are the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha called? (Easy)
26. Who are the members of the executive? (Easy)
27. What is the minimum age to become the President of India? (Easy)
28. What are the two houses of Parliament? (Easy)
29. Whose signature is required for a bill to become a law? (Easy)
30. Who elects the Vice President? (Easy)
31. Who is the leader of the Lok Sabha? (Easy)
32. Who appoints the Prime Minister? (Easy)
33. To whom is the Council of Ministers accountable? (Easy)
34. How does the Central Council of Ministers get dismissed? (Average)

V. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each:

35. What are the powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha? (Average)
36. Who elects the President of India? (Average)
37. What is the parliamentary system of government? (Easy)

VI. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

38. What is the role of the Leader of the Opposition? (Average)
39. How is the Council of Ministers formed? (Average)

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

40. What are the qualifications for membership in the Lok Sabha? (Average)
41. What are the powers and functions of Parliament? (Average)
42. What are the powers of the President of India? (Average)
43. What is the importance of the Prime Minister? (Difficult)

CHAPTER-11

STATE GOVERNMENT

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. This city is known for the SuvarnaSaudha. (Average)

A) Bengaluru

B) Dharwad

C) Belagavi

D) Kalaburagi

2. This states in India have a bicameral legislature (Average)

A) 9

C) 29

B) 28

D) 6

3. The total number of members in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. (Average)

A) 250

B) 75

C) 552

D) 224

4. The maximum number of members in the Legislative Council. (Average)

A) 225

B) 75

C) 552

D) 250

5. He appoints the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister (Average)

A) Minister

B) Chief Minister

C) Governor

D) Judge

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

6. The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly are conducted under the _____. (Easy)
7. The members of the Legislative Assembly participate in _____ elections. (Easy)
8. The minimum age to become a member of the Legislative Assembly is _____ years. (Easy)
9. The minimum age to become a member of the Legislative Council is _____ years. (Easy)
10. The head of the government in a state is the _____. (Easy)
11. The Governor's term of office is _____ years. (Easy)
12. Where is the VidhanaSoudha located? (Easy)

III. Understand the relationship between the first two words and write the related word for the third:

13. Centre : Union Government :: States : _____. (Average)
14. Legislative Assembly : Lower House :: Legislative Council : _____. (Average)
15. Legislative Assembly : 25 years :: Legislative Council : _____. (Average)

IV. Answer in one sentence each:

16. Which house has teacher representatives as members? (Easy)
17. Who appoints the Governor? (Easy)
18. What is the state legislature? (Easy)
19. What are the two houses of the state legislature? (Easy)
20. What is a unicameral legislature? (Easy)
21. Who are the members of the state executive? (Easy)
22. What is the minimum age to become a Governor? (Easy)
23. Whose signature is required for a bill to become a law in a state? (Easy)
24. Who administers the state when the President's rule is imposed? (Easy)
25. Who is the leader of the Legislative Assembly? (Easy)
26. Who appoints the Chief Minister? (Easy)
27. What is a bicameral legislature? (Easy)

V. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

- 28. What are the qualifications for membership in the Legislative Assembly? (Average)
- 29. What are the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly? (Average)
- 30. What are the responsibilities of a legislator? (Average)
- 31. What are the qualifications for the Governor? (Average)

VI. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

- 32. What are the similarities between the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly? (Average)
- 33. What are the similarities between the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council? (Average)
- 34. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister? (Average)

Chapter-12

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1. The teacher said that our planet is Earth, while teaching about the solar system in class. So, our country India is in this hemisphere of the planet Earth. (Average)
 - A. Northern Hemisphere
 - B. Southern Hemisphere
 - C. Eastern Hemisphere
 - D. Western Hemisphere
2. While a teacher is teaching a lesson on population growth, according to the statistics presented by the United Nations in 2022, the most populous country in the world. (Average)
 - A. Russia
 - B. India
 - C. China
 - D. America
3. Rahim has started his journey to the Himalayas, and is currently in the central part of India. If he moves in this direction, he can reach his desired destination. (Difficult)
 - A. East
 - B. West
 - C. North
 - D. South
4. The highest peak in the world: Mount Everest:: The highest peak in India: (Average)
 - A. Mount Godwin Austin C.
 - B. Chowkamba Peak
 - C. Trishul Peak
 - D. Rimo Peak
5. In modern times, protecting the country from enemies is very important. Therefore, all the countries of the world have appointed border guards. In this case, the natural border of India is.. (Average)
 - A. Northern Plains
 - B. Peninsular Plateau
 - C. Himalayas
 - D. Coastal Plains
6. The northern plains are highly populated due to their high population density.
 - A. Fertile and extensive plains (Average)
 - B. Flat plains
 - C. Encouragement of development of agriculture, industry, transport, cities, towns etc.
 - D. All of the above

7. This is the natural division of India formed mostly by ancient hard rocks. (Average)
- Northern mountains
 - Peninsular plateau
 - Northern plains
 - Coastal plains
8. This is a landform of India with a straight, narrow lithological structure. (Average)
- East Coastal
 - West Coastal
 - Peninsular Plateau
 - Himalayan Mountains
9. There are 247 islands in the territorial waters of India. Of these, 204 are in the Bay of Bengal. They are formed by: (Average)
- Earthquakes, volcanoes,
 - Igneous rocks,
 - Glaciers,
 - Coral reefs.
10. The 'Thar Desert' in the northwestern part of India is not spread in the following _____states. (Average)
- Rajasthan
 - Bihar
 - Punjab
 - Haryana
11. Raju is standing in the central part of India and is trying to reach our state of Karnataka. If he comes to this side of India, he will reach our state. (Difficult)
- Southeast
 - Southwest
 - Northwest
 - Northeast
12. While on a school trip, a student named Vidya told her mother, "We are now jogging and enjoying the beauty of the waterfall." So, Vidya is in this natural section of Karnataka. (Difficult)
- Hill Country
 - Field Area
 - Coast
 - is not
13. Match and write the neighbouring countries of India. (Average)
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. To the northwest | A. Sri Lanka |
| 2. To the north | B. Bangla and Myanmar |
| 3. To the east | C. Nepal, Bhutan, and China. |
| 4. To the Southeast | D. Pakistan and Afghanistan. |

- A. 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-D
- B. 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-D
- C. 1-D 2-B 3-C 4-D
- D. 1-A 2-C 3-B 4-D

14. Match and write the elements around India. (Average)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. To the east is | A. Indian Ocean |
| 2. To the west is | B. Bay of Bengal |
| 3. To the south is | C. Himalayas |
| 4. To the north is | D. Arabian Sea |

- A. 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-D
- B. 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A
- C. 1-D 2-B 3-C 4-A
- D. 1-B 2-D 3-A 4-C

15. Which of the following is not a natural division based on the landforms of India? (Average)

- A. Northern Mountains
- B. Southern Plains
- C. Peninsular Plateau
- D. Coastal Plains

16. Examine the following statements. (Difficult)

- 1. The coastline of Karnataka state is narrow in the north and wide in the south.
- 2. The 'gateway to Karnataka' is New Mangalore.

- A. 1 and 2 are true
- B. only 1
- C. 1 and 2 are false
- D. 2 only true

17. Write the boundaries of Karnataka. (Average)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A | B |
| 1. To the west | A. Arabian Sea |
| 2. To the north | B. Andhra and Telangana |
| 3. To the east | C. Maharashtra |
| 4. To the southwest | D. Kerala |

- A. 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-D
- B. 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A
- C. 1-A 2-C 3-B 4-D
- D. 1-B 2-D 3-A 4-C

18. Radha wrote to her mother during her trip, “We were delighted to visit Biligirirangana hill, Male Mahadeshwar hill, Nandi hill and Chamundi Betta.” So, Radha had visited this natural section of Karnataka. (Difficult)
- A. Southern Plains
 - B. Malenadu
 - C. Coastal Region
 - D. All of the above
19. Rita called her father and told him that she was currently on a trip to the Deccan Plateau in India and was currently in front of this peak in Annamalai, which is known as the 'highest peak in South India'. (Difficult)
- A. Annaimudi
 - B. Karakoram
 - C. Himalaya Summit
 - D. All of the above
20. The guests who came to Rakesh's house were shocked to see the dog and when asked, he said, ‘This is a 'Mudhol Hound' breed of dog. So the district is famous for that breed. (Average)
- A. Dharwad
 - B. Kalaburagi
 - C. Bagalkot
 - D. Bengaluru
21. Rahim, who was studying about oceans, said to his friend Raju, “This is the ocean identified by the name of the country ‘India’” (Average)
- A. The Indian Ocean
 - B. Atlantic Ocean
 - C. The Pacific Ocean
 - D. All of the above
22. "The _____ hill in Uttara Kannada district is made of two boulders and is a famous tourist destination," said the teacher, giving information about the tourist spot to the students on the tour. (Difficult)
- A. Gokarna
 - B. Yana
 - C. Murudeshwar
 - D. Kolluru
23. Manchester of India: Mumbai: : Manchester of Karnataka: (Average)
- A. Hubli
 - B. Davanagere
 - C. Sirsi
 - D. Chamarajnagar

24. 'Jagajyoti' Basaveshwara was inspired by this river that flows through Basavakalyana in Bidar district. (Average)

- A. The Kali
- B. The Sharavati
- C. The Yamuna
- D. The Chuluki

II. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences.

- 25. Name the natural divisions of India. (Average)
- 26. Name the natural divisions of Karnataka. (Average)
- 27. Write about the geographical situation of India. (Average)
- 28. State the division of the alternate plateau of India. (Average)
- 29. Write a note on the coastal plain of India. (Average)

CHAPTER.13

NORTH AMERICA

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. The circle passes through the continent of North America (Average)

- A. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Tropic of Cancer
- B. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Tropic of Capricorn
- C. 0° Equator
- D. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South Antarctic Circle

2. The strait that separates the continents of Asia and North America: (Average)

- A. Gibraltar Strait
- B. Bering Strait
- C. Panama Canal
- D. English Channel

3. The ocean that is NOT connected to the continent of North America: (Average)

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Pacific Ocean
- C. Arctic Ocean
- D. Indian Ocean

4. The canal that connects North America to South America: (Average)

- A. Panama
- B. Suez
- C. California Cari
- D. East Coast

5. In terms of land area, North America is the: (Average)

- A. Fourth largest continent
- B. Fifth largest continent
- C. Third largest continent
- D. Second largest continent

6. The Rocky Mountains located in North America. (Average)

- A. Southern part
- B. Western part
- C. Eastern part
- D. Central part

7. Plateaus of North America: (Average)

- A. Colorado
- B. Mexico
- C. Yucatan
- D. All of the above

8. The highest peak in the Rocky Mountains: (Average)

- A. Kilimanjaro
- B. Mount Elbrus
- C. Mount McKinley
- D. White Mountain

9. The Grand Canyon was formed by which river: (Average)

- A. Mexican River
- B. Colorado River
- C. Mississippi River
- D. Missouri River

10. The central plains of North America are known as: (Average)

- A. Steppe plains
- B. Prairies
- C. Savannahs
- D. California plains

11. The eastern highlands of North America are known as: (Average)

- A. Newfoundland region
- B. Appalachian region
- C. Labrador region
- D. None of the above

12. The largest river in North America is: (Average)

- A. Mississippi
- B. Missouri
- C. Colorado
- D. St. Lawrence

13. Which of the following is considered one of the natural wonders of the world: (Average)

- A. Petrified Forest
- B. Grand Canyon
- C. Homas Lakes
- D. St. Lawrence River Plains

14. The following rivers is a major river for both the United States and Canada. (Average)

- A. Ontario
- B. Michigan
- C. St. Lawrence
- D. Huron

15. The largest group of freshwater lakes in the world: (Average)

- A. Lake Erie
- B. Lake Michigan
- C. Lake Superior
- D. Lake Ontario

16. This lake are the cities of Chicago and Detroit located on. (Average)

- A. Lake Superior
- B. Lake Ontario
- C. Lake Michigan
- D. Lake Erie

17. This part of North America is prone to severe storms like hurricanes and tornadoes. (Average)

- A. Central part of North America
- B. Central and southern regions
- C. Southwestern region
- D. Southeastern part

18. This type of vegetation is typically found in Canada, Alaska, and Greenland. (Average)

- A. Taiga-type grasslands
- B. Tundra-type mosses and lichens
- C. Pine, fir, larch, etc.
- D. Deciduous forests

19. This type of vegetation is characterized by evergreen plants in coniferous forests. (Average)

- A. Taiga-type grasslands
- B. Tundra-type mosses and lichens
- C. Pine, fir, larch, etc.
- D. Deciduous forests

20. The region is known as the "breadbasket" of the world. (Average)

- A. Steppes
- B. Prairies
- C. Downs
- D. Pampas

21. The region has a Mediterranean-type climate. (Average)

- A. Western coast of California
- B. Northern part of Alaska
- C. Western part of the USA
- D. Caribbean islands

22. The following is known as the "Sugar Bowl" of the world. (Average)

- A. North America
- B. Cuba
- C. Mexico
- D. California

23. The following is known as the "Grape State" or has a significant grape industry. (Average)

- A. New Jersey
- B. Florida
- C. California
- D. West Indies

24. The region known for, which includes the Grand Banks, Georges Bank, and Newfoundland off the northeastern coast of North America. (Average)

- A. Horticulture
- B. Coffee production
- C. Fishing grounds
- D. Pig farming

25. This type of mine was the first mineral mine in North America. (Average)

- A. Copper mine
- B. Gold mine
- C. Iron mine
- D. Silver-producing mine

26. The world's leading silver-producing nation. (Average)

- A. Canada
- B. Mexico
- C. Africa
- D. China

27. This country is the largest producer of nuclear power in the world. (Average)

- A. Canada
- B. United States
- C. China
- D. Mexico

28. This city is known as the "Steel City. (Average)

- A. California
- B. West Indies
- C. Chicago
- D. Pittsburgh

29. This city is known for its plastics industry. (Average)

- A. Canada
- B. Chicago
- C. Akron
- D. Alaska

30. In this part of North America is high population density most commonly found. (Average)

- A. Western part
- B. Eastern part
- C. Northern part
- D. Southern part

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

- 31) The continent of North America is called the continent of _____.(Easy)
- 32) In Canada, people who depend on logging are called _____.(Easy)
- 33) The _____ is known as the breadbasket of the world. (Easy)
- 34) Coniferous forests are known as _____. (Easy)
- 35) Hudson Bay is located in the _____ Ocean. (Easy)
- 36) Old Faithful, a world-renowned geyser, is located in _____ National Park. (Easy)
- 37) Barley is used in the production of _____. (Easy)

III 38. Match the following. (Average)

- | A | B |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Mexico | a. Cricket, islands |
| 2. Canada | b. Site of Mayan civilization |
| 3. USA | c. Kim bird, polar bear |
| 4. West Indies | d. Grand Canyon, Horseshoe Barringer Crater Volcanoes |

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 39) What is the largest island in the world? (Easy)
- 40) What is the lowest part of the North American continent? (Easy)
- 41) Where are the White Mountains and the Rocky Mountains located? (Easy)
- 42) Which valley separates the Labrador Plateau from the Appalachian Mountains? (Easy)
- 43) Which North American river remains frozen for five months of the year? (Easy)

- 44) What crop is famously known as "corn" in the North American continent? (Easy)
- 45) What is the oldest mineral mine in North America? (Easy)
- 46) Which country produces the most nuclear power in the world? (Easy)
- 47) What is the largest island located in the Arctic Ocean? (Easy)
- 48) How many countries are there in the North American continent? (Easy)

V. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences.

- 49) Describe the location and extent of the North American continent. (Average)
- 50) List the major countries of the North American continent. (Average)
- 51) How was the Grand Canyon of North America formed? (Average)
- 52) Name the major plants and animals of North America. (Easy)
- 53) List the major rivers of North America. (Average)
- 54) Describe the major peoples and languages found in North America. (Average)

VI. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

- 55) Write about the physical divisions of the North American continent. (Average)
- 56) Write a note on the Prairies Great Plains. (Average)
- 57) Write about the major lakes of the North American continent. (Average)
- 58) Name the types of natural vegetation in the North American continent. (Easy)
- 59) Write about the population density of the North American continent. (Average)

CHAPTER 14

SOUTH AMERICA

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. The South American continent was discovered in the year (Average)
 - A. 1598
 - B. 1498
 - C. 1298
 - D. 1698
2. Columbus referred to the native inhabitants of South America as (Average)
 - A. Spanish people
 - B. Red Indians
 - C. Portuguese
 - D. Indian colonizers
3. The lines that pass through the South American continent are (Average)
 - A. Equator
 - B. Tropic of Cancer and Equator
 - C. Equator and Tropic of Capricorn
 - D. Equator and 66° South Antarctic Circle
4. The continent located in the Western Hemisphere of the Earth is (Average)
 - A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. North America
 - D. South America
5. The ocean that does not have contact with the South American continent is (Average)
 - A. Pacific Ocean
 - B. Atlantic Ocean
 - C. Caribbean Sea
 - D. Arctic Ocean

6. The largest country in the South American continent is (Average)

- A. French Guiana C. Argentina
- B. Brazil D. Chile

7. The countries in the South American continent that do not have a coastline are (Average)

- A. Paraguay and Uruguay
- B. Argentina and Bolivia
- C. Bolivia and Paraguay
- D. Ecuador and Paraguay

8. The longest mountain range in the world is (Average)

- A. Rocky Mountains
- B. Himalayan Mountains
- C. Appalachian Mountains
- D. Andes Mountains

9. The highest peak in the Andes mountain range is (Average)

- A. Mount McKinley
- B. Mount Aconcagua
- C. Mount Elbrus
- D. Mount Kilimanjaro

10. The highest waterfall in the world is (Average)

- A. Victoria Falls
- B. Jog Falls
- C. Angel Falls
- D. St. Lawrence Falls

11. The river that has formed a delta is (Average)

- A. Orinoco
- B. Rio de la Plata
- C. Amazon
- D. All of the above

12. The largest river in the world is (Average)

- A. Paraná
- B. Paraguay
- C. Amazon
- D. Nile

13. The highest lake in the world is (Average)

- A. Victoria Lake
- B. Titicaca Lake
- C. Erie Lake
- D. Kamchatka Lake

14. The region found between the following latitudes can be identified as the Torrid Zone (Average)

- A. Equator and Tropic of Capricorn
- B. Arctic Circle and Tropic of Cancer
- C. Equator and Antarctic Circle
- D. Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle

15. The region that experiences convectional rainfall daily is (Average)

- A. Western coastal regions
- B. Eastern parts of the Andes Mountains
- C. Equatorial climatic region
- D. Temperate region

16. The driest desert region on Earth is (Average)

- A. Patagonia
- B. Thar Desert
- C. Atacama Desert
- D. Sahara Desert

17. The equatorial region is home to the world's largest rainforest, locally known as (Average)

- A. Pampas
- B. Selvas
- C. None of these
- D. Campos

18. The valuable trees found in the Amazon forests are (Average)

- A. Latiflex
- B. Mahogany and Ebony
- C. Llanos
- D. Teak and Mahogany

19. The grasslands found in the Orinoco river plains are known as (Average)

- A. Campos C. Pampas
- B. Llanos D. None of these

20. The temperate grasslands found in Argentina and Uruguay are known as (Average)

- A. Campos
- B. Llanos
- C. Pampas
- D. Selvas

21. The continent of birds (Average)

- A. North American continent
- B. South American continent
- C. Asian continent
- D. African continent

22. The island famous for giant tortoises in the South American continent is (Average)

- A. Amazon Islands
- B. Galapagos Islands
- C. Falkland Islands
- D. Caribbean Islands

23. The indigenous crop of South America is (Average)

- A. Maize (Corn)
- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Coffee

24. The coffee pot of the world (Average)

- A. Argentina
- B. Brazil
- C. Bolivia
- D. Uruguay

25. The following South American countries have coastlines that are fishing centers (Average)

- A. Peru and Chile
- B. Brazil and Peru
- C. Bolivia and Brazil
- D. Ecuador and Brazil

26. Land of Tunnels (Average)

- A. African continent
- B. North American continent
- C. South American continent
- D. European continent

II. Fill in the blanks with the suitable word

27. The natives of South American continent are called ____ (Easy)

28. The grasslands found in South America are ____ (Easy)

29. The continent that produces the most coffee in the world is ____ (Easy)

30. North America and South America are separated by the ____ canal (Easy)

31. Argentina and Brazil are famous for _____ sport (Easy)

III. 32. Match the following (Average)

- | A | B |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Venezuela | - a. Selvas |
| 2. Brazil | - b. Pampas |
| 3. Argentina | - c. Campos |
| 4. Equatorial region | - d. Llanos |

VI. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

33. What is the smallest country in South America? (Easy)
34. What is the longest country in South America? (Easy)
35. Which city is called the city of skyscrapers? (Easy)
36. How high is the peak of Mount Aconcagua? (Easy)
37. What is the tributary of the Orinoco River? (Easy)
38. Which river forms the Angel Falls? (Easy)
39. What is the largest bird in the South American continent? (Easy)
40. What is the most populous region in South America? (Easy)
41. What is the least populous region in South America? (Easy)
42. What are rubber trees used for in the South American continent? (Easy)

V. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each.

43. Describe the location and extent of South America. (Average)
44. What are the major grasslands of South America? (Average)
45. Name the major flora and fauna of South America. (Easy)
46. Name the major cities with high population density in South America. (Easy)
47. Why are the native people of the South American continent called Red Indians? (Average)

VI. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each.

48. Name the natural divisions of the South American continent. (Average)
49. Name the types of natural vegetation in the South American continent. (Average)

CHAPTER 15

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM

A. Choose the correct answer from the options given below for the following questions.

1. **A new awareness promoting the elements of equality is also known by the name of which social or religious movement (Average)**
A) Social Movement
B) Religious Movement
C) Renaissance Movement
D) Humanism
2. **In this year was the Atmiya Sabha (Friendly Society) established. (Average)**
A) 1819
B) 1816
C) 1814
D) 1828
3. **The British Governor-General declared the practice of Sati illegal. (Average)**
A) William Bentinck
B) Dalhousie
C) Lord Macaulay
D) Lord Wellesley
4. **Debendranath Tagore: Brahmo Samaj :: M.G. Ranade : ? (Average)**
A) Arya Samaj
B) Prarthana Samaj
C) SatyashodhakSamaj
D) Ramakrishna Mission
5. **In 1863, JyotibaPhule started a rehabilitation center for whom, with the aim of ending the practice of infanticide. (Average)**
A) Widows
B) Child Widows
C) Pregnant Women
D) Lower Caste People
6. **Swami Vivekananda : Narendranath :: Dayananda Saraswati : (Average)**
A) Mul Shankar
B) Dayananda
C) Prakashan
D) Keshav Dixit
7. **Which disciple of Dayananda Saraswati started the Shuddhi Movement (Average)**
A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
B) Lala Lajpat Rai
C) Swami Shraddhanand
D) LalaHansraj

8. Swami Vivekananda, who introduced Indian Vedanta to the world, was born on (Average)

- A) October 2, 1863
- B) November 12, 1863
- C) September 12, 1863
- D) January 12, 1863

9. The president of the Theosophical Society established in India. (Average)

- A) H. S. Olcott
- B) Madam H. P. Blavatsky
- C) Dr. Annie Besant
- D) None of the above

10. The first female teacher of India. (Average)

- A) Mother Teresa
- B) TarabaiShinde
- C) PanditaRamabai
- D) SavitribaiPhule

II/ Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- 11. The newspaper *SamvadKaumudi* was started by _____. (Easy)
- 12. The book *Gulamgiri* was written by _____. (Easy)
- 13. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School in Lahore was started by _____.(Easy)
- 14. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was called the "Father of Indian Renaissance" by _____.(Easy)
- 15. The call for the restoration of the ideal society of the Vedic period was given by _____.((Easy)
- 16. Swami Vivekananda was described as the true father of Indian nationalism by _____ (Easy)
- 17. The Theosophical Society (Brahma Vidya Samaj) was founded in New York by _____ and _____.(Easy)
- 18. The vision of "One God, One Religion, and One Caste" was that of _____.(Easy)
- 19. The newspaper *Aligarh Institute Gazette* was started by _____.(Average)
- 20. The author of the work *StriPurushaTulana* (Comparison between Wome(Easy)n and Men) is _____(Easy)

III. Fill in the blanks with the third term related to the first two.

- 21. Brahmo Samaj : 1828 :: Arya Samaj : _____(Average)
- 22. Prarthana Samaj : 1867 :: SatyashodhakSamaj : _____(Average)
- 23. Ramakrishna Mission : 1897 :: Mukti Mission : _____(Average)

24. Theosophical Society : 1875 :: Atmiya Sabha : _____
 25. Sree Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam : 1903 :: Aligarh Muslim University : _____(Average)

IV. 26. Match the List A with corresponding items from List B. (Average)

List A	List B
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	a) Arya Samaj
2. Atmaram Pandurang	b) Ramakrishna Mission
3. JyotiraoPhule	c) Mukti Mission
4. Swami Dayananda Saraswati	d) Aligarh Movement
5. Swami Vivekananda	e) Prarthana Samaj
6. Sree Narayana Guru	f) SatyashodhakSamaj
7. PanditaRamabai	g) Sree Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam
8. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	h) Brahmo Samaj

V. Answer the following in one sentence.

27. Who is called the Father of Indian Renaissance? (Easy)
 28. Who founded the SatyashodhakSamaj? (Easy)
 29. Whose call was: "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached"? (Easy)
 30. Who was the leader of the Aligarh Movement? (Easy)
 31. Which organization was established by Sree Narayana Guru? (Easy)
 32. Who was a prominent Christian social reformer in India? (Easy)
 33. Who was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress? (Easy)
 34. On whose advice was Narendranath Dutta named Swami Vivekananda? (Easy)
 35. Whom did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar consider his philosophical guide? (Easy)
 36. Where was PanditaRamabai born?

VI. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences.

37. Name the prominent leaders of the Prarthana Samaj. (Easy)
 38. Name some women social reformers. (Easy)
 39. Mention the important newspapers started by Dr. Annie Besant. (Easy)
 40. What did Swami Vivekananda remark on seeing the social condition of India at the time? (Average)
 41. Name the national leaders who were deeply influenced by Arya Samaj's ideologies. (Easy)

VII. Answer the following in 4-5 sentences.

42. Analyze the role of Brahmo Samaj in eliminating social evils in India. (Difficult)

43. In your own words, explain the contributions of the SatyashodhakSamaj in social reform.
(Difficult)
44. What was the role of Arya Samaj in bringing converted people back to Hinduism? (Average)
45. What was the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in reforming the Muslim community?
(Average)
46. What were the measures taken by Sree Narayana Guru for the upliftment of the backward classes? (Average)
47. What was the contribution of Savitribai Phule in women's educational reform? (Average)
48. Justify Swami Vivekananda's statement: "The uplift of women is the uplift of the nation."
(Difficult)

VIII. 49. Draw the map of India and mark the following: (Difficult)

1. Mumbai – Prarthana Samaj
2. Lahore – Arya Samaj
3. Pune – SatyashodhakSamaj
4. Kolkata – Brahmo Samaj

CHAPTER 16

FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857 – 58 C.E)

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

- British historians consider the 1857 Indian struggle. (Average)
A) First War of Independence B) Sepoy Mutiny C) War of Freedom D) None of these
- He regarded the 1857 revolt as India's First War of Independence (Average)
A) V.D. Savarkar B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) PatabhiSitaramayya D) The British
- Two major women who fought against the British in the 1857 First War of Independence. (Average)
A) Rani Durgavati and Padmavati B) Chennamma and BelavadiMallamma
C) Lakshmibai and Hazrat Mahal D) None of these
- The Indian sepoys declare as the Emperor of India during the 1857 revolt (Average)
A) Nana Saheb B) Mangal Pandey C) Tatya Tope D) Bahadur Shah II
- The first Indian sepoy to rebel against the British in 1857. (Average)
A) Ishwar Pandey B) Nana Saheb C) Mangal Pandey D) Tatya Tope
- The 1857 revolt begin. (Average)
A) Meerut B) Delhi C) Barrackpore D) Gwalior
- The cunning policy introduced by Governor-General Lord Wellesley to annex Indian princely states. (Average)
A) No rights for adopted children B) Tax policy
C) Permanent Settlement D) Subsidiary Alliance
- This theory was practiced by the British in India to enforce racial superiority. (Average)
A) White Man's Burden B) Burden on Blacks Theory
C) Drain of Wealth Theory D) Dravidian and Aryan Theory
- In 1857, the rifles introduced by the British that hurt the religious sentiments of Indian soldiers were greased with fat of which animals. (Average)
A) Horse and Pig B) Pig and Dog C) Cow and Ox D) Pig and Cow
- In this year did the First War of Indian Independence — a milestone in modern Indian history — take place. (Average)
A) 1855–56 B) 1857–58 C) 1885–86 D) 1856–57

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

- The person who introduced the General Service Enlistment Act was _____.(Easy)
- In Bihar, rebellions rose under the leadership of _____.(Easy)
- The law stating that adopted children had no rights was introduced by _____.(Easy)
- The new model of rifle introduced by the British which triggered the 1857 revolt was _____.(Easy)

15. After the First War of Independence, the administration of India was taken over from the East India Company by Queen _____(Easy)

III. 16. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B: (Average)

Column A	Column B
1. Nana Saheb	a) Delhi
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal	b) Naragund
3. Rani Lakshmibai	c) Mundargi
4. Bheemrao	d) Bihar
5. Baba Saheb	e) Surapur
6. Venkatappa Nayaka	f) Kanpur
7. Kunwar Singh	g) Lucknow
8. General Bakht Khan	h) Jhansi

IV. Answer the following questions in 2–3 sentences:

17. What was the immediate cause of the 1857 revolt? (Average)
18. List the states affected by the British policy of "no rights to adopted children. (Easy)
19. Mention the main causes of the First War of Independence. (Average)

V. Answer the following in 4–5 sentences:

20. Describe the social and religious impact during the First War of Independence. (Difficult)
21. What was Rani Lakshmibai's role in the 1857 revolt? (Average)
22. What were the consequences of the First War of Independence? (Average)

Chapter – 17

Freedom Movement

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. India was subjected to federal system of governance by (Average)

A. Portuguese

B. Dutch

C. Britishers

D. French

2. The drain of wealth theory was proposed by (Average)

A. Balgangadhar Tilak

B. Dadabai Naoroji

C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

D. Lala Lajpat Rai

3. The Europeans who referred Indians as uncivilized are (Average)

. A. Britishers

. B. French

C. Dutch

D. Portuguese

4. The Indian National Congress was established in the year (Average)

A. 1880

B. 1882

C. 1885

D. 1890

5. The policy of prayer, petition and protest was followed before the British were (Average)

A. Moderates

B. Extremists

C. Socialists

D. Revolutionaries

6. Hindus and Muslims opposed this and tied the RakshaBandhan to each other (Average)

A. Golconda Act

B. Simon Commission

C. Partition of Bengal

D. None of the above

7. The British referred to Indian revolutionaries as (Average)

A. Environmentalists

B. Nationalists

C. Socialists

D. Terrorists

8. The main slogan of Indians during freedom struggle was the song 'VandeMataram' and it was composed by (Average)

A. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

B. JawaharLal Nehru

C. Rabindranath Tagore

D. Dadabai Naoroji

9. The president of the first session of the Indian National Congress was (Average)

A. Gandhiji

B. JawaharLal Nehru

C. Dadabai Naoroji

D. Umesh Chandra Banerjee

10. The leader popularly known as the "Lion of Punjab" was (Average)

A. Arvind Ghosh

B. Balgangadhar

C. Bipinchandrapal

D. LalaLajpatRai

11. Based on the origins the Bengal was divided into two parts i.e. as Hindu and Muslim by the British Viceroy (Average)

A) Lord Canning

B) Lord Mountbatten

C) Lord William Bentinck

D) Lord Dalhousie

12. The eternal, iconic element that reflects the spirit of the Bengal anthem. (Average)

- A) Social policy
- B) Economic policy
- C) Indian policy
- D) None of the above

13 Under British rule, those who were responsible for initiating legislative councils in India were: (Average)

- A) Conservatives
- B) Philosophers
- C) Revolutionaries
- D) Socialists

14. The Indian freedom fighter who wrote *Gita Rahasya* while in prison: (Average)

- A) LalaLajpatRai
- B) Bal GangadharTilak
- C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- D) Aurobindo Ghosh

15 In this Act were separate electorates granted to Muslims. (Average)

- A) Act of 1909
- B) Act of 1919
- C) Act of 1935
- D) Act of 1892

16. According to the official report, the number of people killed in the JallianwalaBagh massacre was: (Average)

- A) 300
- B) 349
- C) 379
- D) 489

17. He founded a significant secret organization in 1899. (Average)

- A) Khudhiram Bose
- B) Chandrashekhar Azad
- C) Bhagat Singh
- D) VinayakDamodarSavarkar

18. The sources of Gandhi's success in life were: (Average)

- A) Simplicity
- B) Discipline
- C) Commitment to truth
- D) All of these values

19. Gandhiji earned his law degree in. (Average)
- A) Britain
 - B) Paris
 - C) America
 - D) Canada
20. In this year did Gandhiji enter Indian politics. (Average)
- A) 1915
 - B) 1916
 - C) 1919
 - D) 1920
21. In this Round Table Conference did the Congress and Gandhiji participate (Average)
- A) First Conference
 - B) Second Conference
 - C) Third Conference
 - D) None of the above
22. He founded the KhudaiKhidmatgar organization and became popularly known as the "Frontier Gandhi" in Northwest India. (Average)
- A) MaulanaAbulKalam Azad
 - B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - C) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - D) None of the above
23. The British implemented Government of India Act in (Average)
- A) 1909
 - B) 1919
 - C) 1935
 - D) 1947
24. He identified as a socialist principle but stood philosophically with Gandhiji. (Average)
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - C) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - D) Acharya Narendra Dev
25. He became the General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party founded in 1934. (Average)
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Acharya Narendra Deva
 - C) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - D) Ram ManoharLohia

26. Originally, Adivasis were engaged in this occupation. (Average)
A) Farmers
B) Hill dwellers
C) Hunters
D) Nomad
27. Rani Abbakka Devi fought and achieved victory against (Average)
A) British
B) French
C) Portuguese
D) Dutches
28. The first woman to lead reform movements in the Mysore princely state (Average)
A) YashodharaDasappa
B) BallariSiddamma
C) UmabaiKundapur
D) KamaladeviChattopadhyay
29. The courageous woman said, "The price of wearing Gandhi's khadi is six months' imprisonment. (Average)
A) BallariSiddamma
B) KamaladeviChattopadhyay
C) UmabaiKundapur
D) YashodharaDasappa
30. YashodharaDasappa secretly published articles related to the freedom movement in this newspaper. (Average)
A) Kesari
B) Maratha
C) Janapada
D) Rakta
31. He wrote the Marathi play *Siddhashivata* to highlight the importance of ascetic discipline. (Average)
A) BallariSiddamma
B) Sarojini Naidu
C) UmabaiKundapur
D) ArunaAsaf Ali
32. In this year did the British government send the Cabinet Mission to India. (Average)
A) 1942
B) 1946
C) 1947
D) 1945

33. This people economically and politically drained India for two centuries. (Average)

- A) Portuguese
- B) Dutch
- C) British
- D) French

34. In 1927, Jinnah put forward a list of 14 demands. this set of demands called. (Average)

- A) Delhi Declaration
- B) Poona Declaration
- C) Lahore Declaration
- D) None of the above

35. This established the Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore. (Average)

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Mohan Singh
- D) Rash Behari Bose

36. This believed that the only way to eliminate social inequality was through constitutional means. (Average)

- A) Gandhiji
- B) Ambedkar
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

37. The pact was signed between Gandhiji and Ambedkar in 1932. (Average)

- A) Mysore Pact
- B) Poona Pact
- C) Hyderabad Pact
- D) Delhi Pact

II) Fill in the blanks.

38. India's First War of Independence took place in the _____ year (Easy)

39. _____ delegates participated in the first Congress session held in Mumbai (Easy)

40. The First World War began in _____ (Easy)

41. The period from 1885 to 1905 is called the ----- era. (Easy)

42. The period from 1905 to 1919 is known as the ----- era. (Easy)

43. The period from 1919 to 1947 is called the ----- age. (Easy)

44. In 1906, the All India Muslim League was established at ----- . (Easy)
45. _____ was the first Indian martyr to be hanged during the freedom struggle. (Easy)
46. The slogan "*InquilabZindabad*" was popularized by _____. (Easy)
47. _____ was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar. (Easy)
48. Gandhiji's method of struggle became popularly known as _____. (Easy)
49. Gandhiji established the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad in _____. (Easy)
50. Jayaprakash Narayan launched the movement called _____. (Easy)
51. In the Champaran movement, _____ emerged as the key leader. (Easy)
52. Muslims of the Malabar region were called _____. (Easy)
53. Rani Abbakka Devi belonged to the _____ dynasty. (Easy)
54. In S. Nijalingappa's cabinet, the Minister for Social Welfare was _____. (Easy)
55. _____ strongly advocated for a separate Muslim nation. (Easy)
56. The first Prime Minister of independent India was _____. (Easy)
57. The Second World War was fought from _____ to _____. (Easy)
58. On April 14, 1891, _____ was born in the village of Mhow. (Easy)
59. _____ was Gandhiji's first political mentor, and _____ was his first inspiration in social reform. (Easy)

III) Match the third word based on the relationship between the first two words and write the correct answer.

60. Indian National Congress : A.O. Hume :: Forward Bloc : _____ (Average)
61. Bipin Chandra Pal : New India :: Aurobindo : _____ (Average)
62. Partition of Bengal : 1905 :: Cancellation of Bengal Partition : _____ (Average)
63. Title of "Knight": Rabindranath Tagore :: "Kaiser-i-Hind": _____ (Average)
64. Independence Day : August 15 :: Republic Day : _____ (Average)
65. 1917 : Champaran Satyagraha :: 1918 : _____ (Average)
66. Deshbandhu : Chittaranjan Das :: Netaji : _____ (Average)
67. JallianwalaBaghMassacre : 1919 :: ChauriChaura Incident : _____ (Average)

IV.68. Match the following (Average)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jayaprakash Narayan | A. Leader of Total Revolution |
| 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | B. Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity |
| 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | C. Lokamanya |
| 4. N. S. Hodgekar | D. Architect of the Constitution |
| 5. Muhammad Ali Jinnah | E. Leader of Muslim League |

V. Answer the following questions in one sentence:

69. Which European revolutions influenced Indians politically? (Average)
70. What is meant by nationalism? (Easy)
71. Who is known as the author of *Satyartha Prakash*? (Easy)
72. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly's Drafting Committee? (Easy)
73. Which newspapers did Bal Gangadhar Tilak publish? (Easy)
74. What is meant by *Swaraj is my birthright*? (Easy)
75. Who started the Home Rule Movement? (Easy)
76. Who is called the first revolutionary of India's freedom struggle? (Easy)
77. What were the main movements led by Gandhiji? (Easy)
78. What were the names of Gandhiji's parents? (Easy)
79. Why did Gandhiji go to South Africa? (Easy)
80. Who was Gandhiji's political mentor? (Easy)
81. Which declaration led Indians to reject the Simon Commission? (Easy)
82. Who started the Bhoodan Movement? (Easy)
83. What was the main feature of tribal rebellions? (Easy)
84. Name some major tribal communities of India. (Easy)

85. Who emerged as the main leader of the Champaran movement? (Easy)
86. Who politically led the Kheda Satyagraha? (Easy)
87. What was the main reason for the Mappila Rebellion? (Easy)
88. Where is the samadhi (memorial) of Rani Abbakka located? (Easy)
89. Which organization was started by BallariSiddamma for the health of poor women? (Easy)
90. Who was the last British Viceroy of India? (Easy)
91. Which country separated from India on religious grounds? (Easy)
92. Who were the main representatives of the two-nation theory? (Easy)
93. Who gave the slogan “If you give me blood, I will give you freedom”? (Easy)
94. Who said, “Self-government is my birthright and I shall have it”? (Easy)
95. Expand "INA" and write. (Easy)

VI. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences:

96. Write any two objectives of the Indian National Congress. (Average)
97. List some important moderate leaders. (Average)
98. Who were the leaders popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal? (Easy)
99. What were the reforms advocated by Bal GangadharTilak? (Easy)
100. When did the JallianwalaBagh massacre take place and who was the British officer responsible? (Easy)
101. Name the three Indian freedom fighters who were hanged in Lahore Central Jail. (Easy)
102. What constructive programs did Gandhiji take up between 1924 and 1929? (Average)
103. List some major peasant uprisings during the freedom movement. (Average)
104. What awards and recognitions did KamaladeviChattopadhyay receive for her contributions in various fields? (Easy)

105. What were the major movements led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar against untouchability and social discrimination? (Average)

VII. Answer the following questions in 5–6 sentences:

106. List the factors that contributed to the growth of nationalism. (Average)

107. Write about the Dalit movement. (Average)

108. Write about the Poona Pact. (Average)

109. Briefly write about the Civil Disobedience Movement. (Average)

110. Explain the Quit India Movement. (Average)

VIII. Write a short note on: (Difficult)

111. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

112. .Subhas Chandra Bose

IX. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (Difficult)

113.

- Simon Commission
- Dandi March
- Formation of Independent India
- Surat Split
- Rowlatt Act
- Poona Pact
- Quit India Movement
- Motilal Nehru Report

Chapter – 18

Unification of Karnataka and Border Disputes

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. In this literary work is it mentioned that the Karnataka is from Kaveri to Godavari. (Average)

- A) Gadhayuddha
- B) Kavirajamarga
- C) Vaddaradhane
- D) Shantipurana

2. The people of which region took the initial firm steps in the Karnataka unification movement (Average)

- A) People of Mumbai Karnataka
- B) People of Hyderabad Karnataka
- C) People of Madras Karnataka
- D) All of the above

3. He presided over the Belagavi Congress session(Average)

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) BalGangadharTilak

4. This supported the Karnataka unification movement(Average)

- A) Newspapers
- B) Weekly publications
- C) Literary works
- D) All of the above

5. After independence, the phases did the Karnataka unification movement go through to bring all Kannadigas together(Average)

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four

6. On November 2, 1973, D. DevarajUrs renamed the state of Mysore as: (Average)

- A) Greater Karnataka
- B) Cultural Karnataka
- C) Karnataka
- D) Madras Karnataka

7. After the first general elections for the Lok Sabha, the party was formed with the spirit of the unification movement(Average)

- A) Karnataka Unification League
- B) Akhanda Karnataka RajyaNirmana Party
- C) Kannada Literary Federation
- D) Karnataka Sabha

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

8. The Kannada SahityaParishat was established in the year _____. (Easy)

9. _____ is referred to as the cultural preceptor of Karnataka. (Easy)

10. The States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report in the year _____. (Easy)

11. The Central Government appointed the _____ Committee to study the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. (Easy)

12. The first Chief Minister of unified Karnataka was _____. (Easy)

13. Before 1947, there were _____ princely states in India. (Easy)

III) Match the third word based on the relationship between the first two words and write the correct answer:

14.Bedaru Kannada folk song :Shantakavi :: Jai Hey Karnataka Maate : _____(Average)

15.Hyderabad Karnataka : Cultural Karnataka :: Bombay Karnataka : _____(Average)

16.VidhanaSoudha : Bengaluru :: SuvarnaSoudha : _____(Average)

17.Formation of Greater Mysore State : 1956 :: Renaming as Karnataka : _____(Average)

IV. 18. Match the Following (Average)

A	B
1. Karnataka Unification League	A) 1924
2. Belagavi Congress Session	B) 1916
3. Mahajan Report	C) 1890
4. Karnataka Sabha	D) 1966

V. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

19. Under whose leadership was the Karnataka Unification League started? (Easy)
20. Which song was composed by Huilgol Narayan Rao? (Easy)
21. Name the famous book written by AlurVenkata Rao. (Easy)
22. Who is considered the first national poet of Kannada? (Easy)
23. The formation of Vishala Mysore State was based on the report of which commission? (Easy)
24. Name the Kannada-speaking districts that were part of the Hyderabad princely state. (Easy)
25. How many districts were there when Karnataka was unified? (Easy)
26. Who was the Chief Minister when Vishala Mysore was renamed Karnataka? (Easy)
27. Who led the movement to include Kasaragod region into Karnataka? (Easy)
28. Which commission recommended the reorganization of states based on language and administrative convenience? (Easy)

VI. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences:

29. Name the organizations that contributed to the unification of Karnataka. (Easy)
30. List the great personalities who fought for Karnataka's unification. (Easy)
31. Name the major newspapers that played an important role in the Karnataka unification movement. (Easy)
32. Karnataka has border disputes with which neighboring states? (Easy)
33. The 20 administrative units of Karnataka were reorganized into how many divisions? Name any five. (Easy)

VII. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences:

34. Which districts were included during the formation of Vishala Mysore State? (Average)
35. What is the current number of districts in the state of Karnataka? List them. (Average)

Chapter-19

PRO-SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF KARNATAKA

A. Select the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

- 1) Environmental awareness started in (Average)
A) Late 13th century B) Late 19th century C) Late 20th century D) Late 21st century
- 2) The environmental movement started globally and reached Karnataka in (Average)
A) 1970s B) 1980s C) 1990s D) None
- 3) The statement “Earth is fulfilling everyone’s needs but not their greed” was made by (Average)
A) Ambedkar B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Rajkumar
- 4) The following movement was launched to save and develop the Kannada language in Karnataka (Average)
A) Gokak movement B) Environmental movement C) Save Kannada movement D) Dalit movement
- 5) Beeja mantras of the Dalit movement (Average)
A) Education B) Organization C) Marching D) All of the above
- 6) The selfless mother who taught the lesson of environmental protection. (Average)
A) SaaluMaradThimmakka B) UmabaiKundapur C) ArunaAsaf Ali D) Sarojini Naidu
- 7) The Language Committee was formed under.. (Average)
A) Dr..Rajkumar B)Vinayak Krishna Gokak C)R.Gundurao D)Watal Nagaraj
- 8)Gokak report implemented on (Average)
A) 1970 B)1975 C) 1980 D)1982
- 9) Who said this statement, “You can understand the experience of others but you cannot experience that experience yourself? (Average)
A) Dr. Ambedkar B) R.D. Liang C) Gandhiji D) Dr. Siddalingaiah
- 10) Karnataka State Farmers’ Association was started in this district’ (Average)
A) Raichur B) Belgaum C) Davangere D) Shavamogga

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word

- 11) The biotic and abiotic factors in the earth are----- (Easy)
- 12) SalumaradaTimmakka is the mother of_____trees. (Easy)

- 13) Who dedicated life to the Chipko movement ----- (Easy)
- 14) International Women's Year was started in ----- (Easy)
- 15) The backbone of our country is ----. (Easy)
- 16) Who is known as Dalit Surya----- (Easy)
- 17) The instrument used by the farmers of Shivamogga to measure the land----- (Easy)

III 18. match and write (Average)

A.

B

- 1) Kamalabhai Chattopadhyay----- Appiko movement
- 2) M.D. Nanjunda Swamy ----- Gokak movement
- 3 Dr. Ambedkar ----- Women's movement
- 4) Dr. Rajkumar ----- Dalit movement
- 5) Sundarlal Bahuguna----- Farmers' Movement

IV Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 19) What is the Chipko Movement? (Easy)
- 20) Who was the first woman to earn a B.A. Honours degree in Karnataka? (Easy)
- 21) Who was the first woman mayor of Bangalore? (Easy)
- 22) What is the highest civilian award of the country awarded to Saalu Marad Thimmakka? (Easy)
- 23) Write an extended version of DSS. (Easy)
- 24) What is social forestry? (Easy)
- 25) Who was the Maharaja of Mysore who opened separate schools for Dalits? (Easy)
- 26) Where did the first farmer's struggle that we see in post-independence Karnataka take place? (Easy)
- 27) Who is called the Nightingale of India? (Easy)
- 28) Why did the movement to save the Tunga source start? (Average)
- 29) Which was the first state to issue an order reserving 50% of the seats for women in local bodies? (Easy)

V. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences

- 30 Name the major environmental movements. (Easy)

- 31) Why should we save ancient lakes? (Difficult)
- 32) List the slogans of the Gokak movement. (Average)
- 33) Name the various organizations that fought for the problems of farmers. (Easy)
- 34) Write the names of the important leaders of the farmers' movement in Karnataka. (Easy)
- 35) Who are the writers who opened the inner world of Dalits to others through literature? (Easy)

VI. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences

- 36) What are the major social movements of Karnataka? (Average)
- 37) Write about the Dalit movement. (Average)

Chapter-20

KARNATAKA - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

A. Select the correct answer from the options given for the following questions

1. The measures implemented to remove the problems in land tenure are called. (Average)

- A. Social reform
- B. Land reform
- C. Economic reform
- D. Religious reform

2. Earlier, there were laws in favor of landowners, but they were not in favor of (Average)

- A. Laborers
- B Landlords
- C. Landowners
- D None

3. In this decade, we see an attempt to create an equal society through land reforms. (Average)

- A 1970
- B 1980
- C. 1990
- D. 1950

4. These laws played a decisive role in the abolition of the zamindari system. (Average)

- A. 1955 Land Reforms Act
- B. 1957 Land Reforms Act
- C.1974 Land Reforms Act
- D. none

5. The Chief Minister who implemented the revolutionary law on land tenure in Karnataka (Average)

- A. S Nijalingappa
- B. KengalHanumanthaiyya
- C. D DevarajaUrs
- D. Siddaramaiah

6. The stages of the local administration system recommended by the Balwant Raya Mehta Committee in 1955 (Average)

- A. One
- B Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

7. According to the land tenure law, those who became the owners of the land. (Average)

- A. Zamindars
- B. Ploughmen
- C. People's representatives
- D. Which one is not

8. The kings who appointed the first Backward Classes Commission in India (Average)

- A JayachamarajaWodeyar
- B Tenth ChamarajaWodeyar
- C Third KrishnarajaWodeyar
- D Fourth KrishnarajaWodeyar

9. The year in which the Inam Act system was implemented (Average)

- A 1977
- B 1979
- C 1982
- D 1985

10. The system that empowers the locals to participate in the administration (Average)

- A Cooperative societies system
- B Stree Shakti societies system
- C Panchayat Raj system
- D State system

Q 2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word

11. One acre is ----- gunte (Easy)

12. B.D. Jatti was the ----- of India. (Easy)

13. The Backward Classes Commission was appointed in ------. (Easy)

14. In 1921, the first reservation order was implemented in the state of ----- . (Easy)

15. The Panchayat Raj system can be said to be a ----- system of administration (Easy)

Q3. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

16. Who was the Chief Minister of Karnataka in 1974? (Easy)

17. Under whose leadership was a committee formed in 1955 as part of the abolition of the zamindari system? (Easy)

18. Under whose chairmanship was the first Backward Classes Commission appointed in India in 1918? (Easy)

19. Who was the chairman of the Backward Classes Commission appointed in 1975? (Easy)

20. What are the stages of the Panchayat system of administration? (Easy)

21. Who is the founder of the Panchayat Raj system in Karnataka? (Easy)

22. In which year was the Mysore Gram Panchayats Act enacted? (Easy)

23. According to the Havanur Commission, which test was taken as the criterion to identify the backwardness of castes? (Easy)

Q4. Answer the following questions in two or four sentences

24. What are the land reforms implemented in Karnataka? (Average)

25. What are the main features of the Land Reforms Act, 1974? (Average)

26. What is economic tenure? (Easy)

27. What is cooperative farming? (Easy)

28. List the major backward classes commissions formed in Karnataka. (Average)

29. Who was the main leader who initiated the non-Brahmin movement in the Mysore State? (Easy)

30. What were the benefits of land reform measures? (Average)

Q5. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

31. Why is the Panchayat Raj system important? (Difficult)

32. Why has the Karnataka government fixed a maximum limit on the amount of land a family can own? (Average)

CHAPTER-21

PROGRESS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. Postal and telegraph systems were the most widely used means of communication until the end of this century. (Average)

- A) 17th
- B) 18th
- C) 19th
- D) 20th

2. This medium is effective in reaching both literate and illiterate people. (Average)

- A) Mobile
- B) Television
- C) Radio
- D) None

3. This is the powerful tool that can deliver news from one corner of the world to another in an instant. (Average)

- A) Advanced transportation system
- B) Internet
- C) Internet system
- D) Newspapers

4. The Government of India and the Government of Karnataka jointly launch the Cyber Park initiative in. (Average)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1998 | C) 2000 |
| B) 1999 | D) 2002 |

5. The Biotechnology Centre in Karnataka located in. (Average)

- A) Belagavi
- B) Bidar
- C) Mangalore
- D) Karwar

6. This percentage of people in Karnataka were engaged in agriculture in 2011. (Average)

A) 49

B) 50

C) 45

D) 48

7. This percentage of Karnataka's geographical area is covered by forests. (Average)

A) 15

B) 19

C) 21

D) 23

8. He said that cottage industries are the stepping stones to progress for the country. (Average)

A) Vivekananda

B) Nehru

C) Gandhi

D) Ambedkar

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

9. Bengaluru is known as the ____ city. (Easy)

10. The first newspaper published in Kannada was _____. (Easy)

11. The biotechnology institute BioKon is located in ____ city. (Easy)

12. The world's first cloned animal is _____.(Easy)

13. Most families in India depend on ____ for their livelihood. (Easy)

14. A ____ program is broadcast on radio and television to provide information to farmers. (Easy)

15. The Karnataka government formulated its own industrial policy in _____. (Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

16. What is communication system? (Easy)

17. What were the means of communication used in ancient times? (Easy)

18. Where are biotechnology parks established? (Easy)

19. What are the giant companies in Bengaluru? (Easy)

20. What is soil erosion? (Easy)
21. What is industrialization? (Easy)
22. What are natural resources? (Easy)
23. What is information technology? (Easy)
24. What is biotechnology? (Easy)
25. Who is the scientist who created the world's first cloned animal? (Easy)

IV. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences.

26. What are the three major groups of mass media? (Easy)
27. Analyze the role of mass media in the development of a country. (Difficult)
28. What steps has the Karnataka government taken for agricultural development? (Average)
29. Name the three categories of industries. (Easy)
30. What are the different branches of biotechnology? (Easy)
31. Which sectors have benefited from the use of information technology? (Average)
32. State two causes of soil erosion. (Average)
33. What irrigation projects has the Karnataka government undertaken for the growth of agricultural products? (Average)
34. Which communication media reach all communities today? (Easy)

V. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences.

35. List the major industries in Karnataka. (Average)
36. What are the aspects covered under industrial policy? (Average)
37. How do industries contribute to the development of the community? (Difficult)

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. This is the highest court in our country, (Average)

- A. High Court
- B. Supreme Court
- C. District Court
- D. Magistrate Court

2. This is the retirement age of Supreme Court judges. (Average)

- A 62 years
- C. 65 years
- B. 60 years
- D. 63 years

3. The High Courts are there in our country. (Average)

- A. 30 courts
- B. 28 might not be but lets consider courts
- C. 20 courts
- D. 25 courts

4. He has the authority to appoint judges to the Supreme Court. (Average)

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Vice President
- D. Union Law Minister

5. A person has served as a judge in a High Court for 5 years. Which court is he eligible to become a judge of. (Average)

- A. Supreme Court
- B. District Court
- C. Taluka Court
- D. City Court

6. This the highest court at the state level, just like the Supreme Court is at the national level. (Average)

- A. City Court
- B. District Court
- C. High Court
- D. Taluka Court

7. Supreme Court of India: New Delhi :: High Court of Karnataka: ____ (Average)

- A. Belgaum
- B. Dharwad
- C. Kalaburagi
- D. Bengaluru

8. He has the authority to appoint the Chief Justice of a High Court. (Average)

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Union Law Minister
- C. President
- D. Vice President

9. If a Civil Court gives verdicts on matters related to money, property, and business, which court gives verdicts on disputes related to murder, theft, robbery, etc. (Average)

- A. District Court
- B. Criminal Court
- C. Taluka Court
- D. Magistrate Court

10. The court resolves disputes quickly and at a low cost through compromise(Average)

- A. City Court
- B. High Court
- C. Lok Adalat (People's Court) (Average)
- D. District Court

B. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each.

11. What are the functions of the Supreme Court? (Average)
12. Why do we need courts? (Difficult)
13. Write a note on the Supreme Court. (Average)
14. How do Lok Adalats help in preventing delays in justice? (Difficult)
15. What are the qualifications required to become a High Court judge? (Average)
16. What are the two types of courts and their functions? (Average)

Chapter – 23

Defence Forces

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1. The defence portfolios of our nation are given to the following people: (Average)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Ministers | B. Deputy Ministers |
| C. Prime Ministers | D. Defence Ministers |

2. Headquarters of Indian Army is located at: (Average)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Bangalore | B. New Delhi |
| C. Mumbai | D. Kolkata |

3. Kargil war was fought in which year: (Average)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1997 | B. 1996 |
| C. 1999 | D. 1998 |

4. Which is the right group for Indian defence forces: (Average)

- A. Border Security Force, Border Guards Organization.
- B. Naval and Air Force
- C. Border Guards, Border Security Force
- D. National Guards, Home Guards

5. The head of the Indian Army is (Average)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Admiral | B. Commander |
| C. Brigadier | D. General |

6. Defense College of India: New Delhi:: Indian Military Academy :_____ (Average)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. Udaipur | B. Mumbai |
| C. Dehradun. | D. Pune |

7. Seabird naval base is found in this State. (Average)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Goa | B. Kerala |
| C. Maharashtra | D. Karnataka |

8. Airport: Air Chief Marshal: : Navy: _____ (Average)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. General | B. Admiral |
| C. Lieutenant | D. Commander |

9. The Air Force is divided into which of the following commands according to the time of the attack (Average)

- A 8 commands B. 5 commands
- C.. 6 commands D. 7 commands

10. The Frontier and Maritime Boundary of India in Kms: (Average)

- A. 15200 km Frontier and 7516.5 km Maritime Boundary.
- B. 15100 km Frontier and 7515.5 km Maritime Boundary.
- C. 12500 km Frontier and 7516.5 km Maritime Boundary.
- D. 15200 km Frontier and 7516.2 km Maritime Boundary.

11. The Indian Army is: 2nd Place: Air Force: _____ (Average)

- A. 5th B. 8th
- C 4th D. 6th

12. One of the following is a supplementary defence force. (Average)

- A. Army B. NCC
- C. Home Guards D. Border Security Force

13. He is the President of the Indian red Cross Society. (Average)

- A. Chief Minister B. President
- C. Vice-president D. Prime Minister

14. This department is functioning in addition to the Police Department. (Average)

- A. Police Station B. Border Security Department
- C. Home Guards Corps D. Border Guards Organization

15. The organization that provides security to government and private security units and other organizations. (Average)

- A. Border Security Force B. Coastal Guards
- C. Home Guard D. Central Industrial Security Force

16. The Motto is NCC is: (Average)

- A. Discipline and unity B. Service until the last breath
- C. Humanitarian and Social Welfare D. Self-reliance

II. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

17. The 3 defence forces are deployed during _____ festivals in their respective areas. (Easy)
18. The naval base is in _____. (Easy)
19. The border security forces have been deployed in _____. (Easy)
20. The organization that helps in the construction of roads and the implementation of security operations is _____.(Easy)
21. The main aim of _____ is to create awareness of the responsibility for protection of the nation. (Easy)
22. The motto of Indian Red Cross society is _____(Easy)

III. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences.

23. What are the responsibilities of the defence forces? (Average)
24. Name the supplementary defence forces. (Average)
25. What are the auxiliary defence forces? (Average)
26. What is the role of the defence force in the defence of the enemy? (Average)

Chapter – 24

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

A. Which of the following options is correct for the questions in this section

1. Which part of the Asia continent is India located in (Average)
A. Eastern part B. Northern part
C. Western part D. Southern part
2. Which of the below is not the neighboring country of India. (Average)
A. Sri Lanka B. Japan
C. Nepal D. China
3. The Shimla Agreement held in. (Average)
A 1970 B. 1971
C. 1972 D. 1973
4. During the Kargil War in 1999, the Prime Minister of India was (Average)
A. Indira Gandhi B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
C. Manmohan Singh D. Rajiv Gandhi
5. Tibetans who came to India in despair due to Chinese aggression established their settlements in these places in Karnataka. (Average)
A. Mysore and Belur B. Mundagod and Karwar
C. Mundagod and Bailukupped. D. Mysore and Mangalore
6. The year SAARC was established: (Average)
A. 1982 B. 1988
C. 1983 D. 1985
7. The nation which doesn't hold SAARC membership: (Average)
A. Chinese B. India
C. Nepal D. Srilanka
8. The Island country that is insouthern part of India: (Average)
A. Japan B. Bhutan
C. Myanmar D. Srilanka

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 9. The Tibetan monk is _____. (Easy)
- 10. The number of SAARC nations are _____. (Easy)
- 11 The year of the Panchashil defeat was also called the year of the _____. (Easy)
- 12. The border between India and China is called the _____. (Easy)
- 13. The refugees who came to India from the Chittagong River are called the _____. (Easy)

3. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences.

- 14. Please state the neighboring countries of India. (Average)
- 15. State the objectives for the establishment of SAARC. (Average)
- 16. What are the issues that cause disharmony between India and Pakistan. (Average)
- 17. State the principles of SAARC (Average)

Chapter - 25

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (U.N.O)

A. Choose the correct answer from the options given for the following questions.

1. The year the United Nations was established (Average)

- A. November 24, 1945
- B. October 24, 1945
- C. April 24, 1945
- D. March 24, 1945

2. Total organs of the United Nations (Average)

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 8
- D. 4

3. It is responsible for maintaining peace and security in the world. (Average)

- A. Economic Council
- B. General Assembly
- C. Security Council
- D. Trusteeship Council

4. How many temporary members does the Security Council have. (Average)

- A. 5
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 10

5. The trusteeship council was formed to oversee these areas. (Average)

- A. controversial
- B. not independent
- C. independent
- D. global

6. The headquarters of the United Nations (Average)

- A. Washington
- B. Paris
- C. New York
- D. Hague

7. The organ that acts as the parliament of the United Nations (Average)

- A. General Assembly
- B. Security Council
- C. Headquarters
- D. Trusteeship Council

8. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in (Average)

- A. Paris
- B. Rome
- C. New York
- D. The Hague

9. The chief officer who manages the administration of the headquarters. (Average)

- A. President
- B. Secretary-General
- C. Under-Secretary-General
- D. Secretary

10. The year the United Nations declared human rights. (Average)

- A. December 10, 1949
- B. November 10, 1949
- C. December 10, 1948
- D. November, 1949

B. 11. Match the following. (Average)

Column. A.

Column B

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. UNESCO. | - a. New York |
| 2. Food and Agricultural Organization . | - b. Geneva |
| 3. World Health Organization . | - c. Paris |
| 4. UNICEF. | - d. Rome |

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

- 12. The General Assembly shall meet once a year in _ _ _ _ month. (Easy)
- 13. Total number of member states of the United Nations is _ _ _ _ . (Easy)
- 14. _ _ _ _ is the 193rd member country of the United Nations (Easy)
- 15. Total membership strength of the Security Council is _ _ _ _ . (Easy)
- 16. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in _ _ _ _ a city near New York. (Easy)
- 17. _ _ _ _ is celebrated as United Nations Day every year. (Easy)

D. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences.

- 18. Name the important heads of state who played the prominent role for the establishment of the United Nations. (Easy)
- 19. List the basic objectives of the United Nations (Average)
- 20. Name the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations. (Easy)

21. List the major achievements of the United Nations. (Average)
22. Name the prominent Indians who served in the United Nations. (Average)
23. What is a veto? Who has veto power? (Easy)
24. Name the specialized service agencies of the United Nations. (Easy)
25. List the official languages of the United Nations. (Average)

Chapter-26

Australia

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. It is twice the size of India and the 7th continent of the world. (Average)

- A. Asia
- B. Europe
- C. N. America
- D. Australia

2. It is a nickname for the continent of Australia (Average)

- A. New continent
- B. A very flat continent
- C. A desert continent
- D. All of the above

3. Lake Eyre, the largest lake in Australia, the land of it is shaped like this. (Average)

- A. Shape of plate
- B. Shape of bowl
- C. Shaped like a jug
- D. Shape of a vessel

4. A region of Australia that is as ancient as the Deccan Plateau of India. (Average)

- A. Eastern Highlands
- B. Middle Lowland
- C. Western Plateau
- D. River system

5. 'Black Wood' in the continent of Australia is ----- (Average)

- A. Blackwood
- B. Sea
- C. River
- D. Lake

6. ----- is the world's largest monolithic area situated towards the west of Lake Eyre, in Australia. (Average)

- A. Ayersa (Uluru)
- B. Mukamba
- C. Murchison
- D. Ire

7. The seasons of Australia are vice versa of the Northern Hemisphere due to ----- reason. (Average)

- A. Small continent
- B. A very flat continent
- C. Snow fed Continent
- D. Located in the Southern Hemisphere

8. Which of the following is not a tree that grows in Australia. (Average)

- A. Cedar
- B. Palm
- C. Beach
- D. Banana

9. 'Shrub' is a type of vegetation found in Australia. (Average)

- A. Shrub vegetation
- B. Desert vegetation
- C. grassland vegetation
- D. Tropical vegetation

10. One of the following is a false statement about the platypus. (Average)

- A. Lays eggs
- B. Has a furry skin covering
- C. Feed her young ones
- D. It is a beautiful bird like a peacock

11. 'Dingo' is a ----- found in Australia. (Average)

- A. Wallabi
- B. Housefly B. Desert vegetation
- C. Ekidna
- D. wild dog

12. This is the reason why agriculture sector is less in Australia. (Average)

- A. Lack of rain
- B. Lack of cultivable land
- C. Lack of irrigation
- D. All of the above

13. It is the main profession in Australia. (Average)

- A. Agriculture
- B. Animal husbandry
- C. Potters
- D. None of the above

14. Check the statements about the climate of Australia. (Difficult)

1. The storm here is called 'Willy Willis'.
 2. The rainfall here is monsoon type.
- A. Only 2 is correct C. Only 1 is correct
B. 1 and 2 are incorrect D. 1 and 2 are correct

15. Examine the statements about Australian agriculture. (Difficult)

1. Agricultural land is less here
 2. Only 44% of the total population is engaged in agriculture.
- A. 1 and 2 are correct
B. 1 and 2 are incorrect
C. Only 1 is correct
D. Only 2 is correct

16. The reason behind to call Australia "the land of rare animals and birds" because of (Average)

- A. All the birds in the world are here.
B. About 60% of the animals and birds here are not seen anywhere in the world
C. All the animals in the world are here
D. All of the above are false.

17. The area where the Gold field in Australia. (Average)

- A. New South Wales
B. Victoria
C. Kwinland
D. All of the above

18. New South Wales, Australia : Copper : : Gulf of Carpentry : ----- (Average)

- A. Manganese
B. Gold
C. Uranium
D. Iron

19. Check the statements about the population of Australia. (Average)

1. North Wales is the most populous province
 2. The Northern Territory is very scarcely populated
- A. 1 only is correct
C. 1 and 2 are correct
B. 1 and 2 are incorrect
D. Only 2 is correct

20. Proportion of urban population to rural population in Australia is ----- (Average)

- A. less C. more
B. Equal D. None of the above

B. Answer the following questions in two-four sentences

21. List the major industries in Australia. (Average)
22. List the physical features of Australia. (Average)
23. State the position of Australia. (Average)
24. What is a new continent? (Easy)
25. Why is Australia called as the flat land? (Average)

Chapter-27

Antarctica

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Antarctic continent. (Average)

- A. Its land features are mostly covered by ice sheets.
- B. This layer is thicker than 2200 m.
- C. This continent is white everywhere.
- D. All of the above are correct.

2. It is difficult to feed organisms in the continent of Antarctica. The reason is (Average)

- A. Totally covered with snow.
- B. Accompanied by unfavorable cold weather.
- C. A year consists of six months of light and six months of darkness.
- D. All of the above are correct.

3. It is an animal that cannot cope with the adverse climate of the Antarctic continent. (Average)

- A. An elephant
- B. Penguin
- C. Whales
- D. seal

4. "Seal" animals are endangered in Antarctica. Reason is (Average)

- A. Totally covered with snow.
- B. Accompanied by unfavorable cold weather.
- C. There are six months of day and six months of night in a year.
- D. Due to continuous hunting.

5. One of the following is incorrect regarding the location of 'Vostok'. (Difficult)

- A. It is nearer to the south pole.
- B. It is nearer to the north pole.
- C. It is lowest temperature recorded place in the world.
- D. It is located in the continent of Antarctica.

6. This is incorrect information regarding penguins (Average)

- A. Adele penguins are the first to greet ships arriving to the Antarctic continent
- B. Countless penguins live on the beach.
- C. 'Rookery' are stone huts built by penguins for breeding.
- D. Penguins are the fastest flying birds.

7. One of the following is an incorrect element of the Antarctic continent. (Average)

- A. US Navy Chief Charles Wills explored this continent.
- B. James Clark Ross of Brittan explored the Ross Sea of this continent.
- C. Roberta Falcon Scott of England succeeded in crossing the Ross Sea.
- D. All of the above are correct.

8. According to the agreement to the continent of Antarctica is reserved for scientific research only. 12 countries have signed to this Agreement. (Average)
So this is the non-signatory country among the following.

- A. Argentina
- B. Norway
- C. India
- D. America

9. Check the following points about India in relation to Antarctica. (Difficult)

- A. India's first research station in Antarctica is 'South Gangotri'.
- B. 'Maithri', is a second research station set up by India in Antarctica.
- C. 'Bharti' is the third research station that India intends to set up in the Antarctic continent
- D. All of the above are correct.

10. The agreement related to continent of Antarctic signed at Washington D.C. has the following objectives. (Average)

- A. This continent is reserved for scientific research only
- B. Visitors to this continent may not bring any alien species.
- C. Nuclear weapons cannot be tested.
- D. All of the above are correct.

11. Check the following statements. (Difficult)

- 1. Continent of Antarctic is surrounded by water bodies.
 - 2. It is not a separate body of water but part of the confluence of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
- A. 1 and 2 are correct
 - C. Only 1 is correct
 - B. 1 and 2 are incorrect
 - D. Only 2 is correct

12. When the teacher is teaching about the continent of Antarctica, teacher said this continent is called like this. (Average)

- A. White continent
- C. cold continent
- B. Snow desert
- D. All of the above

13. The East Antarctica called 'Greater Antarctica' because(Average)

- A. Facing the Atlantic and Indian oceans
- B. The Atlantic and Indian Oceans cover more than half of this continent.
- C. Due to low population density
- D. Both A and B are correct

14. Check the reason why living beings are difficult to feed in continent of Antarctic. (Difficult)

- 1. The continent is covered with snow and has an unfavorable cold climate
- 2. 6 months of the year are dark and 6 months are light.
- A. Only 1 is correct
- B. 1 and 2 are incorrect
- C. 1 and 2 are correct
- D. Only 2 is correct

15.. While teaching, the teacher said that water is the most precious.90% of the world's fresh water is in the form of ice in this continent. (Average)

- A. Asia
- B. Europe
- C. Antarctica
- D. Australia

16. Raju told his friend that this continent was not suitable for habitation. Rather it is merely reserved for scientific research. (Average)

- A. Asia
- B. Antarctica
- C. Europe
- D. Northern America

17. The teacher said that it is very difficult to feed living beings in Antarctica, the most important plants here are these. (Average)

- A. Algae
- B. Moss
- C. Lithophytes
- D. All of the above

18. Students were discussing in the classroom that only these animals can survive in the unfavourable climatic condition in Antarctica. (Average)

- A. Penguin
- B. Whale
- C. Seal and krill fish
- D. All of the above

B. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences

19. List the flora of Antarctic. (Average)
20. State the area of Antarctic. (Average)
21. What is the purpose of the Antarctica Treaty? (Average)
22. List the Indian research centers in Antarctic. (Easy)
23. Name the 5 member Nations who signed the treaty of Antarctic. (Average)

Model Answers

CHAPTER-1

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD

- A.**
1. B. Pope
 2. B. Quran
 3. B. Timor
 4. D. Turks
 5. A. Kublai Khan
 6. B. Jerusalem
 7. A. Jesus Christ
 8. B. Prophet Muhammad
 9. C. Bible
 10. D. Mary
- B.**
11. Jesus Christ
 12. Vatican
 13. Message
 14. The Caliph
 15. Rome
 16. 786 A.D
 17. Death
 18. Mecca
- C.**
19. Quran: Islam :: Bible ----- Christians
 20. Jesus : Christian : : Prophet Mohammed : ----- Islam
 21. Prophet Muhammad: Amina :: Jesus Christ----- Mary
 22. Muslim: Those who submit to God :: Islam----- Surrender to God
 23. Ayurveda: Indians :: Unani---- Arabs

D.

24. Roman Empire

25. 12 people

26. Khadija

27. Persian Language

28. Abdulla

29. Turkistan of Middle East (Turk Manistan)

30. Diamond

31. Middle East

32. Animal rearing

33. History is the study of past events

34. Turkstan

E. 35. Teachings of Jesus Christ

- We are all children of God
- Jesus said that we are all brothers and sisters
- Jesus preached we should lead pure life without sin
- Jesus said love your neighbours as you love yourself.
- Jesus said human service is God's service.

36. Teachings of Islam

- The core teaching of Islam is 'God is One', and we should worship him.
- Prophet Mohammad is the messenger of God.
- Islam teaches that God is invisible.
- Each Muslim should promise that they should serve God.

37. Causes for the crusade.

For a long time, the Christians undertook pilgrimage to their holy places in Palestine. However when Palestine came under the Turks, they stopped the entry of the Christians into Palestine. This was the main cause of the Crusades.

38. Result of the crusade.

On the whole, the Christians failed to gain control over the holy land. However, the Crusades led to more contacts and trade relations between Europe and Asia.

39. Religious war of the crusade.

The fourth Crusade was the most tragic one. About 50,000 children from Europe participated in it. But a large number of children died on the way to Jerusalem. Hundreds were taken captive and sold as slaves.

F.

40. Genghis Khan: The credit for unifying the Mongols and establishing a mighty Asian empire goes to a Mongol by name Genghis Khan. He was notorious for his violent deeds.
41. Ottoman Turk : The Turks belonged to a nomadic tribe of Turkistan (in Central Asia). They accepted Islamic faith. After the decline of Qublai Khan's empire, the Turks founded a military kingdom called the Ottoman. By conquering the neighbouring regions they enlarged their kingdom. The Ottoman Turks invaded India several times, looted enormous wealth and caused considerable loss and suffering to the people.
42. Timur: After the decline of the empire built by Qublai Khan, his successor Timur once again established its reputation. He was an extremely cruel ruler. He built a vast empire by conquering Persia, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan and many parts of Russia. Timur also invaded India. Babur, who founded the Mughal rule in India, belonged to the lineage of Timur.
43. Qublai Khan: Qublai Khan was the grandson of Genghis Khan. He was a great warrior. He overthrew the ruler of China and became the emperor of China. A good administrator and a kind ruler, he undertook several public works to promote the welfare of the people. He fed the hungry during periods of famine. He encouraged scholars and artists. Influenced by the religion and culture of China, he accepted Buddhism. He adopted the Chinese way of life and values.

G. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences

44. Life of Jesus Christ: Jesus was born in Bethlehem (in Israel). His mother was Mary. When he was about 30 years old he left his home and moved from place to place serving the weak and the poor. For him compassion was the essence of religious life. He preached through parables. Influenced by the teachings of Jesus a large number of people followed him. At the same time, the religious leaders opposed him. They accused him of treason. Soon Jesus was crucified. (Crucifixion was the punishment given to criminals in those days)
45. Life of Prophet Muhammad: Muhammad's father was Abdullah and mother Aminah. He had lost his father before his birth. In early stage he helped his uncle in business. A rich widow by name Khadijah gave him a job. Impressed by his simplicity and honesty she married him. From the age of 40, Muhammad used to engage himself in prayer and meditation. In course of time he began to preach the messages of God. The Koran (Quran), the holy book of the Muslims, contains such messages. It is in Arabic language.

46. The 5 Pillars of Islam

1. Shahada (Declaration of Faith): Affirming that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is His messenger.
2. Salat (Prayer): Performing the five daily prayers, facing towards the holy city of Mecca.
3. Zakat (Charity): Giving a portion of one's wealth to those in need, promoting social justice and compassion.
4. Sawm (Fasting during Ramadan): Fasting from dawn to sunset during the month of Ramadan, fostering self-reflection and empathy.
1. Hajj (Pilgrimage to Mecca): Making the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime, if physically and financially possible, to unite with Muslims worldwide.

H. 47. Contributions of the Arabs

- The Arabs were greatly influenced by the arts and sciences of the Greek, the Roman and the Indian civilizations. They freely borrowed them and evolved a rich civilization of their own. The city of Baghdad was a famous centre of learning.
- The Arabs made their own contributions to the literature. The Arabs made significant contributions to algebra, chemistry and astronomy. They borrowed from India the use of numbers including zero, and passed them on to the western world.
- The Arabs constructed impressive palaces, mosques, libraries and hospitals. Their magnificent mosques are at Mecca, Madina, Baghdad, Jerusalem and Damascus. The medical system known as Unani is an Arab contribution

CHAPTER-2.

MEDIEVAL EUROPE

2.1

A.

1. A. 1400-1600.
2. C. Renaissance Movement
3. A. Greek and Latin
4. B. John Guttenburg
5. A. Patrick
6. B. Donatello
7. D. William Shakespeare
8. D. William Shakespeare

9. C. William Harvey

10. B. Leonardo Da Vinci

B.

11. Revival

12. Creative

13. Italy

14. Mohammad

15. Servant

16. Statue of Moses

17. Ptolemy

18. Saint Peter's Church

C.

19. Deck Maron

20. Sir Issac Newton

21. London

22. Michael Angelo

23. Ptolemy

24. Galileo

D. 25.

1. Statue of Moses

2. Monolisa

3. Statue of David

4. The Divine Comedy

5. King Lear

E.

26. Renaissance' means the 'Revival'. It also means the 'Re Awakening'.

27. Claudius Ptolemy was a renowned Greco-Roman mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, geographer, and music theorist.

28. Knights

29. During the Renaissance, ideas about Heaven and Hell and the Other World were rejected. Matters of the world around man were given lot of attention. Contemporary life was emphasized upon

30. Istanbul

F. Answer in one or two sentence

31. Humanism, Realism and Classical Influences

32. Humanism is the belief that man is the centre of all events in the world.

33. Rationalism is examining every idea in a logical manner and without any prejudices. Any idea is accepted only after it is found to be true

34. He wrote many excellent plays. 'Julius Caesar', 'Romeo and Juliet', 'King Lear', 'Macbeth' are some of his plays.

35. Petrarch, John Calvin, Shakespeare

36. Copernicus, Galileo, Sir. Issac Newton, William Harvey, Capler

G.

37) Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was a true Renaissance man, renowned for his incredible versatility and genius in various fields, including:

Artistic Mastery

1. Painting: Famous works like the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper showcase his skill and innovation.
2. Sculpture: His designs and models for sculptures demonstrate his understanding of form and structure.

Scientific Inquiry

1. Anatomy: Detailed drawings of the human body helped lay the foundations for modern anatomy.
2. Engineering: Designs for machines, bridges, and flying devices showcased his ingenuity.
3. Mathematics: He applied mathematical principles to his art and engineering.

Innovative Spirit

1. Inventions: Da Vinci's designs for flying machines, armored vehicles, and submarines were centuries ahead of his time.

Curiosity: His curiosity and observation skills drove him to explore and understand the world around him.

Legacy

Leonardo da Vinci's work continues to inspire artists, scientists, and engineers today. His legacy is a testament to the power of creativity, curiosity, and innovation.

38) The Renaissance was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, and several factors contributed to its emergence:

Economic Factors

1. Trade and Commerce: The growth of trade and commerce in Europe, particularly in Italy, led to increased wealth and patronage for artists and thinkers.
2. Merchant Class: The rise of a wealthy merchant class created a new audience for art, literature, and ideas.

Cultural Factors

1. Rediscovery of Classical Texts: The rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts sparked a renewed interest in classical learning and culture.
2. Humanism: The emphasis on human potential, individualism, and classical learning helped shape the Renaissance worldview.

Intellectual Factors

1. Scientific Discoveries: Advances in fields like astronomy, mathematics, and medicine laid the groundwork for new ideas and perspectives.
2. Critical Thinking: The Renaissance saw a shift towards critical thinking, questioning traditional authority and dogma.

Societal Factors

1. City-States: The emergence of city-states in Italy, like Florence and Venice, created centers of culture, commerce, and innovation.
2. Patronage: Wealthy patrons, including the Medici family, supported artists, writers, and thinkers, enabling creative works.

These factors combined to create a unique cultural and intellectual climate that fostered the Renaissance.

39. The Renaissance made significant contributions to literature, including:

Revival of Classical Learning

1. Rediscovery of Ancient Texts: Scholars uncovered and translated ancient Greek and Roman texts, making them accessible to a wider audience.
2. Influence of Classical Styles: Writers drew inspiration from classical styles, forms, and themes.

Emergence of New Forms

1. Sonnet: The sonnet form, popularized by Petrarch and Shakespeare, became a staple of Renaissance poetry.

2. Drama: Renaissance drama flourished, with playwrights like Shakespeare and Marlowe creating iconic works.

Key Authors

1. William Shakespeare: His plays and poems remain some of the most celebrated works of the Renaissance.

2. Petrarch: A key figure in the development of the sonnet form and Renaissance humanism.

3. Dante Alighieri: Although writing slightly before the Renaissance, his Divine Comedy influenced later writers.

40) Contribution in the field of literature during Renaissance Period.

1. Humanism: Writers explored themes of human potential, individualism, and the human condition.

2. Love and Beauty: Poetry often celebrated love, beauty, and the human experience.

The Renaissance laid the groundwork for future literary movements, shaping the course of Western literature.

41) The conquest of Constantinople had significant consequences:

Political Consequences

- End of the Byzantine Empire: The Ottoman Empire's victory marked the end of the Byzantine Empire, which had lasted over 1,500 years.

- Ottoman Expansion: The conquest solidified Ottoman control over the region, allowing them to expand into Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Middle East.

- Shift in Power Balance: The fall of Constantinople shifted the balance of power in the region, making the Ottoman Empire a dominant force.

Cultural and Social Consequences

- Loss of Cultural Heritage: Many Byzantine artifacts, texts, and cultural treasures were lost or destroyed during the conquest.

- Islamization: The Ottoman Empire's conquest led to the Islamization of the region, with many churches being converted into mosques.

- Refugee Crisis: The conquest created a significant refugee crisis, with many Byzantine Greeks and other Christians fleeing the city.

Economic Consequences

- **Loss of Economic Center:** Constantinople was a major economic center, and its fall led to a significant loss of trade and commerce.
- **Ottoman Control of Trade:** The Ottomans gained control over key trade routes, including the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Military Consequences

- **Advancements in Siege Warfare:** The Ottoman Empire's use of gunpowder and cannons during the siege marked a significant advancement in siege warfare.
- **New Military Strategies:** The conquest showcased the effectiveness of the Ottoman Empire's military strategies, including the use of massive cannons and coordinated attacks.

42) The printing press played a significant role in the Renaissance by:

Spread of Knowledge

1. **Mass Production of Books:** The printing press enabled mass production of books, making written knowledge more widely available.
2. **Dissemination of Classical Texts:** The printing press helped spread classical texts, contributing to the revival of classical learning.

Democratization of Education

1. **Increased Access to Education:** The printing press made books more accessible, contributing to an increase in literacy rates and education.
2. **Standardization of Language:** The printing press helped standardize languages, promoting a sense of national identity.

Impact on Renaissance Thinkers

1. **Scholars and Humanists:** The printing press allowed scholars and humanists to disseminate their ideas more widely, contributing to the growth of Renaissance thought.
2. **Scientific Discoveries:** The printing press facilitated the spread of scientific discoveries, contributing to the growth of scientific knowledge.

The printing press was a key factor in the spread of knowledge and ideas during the Renaissance, contributing to the cultural and intellectual transformations of the time.

The Renaissance made significant contributions to the visual arts:

Architecture

1. **Revival of Classical Styles:** Renaissance architects drew inspiration from ancient Greek and Roman styles, incorporating elements like columns, arches, and domes.

2. Innovative Designs: Architects like Brunelleschi and Michelangelo created innovative designs that showcased their mastery of perspective, proportion, and engineering.

3. Iconic Buildings: Famous buildings like St. Peter's Basilica and the Duomo in Florence exemplify Renaissance architectural achievements.

Sculpture

1. Revival of Classical Techniques: Sculptors like Michelangelo and Donatello revived classical techniques, creating works that showcased their mastery of form and anatomy.

2. Emphasis on Humanism: Renaissance sculpture often emphasized humanism, depicting the human form in a naturalistic and emotive way.

3. Iconic Works: Famous sculptures like Michelangelo's David and Donatello's Judith and Holofernes exemplify Renaissance sculptural achievements.

Painting

1. Development of Perspective: Renaissance artists developed techniques like linear perspective, creating a sense of depth and realism in their works.

2. Realism and Humanism: Painters like Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael emphasized realism and humanism, depicting everyday life and emotions in their works.

3. Iconic Works: Famous paintings like Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa and Raphael's The School of Athens exemplify Renaissance artistic achievements.

The Renaissance saw a resurgence of interest in classical styles, techniques, and themes, leading to some of the most iconic works of art in human history.

43) The Renaissance saw significant progress in various scientific fields:

Astronomy

1. Heliocentric Model: Nicolaus Copernicus proposed the heliocentric model, challenging the geocentric view of the universe.

2. Galileo's Observations: Galileo Galilei's telescope observations provided evidence for the heliocentric model and revealed new celestial bodies.

Anatomy and Medicine

1. Human Dissection: Andreas Vesalius's detailed anatomical studies, based on human dissection, corrected many errors in Galen's work.

2. Advances in Medical Knowledge: The study of human anatomy led to a better understanding of the human body and its functions.

Mathematics and Physics

1. Development of New Mathematical Tools: Mathematicians like Leonardo Fibonacci and Luca Pacioli developed new mathematical tools and concepts.

2. Study of Motion: Scientists like Galileo Galilei and Leonardo da Vinci studied motion, laying the groundwork for classical mechanics.

Other Scientific Advances

1. Exploration and Discovery: The Renaissance saw significant exploration and discovery, including the voyages of Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama.

2. Scientific Methodology: The Renaissance laid the groundwork for the scientific method, emphasizing observation, experimentation, and empirical evidence.

The scientific progress during the Renaissance laid the foundation for the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century, transforming our understanding of the natural world.

2.2 A)

1) D. Both 'A' and 'B' are correct.

2) A. John Wycliffe.

3) B. Martin Luther.

4) B. Indulgence.

5) A. German.

6) D. Ignatius Loyola.

B)

Fill in the blanks

7. Roman Catholic

8. German

9. Jesuits.

C)

10. Martin Luther

11. All Saints' Church in Wittenberg.

12. Protestants

13. Ignatious Loyola

14. Each reformation is known by the name of its leader or the region it affected, such as the Lutheran Reformation or the Protestant Reformation

D.)

Answer the following questions in two-three sentences

15. What is the reason for the formation of many sects among Christians?

The formation of many sects among Christians is primarily due to differences in interpretation of biblical teachings, theological beliefs, and church practices. The Protestant Reformation, sparked by figures like Martin Luther, highlighted these differences, leading to the emergence of various denominations. Disagreements over issues like justification by faith and the authority of the Pope contributed to these divisions.

16. What were the effects of the rise of the Protestant sect on the Catholic Church?

The rise of Protestantism significantly impacted the Catholic Church, leading to a reevaluation of its practices and doctrines. The Church responded with the Counter-Reformation, aiming to reform itself and counter Protestant ideologies. This period also saw the Council of Trent, which clarified Catholic teachings and implemented reforms.

17. What were the effects of the Reformation movement?

The Reformation movement had far-reaching effects, including the fragmentation of Western Christianity into various denominations, such as Lutheranism and Calvinism. It also promoted biblical translation into vernacular languages, contributing to increased literacy and the spread of Christian teachings. Additionally, the Reformation laid the groundwork for modern concepts of individualism, religious freedom, and the separation of church and state.

E.)

18. Who is Martin Luther?

Martin Luther was a German priest, theologian, and professor who played a pivotal role in the Protestant Reformation. Born on November 10, 1483, Luther challenged the Catholic Church's practices, particularly the sale of indulgences, through his Ninety-five Theses. His teachings emphasized justification by faith alone and the authority of Scripture, shaping Lutheranism and influencing Western Christianity. Luther's translation of the Bible into German also made it more accessible to the laity, contributing to the spread of literacy and biblical knowledge. His legacy continues to impact Christian theology and practice

2.3 A

1. A. The Portuguese

2. B. Henry the Navigator
3. D. Both 'P' and 'S' are correct
4. A. Vasco da Gama
5. A. Portuguese
6. B. Christopher Columbus
7. C. Ferdinand Magellan
- B)
- 8) Sagres Navigation
- 9) 1498.
- 10) Kappadu near Kozhikode (Calicut).
- 11) Bartholomew Dias.
- C) 12.
- 1) Calicut
- 2) Bahamas
- 3) Brazil
- 4) America
- 5) The first sailor to circumnavigate the globe
- 6) Southern tip of South Africa
- D)
13. Prince Henry the Navigator
14. Cape of Storms.
15. Spain
16. Red Indians
17. Pedro Álvares Cabral
18. Victoria
19. India and China

E)

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

20. Geographical discoveries refer to the process of exploration and identification of new lands, seas, and cultures, often involving the documentation of geographical features, flora, fauna, and indigenous populations. These discoveries have significantly shaped global history, economies, and cultures. They were a key aspect of European exploration during the Age of Discovery ^{1 2}.

21. Goods from India that were in high demand in Europe included spices, textiles, and precious stones. The spice trade, particularly in pepper, cinnamon, and cloves, drove much of the exploration and trade between Europe and Asia during the Age of Discovery.

22. Europeans enslaved natives in various countries, including those in the Americas, Africa, and Asia. The transatlantic slave trade forcibly brought millions of Africans to the Americas, while indigenous peoples in the Americas were subjected to forced labor and exploitation by European colonizers ².

23. Colonization is the process of establishing control over a foreign territory, often involving the settlement of people from the colonizing country and the exploitation of the colonized region's resources. Colonization has had profound and lasting impacts on indigenous cultures, economies, and populations worldwide.

F)

Answer the following questions in four or five sentences

24. What were the factors that led to geographical exploration?

Geographical exploration was driven by several key factors, including the desire for wealth and resources, technological advancements in navigation and shipbuilding, and the quest for new trade routes. European powers sought to tap into the lucrative spice trade with Asia, while also spreading Christianity and expanding their empires. The Renaissance sparked curiosity about the world, fueling exploration. Additionally, monarchs and merchants sought to bypass traditional overland trade routes, which were often controlled by rival powers.

25. What were the consequences of geographical exploration?

Geographical exploration had profound consequences, including the establishment of new trade routes, the transfer of goods and ideas between cultures, and the colonization of new lands. European powers exploited newly discovered resources and peoples, often leading to devastating consequences for indigenous populations. The exploration also led to the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases across the globe, transforming ecosystems and societies. Furthermore, it laid the groundwork for globalization and the modern world economy.

F.) 26.

1. Vasco da Gama

Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer who pioneered the sea route from Europe to India in 1498. Born around 1460 in Sines, Portugal, da Gama's voyage marked the beginning of a new era in global trade and imperialism. He successfully navigated the Cape of Good Hope and established trade relations with the ruler of Kozhikode (Calicut) in India. Da Gama's discovery opened up the Indian spice trade to the Portuguese, greatly boosting their economy. He later became the Governor of Portuguese India and was ennobled as Count of Vidigueira ¹.

2. Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who led four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, sponsored by the Catholic Monarchs of Spain. Born in Genoa, Italy, around 1451, Columbus sought a new route to Asia but instead landed in the Caribbean, encountering indigenous peoples. His voyages marked the beginning of European exploration and colonization of the Americas. Columbus's discoveries had a profound impact on world history, shaping the modern map of the Americas and influencing global politics, economies, and cultures.

3. Ferdinand Magellan

Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese explorer who led the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe in 1519-1522. Sponsored by Spain, Magellan aimed to reach the Spice Islands of Indonesia by sailing west. He navigated through treacherous straits at the tip of South America, now named the Strait of Magellan, and crossed the Pacific Ocean. Although Magellan was killed in the Philippines in 1521, his voyage proved that the Earth could be circumnavigated, expanding European understanding of the world. Juan Sebastián Elcano completed the journey, becoming the first person to circumnavigate the globe.

Chapter – 03

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA.

1. May 17, 1498
2. 1602 AD
3. Queen Elizabeth
4. French
5. Francisco de Almeida
6. French settlement in India: Pondicherry
7. Dutch settlement in India: Pullicat

8. European power that established trade relations in India: Portuguese
9. European power that established trade relations in India: Netherlands
10. European power that established trade relations in India: French
11. Albuquerque captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur: 1510
12. Establishment of British East India Company: 1600
13. Establishment of Dutch East India Company: 1609
14. Establishment of French East India Company: 1664
15. Liberation of Goa from Portuguese rule: 1961
16. Dastaks: Documents that granted the British exemption from paying customs duties
17. French settlements in India: Pondicherry, Machilipatnam, Calicut, Karaikal, and Chandernagore
18. Carnatic Wars: Wars fought between the French and the British in India
19. Reason for British establishing political supremacy in India: Deteriorating political situation in India
20. Mughal Emperor who granted Dastaks to the British: Farrukhsiyar
21. British trade centers in India: Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Agra, Broach, etc.
22. Major islands in Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Maluku, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia
23. Main objectives of European powers:
 - Monopolizing trade with Eastern countries
 - Establishing colonial empires
 - Spreading Christianity
24. Reasons for the rise of the Portuguese:
 - Zamorin's permission: The ruler of Calicut, Zamorin, allowed Vasco da Gama to trade in his kingdom.
 - Capture of Goa: Albuquerque captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur.
 - Establishment of settlements: Albuquerque's successors established settlements in Diu, Daman, Mumbai, Salsette, and Bassein.
25. Achievements of Dupleix: - Dupleix's governance: Dupleix was a skilled governor who increased French influence in the states of Hyderabad and Carnatic.
 - French expansion: He expanded French control in India.
26. Reasons for the decline of the Portuguese:

- Superior naval power: The Dutch and English had stronger naval forces than the Portuguese.
- Corruption: Portuguese officials were corrupt.
- Loss of loyalty: Portuguese employees lost their loyalty to the crown.
- Forced conversions: The Portuguese forced people to convert to Christianity.
- Decline of Vijayanagara Empire: The decline of the Vijayanagara Empire led to a decline in Portuguese trade.

27. Dutch trading centers:

- The Dutch were one of the major European powers to arrive in India after the Portuguese.
- They established the Dutch East India Company in 1602 and monopolized trade with the East.
- They established their capital at Pulicat and set up trading centers in various parts of India, including Agra, Machilipatnam, Surat, Karaikal, Nagapattinam, and Kochi.

28. Reasons for the decline of the French:

- The French government did not provide full support to the French in India.
- Political instability and revolutions in France contributed to their decline.
- The British naval forces were stronger than the French naval forces.

29. East India Company:

- The East India Company was a British private company established in 1600 to trade with the East.
- Queen Elizabeth granted the company permission to trade in India.
- The company's ships docked at the port of Surat.
- Thomas Roe visited the court of Jahangir and obtained permission to trade in Surat.
- The company established trading centers in Agra, Broach, and other parts of India.
- The company's profits increased, and they obtained dastaks (documents granting exemption from customs duties) from Farrukhsiyar.
- The British built fortifications for protection and maintained a strong military presence.

30. Dutch East India Company:

- The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602 and gained a monopoly over trade in India.
- Their capital was at Pulicat, and they established trading centers in Agra, Machilipatnam, Surat, Karaikal, Nagapattinam, and Kochi.
- Due to competition from the English, the Dutch focused on the Southeast Asian islands.

31. List of European trading centres:

Trading centres of various European powers in India:

- Portuguese trading centres:

- Goa - Diu - Daman- Salsette - Mumbai (Bombay) - Bassein - Chaul - San Thome

- Hooghly-

Dutch trading centres: - Agra - Machilipatnam - Surat - Karaikal- Nagapattinam - Kochi (Cochin)

- French trading centres: - Pondicherry - Machilipatnam - Calicut - Mahe - Karaikal - Chandernagore

- British trading centres: - Surat - Agra - Ahmedabad - Broach - Madras - Calcutta

- Mumbai (Bombay)

Chapter – 04

INDIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY (1707 – 1757)

I.)

1.D	2.D	3.A	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.A	8.B	9.A
10.B	11.C	12.D	13.B	14.C	15.D	16.A	17.B	18.A
19.D	20.B	21.C	22.D	23.A	24.B	25.C	26.D	27.A
28.C	29.A	30.B	31.C	32.C				

II)

33. The British

34. Peshwa (Prime Minister of the Maratha Empire)

35. Balaji Vishwanath (First Peshwa of the Maratha Empire)

36. The British and Siraj-ud-Daula (Battle of Plassey)

37. The Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali (Afghan invader)

38. Coromandel Coast (Coastal region of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh)

39. Siraj-ud-Daula (Nawab of Bengal)

40. Mir Jafar (Traitor who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daula)

41. Arcot (Location of conflict between the English and French, related to Hyderabad)

III)

42. Achievements of Baji Rao I:

- Baji Rao was a skilled diplomat and strategist.
- He had a vision to build a vast empire in India.
- He conquered Hyderabad, Malwa, Gujarat, and Bundelkhand.
- He led a military campaign to Delhi.
- He was known as the "Second Shivaji" due to his bravery and leadership.

43. Causes of the Battle of Plassey:

- The British fortified Fort William in Calcutta without the permission of Siraj-ud-Daula.
- The British misused trade concessions.
- Siraj-ud-Daula suspected that the British were plotting against him.
- Siraj-ud-Daula seized British factories and trading posts.

44. Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761 AD):

- He expanded the Maratha Empire in both southern and northern India.
- He conquered territories in Punjab, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu.
- Balaji Baji Rao played a key role in establishing Maratha dominance in India.

45. Causes of the Carnatic Wars:

- The Carnatic region was prosperous and a valuable prize for European powers.
- The British and French had intense trade rivalries, which led to conflict.

46. Three notable Peshwas of the Maratha Empire:

- Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720 AD)
- Baji Rao I (1720-1740 AD)
- Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761 AD)

VI)

47. Reasons for the French defeat:

- a. Lack of focus on trade: The French prioritized politics over trade, which hindered their success.
- b. Superior British naval power: The British had a stronger navy, which gave them an advantage.

- c. Cooperation among British officers: British officers worked together effectively, contributing to their success.
- d. Private enterprise: The British East India Company was a private company with more autonomy.
- e. Government control: The French East India Company was government-controlled, which may have limited its flexibility and effectiveness.

48. Consequences of the Battle of Plassey:

- a. Mir Jafar became the Nawab: Mir Jafar was installed as the Nawab of Bengal.
- b. British puppet: Mir Jafar became a puppet ruler under British control.
- c. Grant of zamindari rights: The British East India Company gained zamindari rights over the 24 Parganas district.
- d. Led to the Battle of Buxar: The Battle of Plassey ultimately led to the Battle of Buxar.
- e. British traders became rulers: The British, who were initially traders, began to administer the region.
- f. Establishment of British Empire: The Battle of Plassey marked the beginning of the establishment of the British Empire in India.

V)

49. The Carnatic Wars and the Rise of the British in India:

- a. The Carnatic region was a province of the Mughal Empire and a rich hinterland of the Coromandel Coast.
- b. The region's wealth and strategic location made it a prized target for European powers.
- c. The rivalry between the French and British for trade control in India led to the Carnatic Wars.
- d. The Carnatic Wars were a series of three conflicts between the British and French.
- e. The control of this prosperous region and its trade was the primary cause of the wars.
- f. Therefore, the Carnatic region played a crucial role in the Carnatic Wars.

50. The 18th Century: The Era of Maratha Supremacy:

- a. The Marathas rose to prominence in the 18th century, during the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- b. Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha kingdom.
- c. Shivaji established a strong and independent kingdom despite the powerful Mughal and Bahmani empires.
- d. Shivaji appointed eight ministers, known as the Ashta Pradhan, to assist him in governance.
- e. The Peshwa was the Prime Minister of the Maratha kingdom.

- f. Under the leadership of the Peshwas, the Marathas emerged as a major political and military power in India.
- g. Notable Peshwas include Balaji Vishwanath, Baji Rao I, and Balaji Baji Rao.
- h. The period from approximately 1713 to 1818 was the era of Maratha dominance.
- i. Seven Peshwas ruled India during this period.
- j. The Marathas resisted the British and Mughals, working towards establishing a Hindu empire in India.
- k. Therefore, the 18th century is often referred to as the era of Maratha supremacy.

CHAPTER -5

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH SUPREMACY (1758 – 1856)

I.

1.A	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.A	7.B
8.D	9.C	10.A	11.B	12.D	13.A	14.B
15.C	16.D	17.B	18.A	19.C	20.B	21.C

II.

22. 1848 AD

23. The right to collect land revenue

24. The British East India Company acquired sovereign rights in Bengal through the Diwani rights.

25. The Regulating Act was enacted to bring the British East India Company under the control of the British government.

26. Calcutta

27. 4

28. He united the Sikhs and ruled Punjab for four decades as a strong political power against the British.

29. Punjab

30. Doctrine of Lapse

31. 1. Subsidiary Alliance System, 2) Doctrine of Lapse (No rights for adopted sons)

III. 32. 1. Wellesley

2. Dalhousie

3. Diwani rights

4. 1764 AD (Year of the Battle of Buxar)

5. 1857 AD (Year of the Indian Rebellion/Sepoy Mutiny)

III.

33. - The British forced Indian rulers to adopt this system.

- Indian rulers had to maintain a British army in their court and bear its entire cost.
- Alternatively, they had to cede a part of their territory to the British.

Thus, many Indian kingdoms came under British control.

34. Consequences of the Subsidiary Alliance System:

- Indian kingdoms became financially weak.
- The British acquired large territories under their control.
- Indian rulers became indirectly subordinate to the British.
- The kingdoms that came under this policy lost their sovereignty.

35. - If an Indian ruler had no children, their kingdom would be annexed by the British.

- Due to this cunning policy, 11 kingdoms such as Awadh, Satara, Nagpur, and Jhansi came under British control. Thus, many regions of India were annexed by the British.

36. Consequences of the Diwani Rights:

- The British East India Company acquired official sovereignty through the Diwani rights.
- Bengal was subjected to severe economic exploitation.
- The Company amassed crores of rupees and filled its treasury.

37. The policy of "No rights for adopted sons" was not justified because:

- This policy was introduced by Dalhousie.
- It was an arbitrary policy. In India, adopted sons had the right to inherit the throne if a ruler had no biological children.

38. Causes of the Battle of Buxar:

- The Nawab of Bengal, Mir Qasim, was independent-minded.
- He scrutinized the dastaks (trade permits) being misused by the British.
- The British, enraged by this, deposed Mir Qasim.
- The enraged Mir Qasim formed a military alliance and attacked the British.

39. Consequences of the Battle of Buxar:

- The British emerged victorious.
- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- The British became even more powerful.

40. The British acquired the Diwani rights of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

41. The British government checked the unethical ways of the Company officials through the:

- Regulating Act introduced by Warren Hastings.
- The British made Calcutta their center of power and brought the functioning of the provincial government under their control.

42. The British power gradually increased in South India.

- Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan fought against the British.
- The Mysore kingdom was divided into four parts: one part went to the British, one to the Nizam, another to the Marathas, and the remaining part to the Mysore ruler.

This led to a gradual increase in British power in India.

43. Consequences of the Anglo-Maratha Wars:

- There were three Anglo-Maratha Wars.
- The British emerged victorious.
- The Peshwa surrendered to the British.
- The Marathas lost the wars.
- All territories came under British control.
- The British abolished the Peshwa throne.

44. Anglo-Sikh Wars:

- Wars fought between the Sikhs and the British.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a powerful Sikh leader.
- He united the Sikhs and transformed them into a strong political power.
- After Ranjit Singh's death, political turmoil ensued.
- The British took advantage of this situation.
- Four wars were fought between the British and the Sikhs.
- Eventually, the Sikhs were defeated.

- Punjab came under British control.

45. Reasons for the British deposing Mir Qasim:

- Mir Qasim was independent-minded.
- He scrutinized the dastaks being misused by the British.
- He abolished all trade taxes in Bengal.
- He didn't want to be a puppet of the British.

46. Key factors contributing to the growth of British dominance in India:

- Carnatic Wars
- Battle of Plassey
- Battle of Buxar
- Acquisition of Diwani rights
- Regulating Act
- Anglo-Mysore Wars
- Anglo-Maratha Wars
- Anglo-Sikh Wars
- Subsidiary Alliance System
- Doctrine of Lapse (No rights for adopted sons)

.

CHAPTER -6

IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE

I

1.D	2.B	3.C	4.C
5.C	6.D	7.A	8.A

II

9. 1. C
2. D
3. E
- 4.A
- 5.F

III.

10. The agreement where the British collected land revenue permanently through zamindars is known as the Permanent Zamindari System.

11. The system where the ryot (cultivator) directly pays revenue to the government without the help of intermediaries is known as the Ryotwari System.

12. 1844 AD

13. Because India's wealth was drained to England...

14. Drainers / Exploiters

15. Dadabhai Naoroji

16. 1784 AD

17. 1 lakh rupees

IV

18. Mumbai, Calcutta, Madras

19. Objectives of the land revenue policy introduced by the British in India:

- To meet the expenses of wars in India
- To pay the salaries of British officials
- To meet financial requirements

20. Consequences of the land revenue system:

- The British converted land into a commodity.
- Cases of land auction and sale increased.
- The importance of money increased as land revenue had to be paid in cash.

21. Three revenue systems introduced by the British:

- Permanent Zamindari System
- Ryotwari System
- Mahalwari System

22. Impact of the Industrial Revolution in England on the Indian economy:

- The British company acquired a monopoly over trade and commerce.
- India's wealth flowed to England.

23. Major legislative reforms in India:

- Regulating Act (1773 AD)
- Pitt's India Act (1784 AD)
- Morley-Minto Reforms
- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919 AD)
- Government of India Act 1935

24. Consequences of the Drain of Wealth in India:

- India became a poor nation.
- Capital scarcity arose in British India.
- India's industrial development was hindered.

25. Changes brought about by the Government of India Act of 1935:

- A federal structure was established in India.
- Dyarchy (Dual Government) system was introduced.

V.

26. Impact of the Permanent Zamindari System on Farmers:

- Zamindars exploited farmers.
- Landlords showed no interest in increasing agricultural production.
- Farmers had to pay rent even if crops failed.
- Agriculture declined.
- Farmers were forced to grow commercial crops, making them poorer.
- Bonded labor system grew extensively.

27. Impact of Western Education on India:

- The traditional education system declined.
- People speaking different languages could communicate with each other in English.
- It helped foster nationalism among Indians.
- It influenced Indian literature.
- It helped understand India's social and political conditions scientifically.
- European ideas entered Indian society.

28. Conditions of the Ryotwari System:

- The ryot (farmer) had to pay revenue directly to the government.
- Land revenue was fixed based on the fertility of the land after measurement.
- Revenue had to be paid even if crops failed due to famine or floods.
- Revenue was fixed based on irrigation facilities.

29. Mahalwari System:

- Mahal means a village or estate, and revenue was fixed for each mahal.
- This system was introduced in certain regions, including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Punjab.

30. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms:

- The Morley-Minto Reforms did not satisfy Indians.
- Montagu, the Secretary of State, made a declaration.
- The reforms aimed to:
 - Give Indians a greater role in administration.
 - Foster self-governing institutions.
 - Increase the number of Indian members in the Council of the Secretary of State for India.
 - Appoint a High Commissioner for India in London.

31. Permanent Zamindari System (1793 AD):

- Introduced by Governor-General Cornwallis.
- Implemented in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, where zamindars were contracted to collect revenue.
- Zamindars became agents of the British government.
- The company's share of revenue was fixed permanently.
- The cost of revenue collection decreased.
- Zamindars supported the British government.
- The British created new classes to support and justify their rule.

32. Morley-Minto Reforms:

- Introduced by Lord Minto in India.
- Enacted in response to the Swadeshi Movement and revolutionary activities.
- Key features:

- Increased the number of members in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Expanded provincial legislative councils.
- However, the reforms did not bring about radical changes.

33



Chapter 7. Mysore and Other Provinces

7.1

I).

1.A	2.C	3.A	4.D
5.B	6.B	7.D	8.B

II)

9. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar
10. Hyder Ali, Tipu, and the British
11. Madras Treaty
12. Mangalore Treaty
13. Srirangapatna
14. Dewan Purniah
15. Between Bangalore and Jolarpete

16. Rendition of Mysore
17. Kempa Nanjammani
18. Miller Commission
19. Sir M. Visvesvaraya
20. Administrator
21. Ramarajya
22. 1881
23. Nalwadi Krishnaraj Wodeyar
24. Sir M. Vishweshwarayya

III)

25. 1. C. Brindavan

2. D)

3. A)

4. B)

5. D)

IV)

26. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar's People-Friendly Achievements:

- Established the "Athar Kacheri" (Administrative Office) in the capital.
- Implemented standardized weights and measures.
- Took measures to prevent corruption and bribery.

27. Notable Commissioners of Mysore:

- Mark Cubbon
- Louis Bowring

28. Mumtaz Ali Wodeyar III

The British deposed Mumtaz Ali Wodeyar III due to his alleged mishandling of the Nagar uprising in Shivamogga district and introduced Commissioner rule.

29. Treaty of Srirangapatna. The terms of the treaty included:

- Ceding half of the kingdom to the British.

- Paying a large indemnity.
- Leaving two of his children as hostages with the British.

30. Mysore. GandaBherunda

31. Mitravinda Govind. Singararya.

32. 1859. Bengaluru to Jolarpet. Mark Kabban

V. 33. Hyder Ali's Achievements

Hyder Ali:

- Was multilingual, including knowledge of Kannada.
- Expanded the Mysore kingdom.
- Was a brave warrior and efficient administrator.
- Established the Lalbagh botanical garden in Bengaluru.

34. Notable Commissioners' Achievements

1. Mark Cubbon (1834-1861)

- Moved the capital from Mysuru to Bengaluru.
- Divided the state into administrative units.
- Improved the judiciary and police departments.
- Made Kannada the administrative language.
- Introduced the first railway line from Bengaluru to Jolarpete.
- The Cubbon Park in Bengaluru is named after him.

2. Lewin Bentham Bowring (1862-1870)

- Was appointed Commissioner in 1862.
- Organized the police and judiciary.
- Introduced reforms in public education.

VI)

35. The Reign of Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV

The king's reign was considered a "Ram Rajya" (ideal kingdom) due to:

- J.N. Tata's donation of 371 acres of land and over 5 lakhs for the Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru.

- Establishment of the "Naya Vidheyak Sabha" in 1907.
- Completion of the Mysore Palace in 1910.
- Construction of the Krishnarajasagara Dam.
- Launch of the "Sampat Abhyudaya Parishad" in 1911.
- Provision of special representation for backward classes in hospitals.
- Granting of voting rights to women for the first time.

36. Achievements of Sir M. Visvesvaraya

Sir M. Visvesvaraya was known as the "Architect and Builder of Modern Mysore" due to his contributions, including:

- Emphasis on industrialization for progress.
- Establishment of the iron and steel factory in Bhadravati.
- Setting up of sandalwood oil factory, soap factory, and leather tannery.
- Founding of the Mysore Bank in 1913.
- Introduction of compulsory primary education.
- Establishment of the agricultural school in Hebbal, Bengaluru.
- Founding of the University of Mysore in 1916.
- Establishment of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat in 1915.
- Being the first Kannadiga to receive the "Bharat Ratna" award.

37. Achievements of Tipu Sultan

- Was the son of Hyder Ali.
- Participated in the Second Anglo-Mysore War.
- Won the First Anglo-Mysore War with the help of the Marathas.
- Fought the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War single-handedly.
- Built the summer palace, Dariya Daulat, in Srirangapatna.
- Popularized sericulture.
- Was knowledgeable about rocket technology.

VII) 38. India's Map



7.2

I).

1. B

2.D

3.D

4.C

5.C

II)

6. The Coast

7. Shivamogga

8. Rani Chennamma

9. Western Direction

10. Kempegowda I

III)

11. Achievements of Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka

- A renowned ruler of Keladi, known for his military conquests.
- Extended his kingdom up to the Chandragiri River on the coast.
- Defeated the Portuguese in Mangalore.
- Defeated the Adilshahi of Bijapur and erected a victory pillar.

12. Keladi Chennamma

- Shivappa Nayaka's daughter-in-law.

- Repelled the Mughals and provided shelter to Shivaji's son, Chhatrapati Rajaram.
- Known for her bravery and sacrifices.
- Supported mathas (Hindu monasteries) and education.

13. Achievements of Kempegowda I

- Founder of Bengaluru city.
- Built the Bengaluru fort.
- Constructed several lakes in Bengaluru.
- Expanded the Basavanagudi and Gavi Gangadhareshwara temples.

IV) 14. Achievements of Shivappa Nayaka

- A famous ruler of Keladi.
- Captured Portuguese coastal forts, earning the title "Padukadalodeya" (Lord of the Coast).
- Built defensive forts in Chandragiri and Mangalore.
- Was a devout and tolerant ruler.
- Performed Vedic yajnas (rituals).
- Allowed Goan merchants to settle in his kingdom.
- Encouraged Christians to settle and cultivate land.

15. Achievements of Kempegowda II

- Son of Kempegowda I.
- Had Magadi as his capital.
- Built four towers (gopurams) in Bengaluru.
- Developed Bengaluru as a major textile hub.

7.3

I)

1.D	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.C	6.C	7.D	8.B	9.A	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.D	14.B	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.D	19.C	20.A
21. C	22.C	23.B	24.D	25.C	26.A	27.C	28.B	29.D	30.A
31.D	32.C	33.B	34.D	35.C	36.A	37.B	38.B	39. D	40. B

II)

41. Freedom Fighters

- Puttabasappa, Kalyana Swami, and Guddemane Appayya Gowda were notable freedom fighters.

42. Amara Sulya Freedom Fighters

The Amara Sulya freedom fighters took control of Sulya, Puttur, Kasaragod, and Mangalore for 13 days.

43. Ancient Dynasties

- The Kadamba, Alupa, Hoysala, and Vijayanagara dynasties were prominent empires in the region.

44. Historical Places

- Udyavara (Udyapura), Mangalore (Mangalapura), and Barkur are historical places in the region.

45. Tulunadu's Worship Traditions

- Two prominent worship traditions in Tulunadu are Naga worship (Nagaradhane) and Bhuta worship (Bhutaramadhane).

46. Districts

- Dakshina Kannada and Udupi are districts in the region.

47. Bedas' Rebellion

The Bedas' rebellion was caused by:

- Exploitation by local landlords.
- The British government's Arms Act and Forest Act.
- Frustration with British oppression, leading to protests by local chieftains and common people.

48. Halagali Rebellion

The main leaders of the Halagali rebellion were:

- Jada, Bala, and Rami.

49. Freedom Fighters

- Swami Ramananda Tirth, Hardekar Manjappa Ramachandra Rao, and Sharnagouda Inamdar were notable freedom fighters in the region.

III)

50. Rani Chennamma of Kittur

- Rani Chennamma was a brave queen of Kittur and the younger wife of Mallasarja Desai.
- She adopted Shivalinga Rudra Sarja and began to rule the kingdom.
- The British East India Company disputed the adoption, leading to conflict.
- Chennamma resisted British rule and their oppressive policies.
- Thackeray attacked Kittur with 500 soldiers, but Chennamma fought bravely with 6,000 soldiers.
- Despite her bravery, she was betrayed by her own men and imprisoned at Bailhongal.
- She is remembered as one of the first Indian women to resist British rule.
- Her legacy is still celebrated in folk songs (Lavani).

51. Causes of the Halagali Bedas' Rebellion

- The British government's Arms Act restricted the Bedas' right to bear arms.
- The Bedas, known for their bravery, resented this law and the British government's interference.
- The conflict escalated, leading to a rebellion against the British.

52. Sindhura Lakshmana's Legacy

- Sindhura Lakshmana was a brave warrior who fought against British rule.
- He targeted British treasuries and wealthy individuals, redistributing wealth to the poor.
- He served the oppressed and was known for his bravery.
- After being humiliated by the British, he escaped and killed a British police officer, making him a legendary figure in history.

IV)

53. Hyderabad-Karnataka Liberation Struggle

- The struggle against the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad was a heroic and tumultuous chapter in history.
- It was marked by great sacrifices and bravery.
- Hindus in Hyderabad faced dire circumstances under the Nizam's rule.
- The Nizam's "Kalaghoda" forces were notorious for their brutality.

- Notable leaders of the struggle included Swami Dayananda, Hardekar Manjappa, and Ramachandra Rao, who started the "Vande Mataram" movement.

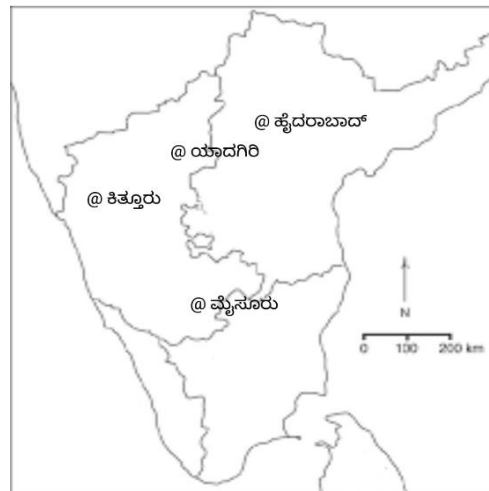
- In 1947, India gained independence, but Hyderabad remained under Nizam rule until September 17, 1948, when Indian forces liberated it, and it merged with India.

54. Sangolli Rayanna's Achievements

- Sangolli Rayanna was a brave warrior and a key figure in the Kittur rebellion.
- He was a loyal companion to Rani Chennamma and a fierce patriot.
- Rayanna conducted guerrilla warfare against the British, raiding their offices and treasuries.
- He was a thorn in the side of the British, who saw him as a formidable opponent.
- Unfortunately, Rayanna was betrayed by traitors and captured by the British.
- He, along with six companions, was hanged by the British.
- Rayanna's samadhi (memorial) is located in Nandagad.

V) 55.

South Indian Map



Chapter - 08

Bhakti Cult and Sufi heritage

I..

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D

II. 6. By Govindabhata

7. Kanakadasa
8. Saint Shishunala Sharif
9. Vishwambhara
10. Gesudaraj
11. Tiruppamai
12. Purandaraviththala
13. Shishunala
14. AD 1819
15. Water and Nima
16. 2-line poem
17. Granth Sahib
18. Sikh songs
19. Ramcharitmanas
20. Ishwaripuri
21. Mirabai
22. Protecting the entrapped fish

III. 23. Vyasraya

24. Badagum village in Bankapura taluk of Haveri district
25. Varadappa Nayaka and Leelavati

26. A container filled with gold (kanaka) is available

27. Were disciples of Ramananda

28. Guru Nanak

29. The place where Guru Nanak slept on the street is called 'Nanakzhara'

30. Tulsidas

31. Mirabai

32. Moinuddin Chishti

33. Goda Devi

34. Udupi in Shivamogga district

35. Saint Shishunala Sharif

IV.

36. Kabir Das's messages

- Emphasized harmony between Hindu and Muslim religions
- Condemned caste system, extravagant lifestyle, caste superiority, and religious inequality.

37. Impact of Bhakti movement

- Bhakti saints achieved harmony among Hindus and Muslims.
- Literature was created in local languages, enriching regional languages.

38. Akkamahadevi

- Father: Nirmalashetty
- Mother: Sumathi
- Akkamahadevi attained Lingaikya (union with Shiva) in the Kadali forest of Srisailem.

V.

39. Teachings of Guru Nanak

- Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism.
- He preached that there is only one God for the entire universe.
- God is truth and eternal.
- One should not engage in deceit, cheating, theft, or violence in life.

- Devotion to the Guru can lead to liberation.
- He opposed idol worship, caste system, and Sati practice.

40. Key principles of Sufism

- There is only one God, and He is all-powerful.
- We are all His children.
- Emphasized the importance of honest labor.
- Preached that all humans are equal.
- Opposed the caste system.

41. Key principles of Bhakti movement

- Condemned social inequality and promoted equality.
- Bhakti saints opposed blind rituals.
- They worked to unite people and bring them closer.
- Preached that true religion is about love and service to humanity.
- Emphasized that there is only one God.

VI.

42. Notes on Kanakadasa

- Kanakadasa was a prominent composer of Dasara literature.
- He was born in 1508 AD in Badagum village of Bankapura taluk.
- His original name was Thimmappa.
- Father: Beerappa, Mother: Bachamma.
- He was the commander of 78 villages.
- He was called Kanakanayaka because he was blessed with a golden (kanaka) container.
- His ankita name was "Adikeshava".
- He condemned superstitions.
- In his compositions, he satirized the caste system.

43. Notes on Mirabai

- Lord Krishna was Mirabai's deity of worship.
- She is known as the "Radha of the Kali Yuga".

- She was the daughter of Raja Ratan Singh of Rajasthan.
- She was married to a prince of Mewar.
- From childhood, she was inclined towards spirituality.
- She spent her time in worship, meditation, and devotional songs.
- Her husband's family opposed her devotion, so she left the palace and went to Brindavan, a sacred place dedicated to Krishna.
- Giridhar Gopal was her deity of worship.
- With hundreds of devotional songs, she remains eternal in the hearts of people.

VII.

44.

1. Kanakadasa (a Haridasa saint)
2. Guru Nanak (the founder of Sikhism)
3. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (a Vaishnava saint)
4. Mirabai (a Bhakti poet and saint)
5. Tulsidas (the author of the Ramcharitmanas)

CIVICS

CHAPTER-9

Introduction to the terms Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. B) Legislature
2. C) Parliament
3. C) Lok Sabha
4. B) Rajya Sabha
5. C) Supreme Court
6. A) In England

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

7. Barometer
8. Parliament
9. Sovereign
10. Legislature
11. Public
12. Bicameral
13. Unicameral
14. Bicameral
15. Function
16. Executive
17. Latin word "Exsequi"
18. Brain
19. Bureaucracy
20. Welfare and Security
21. Judiciary
22. Constitution

III. Understand the relationship between the first two words and write the related word for the third:

23. Upper House
24. Justitia (Latin for "justice")
25. England
26. Prime Minister and Cabinet
27. Latin

IV. Answer in one sentence each

28. Because it is a platform where people's representatives gather to express the opinions of the people.
29. To the legislature

30. From the French word "Parler" and the Latin word "Parlamentum"
31. The legislature is the branch of government that creates laws for the nation.
32. A unicameral legislature (one-chamber legislature)
33. A bicameral legislature (two-chamber legislature)
34. India and England
35. The branch of government that implements laws created by the legislature.
36. From the Latin word "Exsequi"
37. Executive
38. Welfare state
39. A nominal executive is a system where the head of government exercises authority in the name of the head of state.
40. A real executive is a system where the head of government exercises actual authority.
41. From the French word "Parler" and the Latin word "Parlamentum"
42. The judiciary
43. Justitia (Latin for "justice")
44. An integrated judiciary is a system where all courts in a country are structured and function based on a hierarchical principle.
45. A federal judiciary is a system where the country has separate and independent judicial systems for the center and states.
46. India and Canada
47. To administer justice according to existing laws.
48. USA and Switzerland.

V. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each:

49. The legislature has the supreme power to create new laws, amend existing laws, and repeal obsolete laws for a nation.
50. The functions of the legislature include creating new laws, amending existing laws, and repealing obsolete laws.
51. Unicameral legislature and bicameral legislature
52. The chief executive and advisor of the state
53. The collective body of officials responsible for implementing laws.

54. "The executive is the branch of government that implements the will of the state as expressed through the constitution and judicial decisions."

55. The executive authority or function represents the entire government, and its laws ensure that its various organs fulfill their responsibilities.

56. Integrated judicial system and federal judicial system

57. "When the lamp of justice emerges from darkness, the cruelty of oppression becomes apparent."

58. Writs are orders issued by a court to protect the rights of citizens when they are infringed.

59. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

VI. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

60. The process of adding, amending, and repealing provisions of the constitution.

61. The legislature reflects the overall progress of a nation by formulating public policy rules to fulfill the aspirations of the people, making it a mirror of national life.

62. Countries like Greece, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Portugal, New Zealand, etc.

63. The legislature has wide-ranging powers, including law-making, government formation, redressal of public grievances, constitutional amendment, etc.

64. The executive is responsible for the overall administration of the nation, implementing laws, establishing a welfare state, foreign policy, rules, agreements, and protecting national interests.

65. Types of executives:

- Nominal executive
- Real executive
- Parliamentary executive
- Presidential executive
- Single executive
- Plural executive
- Political executive
- Permanent executive

66. Judicial review is the power to examine the constitutional validity of laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive.

67. "The judiciary is the branch of government that determines and protects the rights of citizens, punishes criminals, upholds justice, and protects the innocent from the danger of oppression."

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

68. Importance of the Legislature:

- Law-making
- Government formation
- Constitutional amendment
- Redressal of public grievances
- Mirror of national life
- Symbol of national sovereignty

69. Importance of the Executive:

- The executive is the machinery of government
- Implementing laws
- Effective instrument of democracy
- Instrument of welfare state
- Symbol of national dignity

70. Importance of the Judiciary:

- Protecting the law
- Protecting rights and freedoms
- Civil security and welfare
- Establishing order in the state
- Inspiring public confidence

71. Differences between Legislature and Executive:

- Legislature: includes President and Parliament
- Executive: includes Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- Legislature: makes laws
- Executive: implements laws
- Legislature: not authorized to sign international agreements
- Executive: authorized to sign international agreements
- Legislature: mirror of national life

- Executive: symbol of national dignity

72. Types of Executives:

- Nominal executive
- Real executive
- Parliamentary executive
- Presidential executive
- Single executive
- Plural executive
- Political executive
- Permanent executive

73. Functions of the Judiciary:

- Interpreting laws
- Administering justice
- Issuing orders
- Providing advice
- Judicial review

74. The Executive as a Symbol of National Dignity:

- Fostering international relations
- Entering into international agreements
- Protecting national interests
- Implementing policies of peace and harmony
- For all these reasons, the executive is a symbol of the nation.

Chapter 10

Central Government

Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. B) 28
2. D) 8
3. C) 552

4. D) 250
5. C) President
6. A) Prime Minister

II. Fill in the blanks with the suitable word:

7. Legislature
8. Executive
9. Judiciary
10. 25 years
11. 12
12. 30 years
13. In the Lok Sabha
14. Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House)
15. 5 years

III. Understand the relationship between the first two words and write a related word for the following words

16. Rajya Sabha
17. Six years
18. Thirty years

IV. Answer in one sentence each:

19. Parliament. The supreme legislative body of India.
20. The components are:
 1. President
 2. Lok Sabha (House of the People)
 3. Rajya Sabha (Council of States)
21. The two houses are:
 1. Lok Sabha (House of the People)
 2. Rajya Sabha (Council of States)
22. Eligible voters are: Citizens who have completed 18 years of age.

23. Lok Sabha members

Members of the House of the People.

24. Members of all State Legislative Assemblies

Elected representatives of the states.

25. Member of Parliament (MP)

A representative of the people in the Parliament.

26. The President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers

The executive branch of the government.

27. 35 years

The minimum age requirement to become a Lok Sabha member.

28. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

The two houses of the Parliament.

29. The President

The head of the state.

30. Members of both Houses of the Central Parliament

Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

31. The Prime Minister

The head of the government.

32. The President appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha

As the Prime Minister.

33. The Lok Sabha

The House of the People.

34. The Lok Sabha can remove the government

By passing a no-confidence motion and proving majority support.

V. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each:

35. Powers and duties of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

- Deciding the agenda for discussion in the House.
- Maintaining discipline, peace, and decorum in the House.

- Conducting discussions in a proper manner.
- Making correct decisions.

36. Composition of the electoral college:

The elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies.

37. Parliamentary system:

The Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, is responsible to the Lok Sabha and is a characteristic of the parliamentary system of government.

VI. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

38. Role and functions of the Leader of Opposition:

- Highlighting the mistakes made by the ruling government.
- Scrutinizing the policies and rules of the government.
- Alerting the government, cabinet, and officials.

39. Formation of the Council of Ministers:

The President appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers is then formed based on the Prime Minister's recommendations, with the President appointing other ministers.

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

40. Qualifications for Lok Sabha members:

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must be at least 25 years old.
- Should not hold any government office.
- Should be of sound mind.
- Should not have been convicted or sentenced to imprisonment by a court.
- Should not be insolvent or bankrupt.
- Must meet other qualifications as prescribed by Parliament.

41. Powers and functions of Parliament:

- Legislative power: making laws.
- Financial power: approving the budget.

- Executive power: overseeing the administration.
- Constitutional amendment power: amending the Constitution.

42. Powers of the President of India:

- Appointing the Prime Minister and other ministers.
- Signing bills into law.
- Supreme Commander of the three defense forces.
- Appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- Granting pardons and reprieves to convicted individuals.

43. Importance of the Prime Minister:

- Leader of the Lok Sabha.
- Has the power to allocate portfolios.
- Head of the government.
- Can reorganize the cabinet.
- Recommends appointments and dismissals of ministers to the President.
- Advises the President on key decisions

Chapter 11

State Government

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. Belagavi
2. 6
3. 224
4. 75
5. Chief Minister

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

6. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
7. Presidential election

8. 25 years

9. 30 years

10. Chief Minister

11. 5 years

12. Bengaluru (Bangalore)

III. Identify the relationship between the first two words and apply it to the third word:

13. State government

14. Upper House

15. Thirty years

IV. Answer in one sentence:

16. Legislative Council

17. President

18. The Governor and the State Legislature are referred to as the State Legislative Assembly and Council.

19. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

20. Unicameral (having only one house, the Legislative Assembly)

21. The Governor and the Chief Minister along with the Council of Ministers

22. 35 years

23. Governor

24. Governor

25. Chief Minister

26. Governor

27. Bicameral (having two houses in the State Legislature)

V. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

28. Qualifications for Members of the Legislative Assembly:

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must be at least 25 years old.
- Should not hold any profitable office under the government.

- Should not be insolvent.

29. Powers and Functions of the Legislative Assembly:

- It is the legislative body of the state.
- Its decision is final in financial matters.
- It exercises control over the Council of Ministers.
- It has the power to remove the Council of Ministers.
- Its members participate in the election of the President.

30. Responsibilities of Legislators:

- Visiting the constituency and finding solutions to the people's problems.
- Taking special care of welfare schemes for the people.
- Discussing people's grievances in the House.
- Working towards enacting laws that benefit the people.

31. Qualifications for the Governor:

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must be at least 35 years old.
- (However, the Governor is not required to be a member of Parliament or the State Legislature; instead, they should not hold any office of profit.)

VI. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each

32. Similarities between Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly:

- The minimum age to become a member is 25 years.
- Members are directly elected by the people.
- The term of office is five years.
- Both are the lower houses of their respective legislatures.
- Members discuss people's problems in the House.
- Money bills are introduced in these houses first.
- The heads of these houses are the leaders of the legislature.
- Members of these houses can serve as ministers.

33. Similarities between Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council:

- The minimum age to become a member is 30 years.

- Members are indirectly elected.
- The term of office is six years.
- Both are the upper houses of their respective legislatures.
- Members discuss people's problems in the House.
- Eminent individuals are nominated to these houses.
- Members of these houses can serve as ministers.

34. Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister:

- Advising the Governor on the appointment of ministers.
- Allocating and reshuffling portfolios among ministers.
- Dismissing ministers.
- Playing a key role in maintaining good relations between the Centre and the state.

Chapter 12

Physiographic Divisions of India

I)

1	A	7	C	13	C	19	A
2	B	8	B	14	D	20	C
3	C	9	C	15	B	21	A
4	A	10	C	16	A	22	B
5	C	11	B	17	C	23	C
6	D	12	A	18	A	24	D

II)

25. Physiographic Divisions of India:

- The Northern Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Coastal Plains

26. Physiographic Divisions of Karnataka:

a. The Coastal Region

b. The Malenadu (Western Ghats)

c. The Maidan Region (Plateau)

27. India's Geographic Location:

a. India is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.

b. It is a peninsula in South Asia.

c. India is the 7th largest country by area and the 2nd most populous country in the world.

28. Peninsular Plateau:

a. The northern part of the Peninsular Plateau is known as the Malwa Plateau.

b. The southern part is known as the Deccan Plateau.

29. Coastal Plains:

- The Peninsular Plateau is flanked on both sides by coastal plains.

- These coastal plains can be divided into:

- Western Coastal Plain

- Eastern Coastal Plain

CHAPTER.13

NORTH AMERICA

I.

1. 23¹/2 Tropic of Cancer

2. Bering Strait

3. Indian Ocean

4. Panama

5. The third largest continent

6. West side

7. All of the above

8. Mount McKinley

9. Colorado River

10. Prairies Plains

11. Appalachian region

12. Mississippi River

13. Grand Canyon

14. Saint Lawrence

15. Lake Superior
16. Michigan
17. Central and Southern Regions
18. Tandra-type moss and lichens
19. Fine Fir Spruce Larch
20. Prairies grassland
21. West Coast of California
22. Cuba
23. California
24. Fishing area
25. Gold mine
26. Mexico
27. USA
28. Pittsburgh
29. Chicago
30. On the eastern side.

II.

31. Land of the Prairies
32. Lumberjacks
33. Prairie Field
34. Taiga
35. Atlantic Ocean
36. Ello Stone National Park, USA
37. Bayer

III. 38.

1. Mexico - Sites of the Mayan Civilization
2. Canada - Snowbird Polar Bear
3. USA - Grand Canyon Homes Barringercritter Vulcans
4. West Indies - Cricket, Islands

IV.

39. Greenland
40. Death Valley
41. California
42. Saint Lawrence
43. Saint Lawrence
44. Maize
45. Gold mine
46. America
47. Greenland
48. 24 countries

V.

49. North America lies entirely north of the equator. It extends latitudinally from 7" north latitude to 84" north latitude. North America has an area of 24.24 million square kilometers.
50. There are 24 countries in the North American continent, the major ones being Canada, the United States, Mexico, Alaska, Greenland, the West Indies, California, and Cuba.
51. The Grand Canyon of North America was formed by the massive erosion of the Colorado Plateau by the Colorado River.
52. The major plants of North America are pine, fir, larch, oak, chestnut, birch, beech, maple, mahogany, logwood, etc. Animals - reindeer, caribou, polar bear, beaver, black bear, silver fox, snow mouse, work pine, lynx, sambar, etc.
53. Major rivers of North America - Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, St. Lawrence, etc.
54. The majority of North Americans are American Indian and African, most of whom speak Spanish, English, French, or American Indian languages.

VI.

55. The North American continent is divided into four main natural divisions, namely,
 1. The Western Mountains or Rocky Mountains.
 2. Maha Central Grounds
 3. Canadian Plate
 4. Apalepean highlands
56. The central plains are called the Great Plains of the Prairies, which are found between the Appalachians to the east and the mountains to the west. These plains are very extensive ($\frac{3}{5}$ percent of the total land area of North America) and have a frontage ranging from flat to sloping. These plains are formed by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries, making them one of the most fertile plains in the world and a good agricultural area.
57. North America has a large number of freshwater and saltwater lakes, most of which are located along the southern edge of the Canadian Plateau. The major lakes are Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior. Collectively, the lakes are called the Great Lakes. Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes and the largest freshwater lake in the world. The cities of Chicago and Detroit are located on the shores of the lake, and all of these lakes provide important waterways.
58. The types of natural vegetation of the North American continent are as follows,
 1. Tandra
 2. Deciduous forest
 3. Temperate mixed forest
 4. Temperate grassland
 5. Mediterranean Forest
 6. Tropical and semi-desert
 7. Tropical rain forest.

59. The highest population density is found in the eastern parts of North America, where there is a lot of urbanization, for example, New York, Washington, Chicago, etc., but most of the northern part of the continent is generally empty due to the high snow cover. The urban centers and industrial areas of the United States are the areas of highest population density, with 98% of the population of North America being urban.

CHAPTER -14

SOUTH AMERICA

1. B) 1498
2. B) RedIndians
3. C) Equator and Tropic of Capricorn
4. D) South America
5. D) Arctic Ocean
6. B) Brazil
7. C) Bolivia and Paraguay
8. D) Andes Mountains
9. B) Mount Akanakagawa
10. C) Angel Falls
11. D) All of the above
12. C) Amazon
13. B) Lake Titicaca
14. A) Equator and Tropic of Capricorn
15. C) Equatorial climate zone
16. C) Atacama Desert
17. B) Selvasa
18. B) Mahogany and Ebony
19. C) Llanosa
20. C) Pampas
21. B) South America

- 22. B) Galapagos
- 23. A) Maize
- 24. B) Brazil
- 25. A) Peru and Chile
- 26. C) South America

II. Fill in the blank answers

- 27. Red Indians
- 28. Pampas
- 29. Brazil
- 30. Panama Canal
- 31. Football

III. 32.

A	B
1. Venezuelan	llanos
2. Brazil	Compass
3. Argentine	Pampas
4. Equatorial	Selvas

IV .

- 33. French Guiana
- 34. Chile
- 35. Sao Paulo City of Skyscrapers
- 36. 6960 m
- 37. Churan River
- 38. Churanadi
- 39. Condor
- 40. Uruguay
- 41. Guyana
- 42. Latex / Rubber Milk

V.

43 45. It is triangular in shape , wide in the north and narrowing towards the south , extending from 12 degrees north latitude to 56 degrees south latitude and from 35 degrees west longitude to 81 degrees west longitude . The total land area of South America is about 17.71 million square kilometers , which is three times larger than India .

44. - Venezuelans

- Brazil
- Argentine Pampas

45. Important plants of South America - mahogany, ebony, rubber tree , etc. Animals - flying monkey , squirrel , monkeys , anaconda , python , jaguar , llama , alpacas , turtle , etc.

46. Uruguay, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo are the most populous cities in South America

47. Christopher Columbus , who reached this continent and mistook it for India, called the natives there Red Indians .

VI .

48. The major natural divisions of this continent are :

1. Andes Mountains
2. Eastern Highlands
3. Central Lowlands
4. West Coast Plains

49. The natural flora of South America is :

1. Equatorial Rainforest (Selvas)
2. Tropical Grassland (Compass)
3. Warm Temperate Forest
4. Temperate desert
5. Tropical desert flora
6. Mediterranean flora
7. Cool temperate forest

Chapter 15

Social and Religious Reforms

I.

1. Renaissance Movement
2. Sashar (1814)
3. William Bentinck
4. Prarthana Samaj
5. For Widow Remarriage
6. Mool Shankar (DayanandSaraswati)
7. Shraddhananda
8. January 12, 1863
9. Dr. Annie Besant
10. Savitribai Phule

II.

11. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
12. JyotiraoPhule
13. Lala Hansraj
14. Rabindranath Tagore
15. "Go back to the Vedas" – Slogan
16. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
17. H.P. Blavatsky and H.S. Olcott
18. Sri Narayana Guru
19. Syed Ahmed Khan
20. TarabaiShinde

III.

21. 1875
22. 1873
23. 1889
24. 1814
25. 1920

III. 26.

1. A
2. E
3. F

4. A
5. B
6. G
7. I
8. D

V.

27. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the Father of Indian Renaissance.
28. Founder of SatyashodhakSamaj – Mahatma JyotiraoPhule
29. "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached" – Call by Swami Vivekananda
30. Leader of Aligarh Movement – Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
31. Organization founded by Sri Narayana Guru – Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam
32. Famous Indian Christian reformer – PanditaRamabai
33. First woman president of Indian National Congress – Annie Besant
34. Narendra Nath Datta was named Swami Vivekananda on the suggestion of King Ajit Singh of Khetri
35. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar accepted JyotibaPhule as his spiritual guide
36. PanditaRamabai was born at Gangamoola in the Western Ghats

VI.

37. Leaders of Prarthana Samaj: Bal GangadharVaghle, N.G. Chandavarkar, M.G. Ranade
38. Women Social Reformers: S.P. Bhawe, Annie Besant, SavitribaiPhule, TarabaiShinde, PanditaRamabai
39. Magazines by Annie Besant: *New India* and *Commonwealth*
40. Swami Vivekananda said, "As long as people are in hunger, poverty, and ignorance, I will take birth again and again to fight it."
41. National leaders influenced by Arya Samaj: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai

VII.

42. Role of Brahmo Samaj in abolishing social evils:

Strongly opposed Sati, casteism, idol worship, polygamy, child marriage, and superstitions. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his followers influenced the British

Government to ban the Sati system under Governor General William Bentinck.
Aimed to purify Hinduism through rational thinking.

- 43. Work of SatyashodhakSamaj: Founded by JyotiraoPhule to raise awareness among backward classes. Opened schools for untouchables, orphans, and widows. Started a girls' school in Pune with the help of his wife, Savitribai Phule. Opened rehabilitation centers for widows.
- 44. Role of Arya Samaj in reconverting converted individuals to Hinduism:

Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded Arya Samaj and called people to "Go back to the Vedas".Desired to reestablish the ideal Vedic society.His disciple Shraddhananda led the Shuddhi Movement to reconvert people back to Hinduism.

- 45. Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in reforming Muslim society:Opposed practices like polygamy, divorce, and purdah system.Promoted English education among Muslims.Started Translation Society to translate scientific and literary works into Urdu.Spread scientific thinking through *Aligarh Institute Gazette*.
- 46. Steps by Sri Narayana Guru for backward communities:Founded Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam in 1903.Worked for the social and economic upliftment of backward classes.Opposed caste discrimination.Opened Sanskrit schools with caste-free admission.Propagated the principle: "One God, One Religion, One Caste."Built over 30 temples with access to all castes.
- 47. Savitribai Phule's contribution to women's education:Opened a girls' school and served as a teacher.Opened rehabilitation centers for widows and tried to prevent female infanticide.Served plague victims.Led the SatyashodhakSamaj after her husband's death.
- 48. "Upliftment of women is the upliftment of the nation" – Justification by Swami Vivekananda:Founded the Ramakrishna Mission for service to humanity.Held deep respect and concern for women.Tried to remove social evils affecting women.

VIII



CHAPTER -16

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857–1858)

I.

1. B) Sepoy Mutiny
2. A) V.D. Savarkar
3. C) Lakshmibai and Hazrat Mahal
4. D) Bahadur Shah II
5. C) Mangal Pandey
6. C) Barrackpore
7. D) Subsidiary Alliance System
8. A) Doctrine of Lapse
9. D) Pig fat and cow fat
10. B) 1857–58

II.

11. Lord Canning
12. Kunwar Singh
13. Lord Dalhousie
14. Enfield Rifle
15. Queen Victoria

II. 16.

1. F
2. G
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. E
7. H
8. A

IV.

17. Immediate causes of the 1857 revolt:

1. The British introduced a new model of Enfield rifles in 1857.
2. It was rumored that cartridges were greased with pig and cow fat.

3. The cartridges had to be bitten by mouth, hurting the religious sentiments of both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
4. Soldiers who refused to use them were punished.

18. Indian states annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse:

5. Satara, Jaipur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Sambalpur, and Oudh

19. Main causes of the First War of Independence:

6. Political causes
7. Administrative causes
8. Economic causes
9. Social and religious causes
10. Military causes
11. Immediate causes

V.

20. Social and religious impact during the revolt:

- The British viewed Indians as a burden on the whites.
- They called Indians uncivilized and lacking culture.
- Used words like "Hindis," "blacks," etc. to refer to Indians.
- Notices like "Dogs and Indians not allowed" were put up at hotels and clubs.
- Christian missionary activities triggered resentment and rebellion among Indians.

21. Role of Rani Lakshmibai in 1857 revolt:

- Rani Lakshmibai was a brave queen who fought against the British.
- She had learned horse riding and warfare from her father.
- Fought against the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by Lord Dalhousie.
- She died in battle, fighting bravely in the First War of Independence.

22. Consequences of the First War of Independence: It had deep political, economic, and cultural impacts on India. The rule of East India Company ended. India came under the direct rule of Queen Victoria. The British promised to respect Indian traditions, customs, and rights. It became a source of inspiration for future freedom struggles.

Chapter – 17

Freedom Movement

I

1. Britishers
2. DadabhaiNaoroji
3. Britishers
4. 1885
5. Moderates
6. Partition of Bengal
7. Terrorists
8. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
9. Umesh Chandra Banerjee
10. LalaLajpatRai
11. Lord Curzon
12. None of the above
13. Conservatives
14. Bal GangadharTilak
15. Act of 1909
16. 379
17. VinayakDamodarSavarkar
18. All of these values
19. Britain
20. 1915
21. Second Conference
22. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
23. 1935
24. Jawaharlal Nehru
25. Jayaprakash Narayan
26. Hunters
27. Portuguese
28. BallariSiddamma
29. BallariSiddamma
30. Kesari
31. BallariSiddamma
32. 1946
33. British
34. None of the above
35. Subhas Chandra Bose
36. Ambedkar
37. Poona Pact

II)

38.1857

39.72

40.1914

41.Moderate era

42.Extremist era

43.Gandhian age

44.Dhaka

45.Khudiram Bose

46.Bhagat Singh

47.Mahatma Gandhi

48.Satyagraha

49.1917

50.Total Revolution (*SampoornaKranti*)

51.Mahatma Gandhi

52.Mappilas

53.Chowta

54.B. Basavalingappa

55.Muhammad Ali Jinnah

56.Jawaharlal Nehru

57.1939 to 1945

58.Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

59.Gopal Krishna Gokhale, ShrimadRajchandra

III)

60.Subhas Chandra Bose

61.BandeMataram

62.1911

63.Mahatma Gandhi

64.January 26

65.Kheda Satyagraha

66.Subhas Chandra Bose

67.1922

III. 68.

1. Jayaprakash Narayan → A. Leader of Total Revolution
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar → D. Architect of the Constitution
3. BalGangadharTilak → C. Lokamanya
4. N. S. Hudgekar → B. Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity
5. Muhammad Ali Jinnah → E. Leader of Muslim League

IV.

69. The French Revolution and the American War of Independence influenced Indians politically.
70. Nationalism means loyalty and devotion to one's nation, promoting its culture, interests, and independence.
71. Swami DayanandaSaraswati is the author of *Satyartha Prakash*.
72. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
73. *Kesari* and *Maratha* were the newspapers published by Bal GangadharTilak.
74. It means that self-rule is a natural right of Indians, and they must claim it.
75. Annie Besant and Bal GangadharTilak started the Home Rule Movement.
76. Mangal Pandey is called the first revolutionary of India's freedom struggle.
77. Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha, and Quit India Movement.
78. His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi, and his mother's name was Putlibai Gandhi.
79. Gandhiji went to South Africa to work as a legal advisor for a merchant.
80. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was Gandhiji's political mentor.
81. The Simon Commission was opposed due to the lack of Indian representation, leading to the *Simon Go Back* slogan.
82. VinobaBhave started the Bhoodan Movement.
83. The tribal rebellions were mainly against British land policies and forest laws.
84. Santhals, Bhils, Mundas, and Gonds are major tribal communities of India.
85. Mahatma Gandhi emerged as the main leader of the Champaran movement.
86. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel politically led the Kheda Satyagraha.
87. Harsh land revenue policies and religious suppression were the main reasons for the Mappila Rebellion.
88. The samadhi of Rani Abbakka is located in Ullal, Karnataka.
89. She started a health organization for poor women in Bellary (exact name may vary depending on local records).
90. Lord Louis Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy of India.
91. Pakistan separated from India on religious grounds.
92. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and V.D. Savarkar were the main representatives of the two-nation theory.
93. Subhas Chandra Bose gave the slogan "If you give me blood, I will give you freedom."

94. Bal Gangadhar Tilak said, “Self-government is my birthright and I shall have it.”

95. INA stands for Indian National Army.

VI.

96. Two major objectives of the Indian National Congress were:

1. To obtain a fair share in the government for Indians through constitutional means.
2. To promote unity among Indians irrespective of religion, caste, or region.

97. Important moderate leaders included Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, and Surendranath Banerjee.

They believed in peaceful methods like petitions, resolutions, and dialogues with the British.

98. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal were popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal.

They were the prominent leaders of the extremist phase of the Indian national movement.

99. Tilak advocated for self-rule (*Swaraj*), use of Swadeshi goods, boycott of foreign products, and revival of Indian culture and festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji Jayanti.

He also pushed for national education and mass mobilization.

100. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919 in Amritsar.

It was led by British officer General Reginald Dyer, who ordered open fire on a peaceful gathering.

101. The three Indian revolutionaries hanged in Lahore Central Jail were Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev.

102. Between 1924 and 1929, Gandhiji promoted constructive programs like removal of untouchability, promotion of khadi, village sanitation, adult education, and empowerment of women. These efforts aimed to uplift rural life and prepare the masses for independence.

103. Major peasant uprisings during the freedom movement included the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Kheda Satyagraha (1918), Bardoli Satyagraha (1928), and Tebhaga Movement (1946–47). These movements protested high taxes, forced cultivation, and unfair land policies.

104. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay received the Padma Bhushan (1955) and Padma Vibhushan (1987). She was recognized for her contributions in India’s freedom struggle, theatre, social reform, and promoting handicrafts and women’s empowerment.

105. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led movements like the Mahad Satyagraha, Kalaram Temple Entry Movement, and demanded separate electorates for Dalits.

He also advocated for constitutional provisions to abolish untouchability and ensure equality.

VII. 106. List the factors that contributed to the growth of nationalism.

Several factors contributed to the rise of nationalism in India. The British exploitation of India's economy and culture awakened national consciousness. Western education exposed Indians to democratic ideals like liberty, equality, and self-rule. The success of the American and French Revolutions also inspired Indians. The role of reformers, the press, and the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 helped unite people for the national cause.

107. Write about the Dalit movement.

The Dalit movement aimed to fight against caste-based discrimination and untouchability in India. Led by figures like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, it sought social justice, political representation, and access to education for Dalits. The movement emphasized equality and dignity for all citizens, regardless of caste. It played a crucial role in shaping the Indian Constitution and securing legal rights for marginalized communities.

108. Write about the Poona Pact.

The Poona Pact was signed on September 24, 1932, between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It was a compromise to resolve the issue of separate electorates for Dalits proposed in the Communal Award. According to the pact, Dalits were granted reserved seats in legislatures but within the general electorate. The agreement helped avoid further division among Indians during the freedom struggle.

109. Briefly write about the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 with the Salt March to Dandi. It involved breaking colonial laws peacefully, refusing to pay taxes, and boycotting British goods. The movement saw mass participation across India and aimed to challenge British authority non-violently. It significantly intensified the struggle for independence and demonstrated India's unity and resolve.

110. Explain the Quit India Movement.

The Quit India Movement was launched on August 8, 1942, by Mahatma Gandhi with the call "Do or Die." It demanded an immediate end to British rule in India. The British responded with mass arrests of leaders and repression, but people across the country rose in protest. Though it was eventually suppressed, it marked the final major movement before independence and reflected India's readiness for self-rule.

VIII.

111. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a jurist, social reformer, and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. Born into a Dalit family, he fought against social discrimination and untouchability. He played a vital role in securing legal rights for marginalized communities. Ambedkar was also India's first Law Minister and founded the Republican Party of India. His efforts laid the foundation for social justice and equality in modern India.

112. Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose was a prominent freedom fighter and leader of the Indian National Army (INA). He believed in armed struggle against British rule and gave the famous slogan, "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom." He formed the INA with Japanese support and established the Provisional Government of Free India in 1943. Bose was known as "Netaji" and inspired many with his courage and patriotism. His mysterious death in 1945 remains a subject of debate.

IX. 113.

1. Surat Split – 1907
2. Rowlatt Act – 1919
3. Simon Commission – 1928
4. Motilal Nehru Report – 1928
5. Dandi March – 1930
6. Poona Pact – 1932
7. Quit India Movement – 1942
8. Formation of Independent India – 1947

Chapter – 18

Unification of Karnataka and Border Disputes

I)

1. 1. B) Kavirajamarga
2. D) All of the above
3. C) Mahatma Gandhi
4. D) All of the above
5. C) Three
6. C) Karnataka
7. B) Akhanda Karnataka RajyaNirmana Party

II)

8.1915

9. Aluru Venkata Rao
10. 1955
11. Mahajan Committee
12. K.C. Reddy
13. 562

III.

14. Kuvempu
15. Educational Karnataka
16. Belagavi
17. 1973

IV. 18.

1. Karnataka Unification League – 1924
2. Belagavi Congress Session – 1916
3. Mahajan Report – 1967 (*Note: The Mahajan Committee Report on border dispute was submitted in 1967, not 1890*)
4. Karnataka Sabha – 1966

V.

19. Aluru Venkata Rao
20. Jai Bharata Jananiya Tanujate
21. Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava
22. Kuvempu
23. Fazal Ali Commission
24. Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur
25. 19 districts
26. D. Devaraj Urs
27. B. Shankar Narayana Rao
28. States Reorganisation Commission

VI)

29. Karnataka Ekikarana Samiti, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Karnataka Unification League

30. Aluru Venkata Rao, Kuvempu, Karnad Sadashiva Rao, B. Shankar Narayana Rao

31. Makkala Pustaka, Vishwa Karnataka, Jaya Karnataka

32. Maharashtra, Goa, and Kerala

33. Reorganized into 4 divisions – Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi, and Kalaburagi

VII)

34.

Districts included during the formation of Vishala Mysore State in 1956 were:

Mysuru, Mandya, Kolar, Tumakuru, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Dharwad, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Bidar, Kalaburagi, Raichur, and Ballari.

35.

The current number of districts in Karnataka is 31. They are:

Bagalkot, Ballari, Belagavi, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Bidar, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapur, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kalaburagi, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura, Yadgir, Vijayanagara.

Chapter 19

PRO-SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF KARNATAKA

I.

1. C) Late 20th century
2. A) 1970s
3. B) Gandhiji
4. C) Save Kannada Movement

5. D) All of the above
6. A) SalumaradaTimmakka
7. B) Vinayaka Krishna Gokak
8. D) 1982
9. B) Ar. D. Liang
10. D) Shimoga

II.

11. Environment
12. 284
13. Sunder LalBahuguna
14. 1975
15. Farmer
16. Dr. BR Ambedkar
17. Measuring Unit

III. 18.

A

B

1. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay -- Women's Movement
2. M. D. Nanjundaswamy -- Farmers' Movement
3. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar -- Dalit Movement
4. Dr. Rajkumar -- Gokak Movement
5. SundarlalBahuguna -- Appiko Movement

IV.

19. In various parts of India, people hug trees to prevent their destruction with the aim of saving and growing trees, which is called Chipko Movement.
20. In Karnataka, Srirangamma and Rukminimma B.A. First women to earn an honours degree
- 21.. Indiramma was the first woman mayor of Bangalore
22. Padma Shri award
23. DSS Dalit SangharshSamiti
24. The Forest Department started planting imported plants like Nilgiri and Acacia. This project is called Social Forestry.

25. 10th Chamaraja Wodeyar

26. Shivamogga

27. Sarojini Naidu

28. Seeing that the Tunga, an important river of the Sahyadri range, was getting polluted, a movement was started to save the source of the Tunga

29. Karnataka

V.

30. Sahyadri Anti-Mining Forum

Save the Tunga Root

Chop or Embrace Movement

284 Salumarada Thimmakka Fight for the Survival of the Environment

31. Water is the most precious thing. Water is essential for all animals, birds, plants and trees. Saving lakes, which are the main source of water, increases the groundwater level. It gives life to all these living things.

32. Let the famous play breathe Kannada . Whatever comes, let Kannada be

Let the Gokak Report be implemented . Fill the breath of Kannada in Karnataka

33. Karnataka State Farmers' Association

Karnataka Province Farmers' Association

Dalit Sangharsh Samiti

Kisan Sabha

Farmers' Laborers' Association

34. M.D. Nanjundaswamy, Sundaresh Puttannaiah,, Kadidalu Shamanna

35. Devanur Mahadeva

Dr. Siddalingaiah

VI.

36. Environmental Movement

Women's Movement

Farmers' Movement

Dalit Movement

Save Kannada Movement

Gokak Movement

37. Dalits had no place in the caste system, they were Shudras, a community that was socially excluded from the mainstream of society due to the sole reason that they were born in untouchable castes with no social status. Many struggles were waged against this. The original inspiration for Dalits was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's ideological stances, education, organization and struggles were the seed mantras of Dalit movements. In the Hyderabad Karnataka region, B. Shamsundara founded the BhimaSena organization in 1970. He gave a new twist to the Dalit movement. BasavalingappaBhusa case Karnataka Dalit SangharshSamiti was established and this committee fought for the Dalits.

Chapter-20

KARNATAKA - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Q.1

1.B Land Reforms

2.C, Tenants

3.A 1970

4. C. 1974 Land Reforms Act

5.C. D DevarajaUrs

6.C. Three

7.B. sower

8.D. Four KrishnarajaWodeyar

9.A. 1977

10.C. Panchayat Raj System

Q.2

11. 40 Gunte

12. Vice President

13. 1975

14. Mysore

15. Decentralization

Q.3.

16. D Devaraja Urs

17. B . D . Jatti

18. Justice Nestle. C. Miller

19. L. G. Havanur

20. Gram Panchayat. Taluk Panchayat. Zilla Panchayat

21. Shri Nazir Saab

22. Sa Shi 1959

23. SSLC Exam

Q.4

24

- ☐ Abolition of the landlord system
- ☐ Achievement in the tenant system
- ☐ Maximum holding limit
- ☐ Formation of economic holdings
- ☐ Development of cooperative farming

25

- ☐ It abolished all types of tenant farming.
- ☐ The farmer was allowed to establish his right over the land he was tilling
- ☐ All the tenant farming land came under the ownership of the cooperative.
- ☐ Those who wanted to get a right over the land and those who needed compensation had to apply through the tribunal
- ☐ The decision of the tribunal was final.

26.

The subsistence level of the holding from which the farmer can earn enough income to cover the farming expenses and keep himself and his family comfortable is called economic farming.

27. Farmers voluntarily establish cooperative societies and entrust all their produce to the farmers and cultivate it together. When the production comes, they take out the necessary capital for the permanent development of the land and share the remaining part. This is called cooperative farming system.

28

- ☐ LG Havanur Commission
- ☐ T K Venkataswamy Commission
- ☐ O Chinnappa Reddy Commission

29.

- ☐ SahukaraChennaiyya
- ☐ M Basavayya

30

- ☐ Land reforms gave small land ownership rights to the landowners
- ☐ The rights of the cultivators were protected
- ☐ The farmers were able to get some benefit from the cooperative farming system.
- ☐ The cooperative farming system did not become an acceptable farming system to the extent expected.

Q5 Answer the following questions in four to five sentences.

31

Panchayats provided more opportunities for Dalits, backward classes and women to participate in self-governance. This new system gradually changed the social and political map of Karnataka.

32. In 1974, the maximum land limit for a family was 54 acres if it was whiskey land without water facilities. If there was irrigation facilities and two or more crops were grown, ten to eighteen acres were fixed for each family, and if it was irrigated land with one crop, a maximum of 27 acres was fixed for a family.

CHAPTER 21.

PROGRESS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS

I.

1. D) 20th
2. A) Mobile
3. B) Internet
4. C) 2000
5. D) Karwar
6. A) 49
7. B) 19
8. C) Gandhiji

II.

9. Silicon City

10. Mangalore Samachar

11. Bengaluru

12. Sheep (Dolly)

13. Agriculture

14. Agricultural Sector/Agriculture Field

15. 1996

III.

16. The method of delivering news or information from one person to another or from one place to another is called a communication system.

17. In ancient times, pigeons and camels were used as means of communication.

18. Biotechnology parks have been established in Bengaluru and Dharwad.

19. The giant companies in Bengaluru are Infosys and Wipro.

20. Soil erosion refers to the loss of the fertile top layer of soil due to natural forces like wind, rain, and floods.

21. Industrialization refers to the process of establishing various industries and developing related infrastructure like transportation.

22. Natural resources include land, water, minerals, forests, energy, and other natural assets.

23. Information technology refers to the process of creating and disseminating information with the help of technology.

24. Biotechnology is the technical process of using living organisms or their properties to produce useful products.

25. Scientist Wilmut created the first cloned animal.

IV.

26. Three groups of mass media:

1. Print Media

2. Electronic Media

3. Entertainment Media

27. It helps in maintaining the unity, integrity, and solidarity of the country. It also plays a role in the development of trade and commerce.

28. Measures taken for agricultural development:

1. Irrigation systems
2. Emphasis on soil conservation
3. Promotion of organic farming practices

29. Three types of industries:

1. Small-scale industries
2. Medium-scale industries
3. Large-scale industries

30. Branches of biotechnology:

1. Genetic engineering
2. DNA fingerprinting technology
3. Tissue culture
4. Cloning

31. Various fields such as:

1. Industry
2. Agriculture
3. Trade and commerce
4. Education
5. Health
6. Development of the Kannada language
7. Administration

32. Causes of soil erosion:

1. Deforestation
2. Faulty farming practices

33. Various river valley projects:

1. Tungabhadra Project
2. Krishna Upper Dam Project

3. Bhadra Project

4. Ghataprabha Project

5. Malaprabha Project

6. Hemavati Project

7. Harangi Project

34. Today, radio, television, mobile phones, internet, etc. are the means of communication that reach all communities.

V.

35. Major industries in Karnataka:

1. Iron and Steel Industry

2. Cotton Textile Industry

3. Sugar Industry

4. Electronics Industry

5. Silk Industry

6. Paper Industry

7. Cement Industry, etc.

36. Aspects covered under industrial policy:

1. Establishment of industries

2. Investment

3. Foreign aid for industries

4. Industrial taxation

5. Labor welfare and protection

37. Industries should:

1. Contribute to the development of the community

2. Preserve natural beauty

3. Not cause environmental degradation

4. Use natural resources sustainably

CIVICS
CHAPTER 22
JUDICIARY

I.

1.A	2.C	3.D	4.C	5.A	6.B	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.C

II.

11. Importance of Courts:

- Courts interpret the laws made by the legislature.
- Courts hear and decide disputes between individuals and between individuals and the government.
- Courts play a crucial role in protecting the life, property, and rights of citizens.

18. Supreme Court:

- The Supreme Court is the highest court in India, established to maintain the unity of the country.
- The Supreme Court is located in New Delhi.
- It consists of a Chief Justice and up to 34 other judges.
- Judges are appointed by the President.
- It is the highest judicial authority in the country.

12. Functions of the Supreme Court:

- The Supreme Court resolves disputes between the center and states, and between states.
- It issues writs to protect fundamental rights.
- It interprets the Constitution.
- It provides advice to the President when sought.
- It makes rules and regulations.

13. Role of Lok Adalat (People's Court):

- Lok Adalat is a system established by the government to resolve disputes quickly and at a low cost through compromise.
- Lok Adalats are organized by state or district-level authorities at convenient locations.
- Its decisions are considered equivalent to court judgments and are enforceable.

- Lok Adalat decisions are final and binding on both parties, saving time, money, and effort.

14. High Courts:

- High Courts are the highest courts at the state level.
- High Courts consist of a Chief Justice and other judges.
- The President appoints High Court judges in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor.
- The retirement age for High Court judges is 62 years.
- English or local languages can be used in High Courts.

15. Qualifications for Supreme Court Judges:

- A person must have been a judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- Or, a person must have been an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years.
- Or, a person must be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.
- The retirement age for Supreme Court judges is 65 years.

16. Two types of courts and their functions:

- There are two types of subordinate courts: Civil Courts and Criminal Courts.
- Civil Courts deal with disputes related to property, money, and contracts.
- Criminal Courts deal with cases related to murder, theft, robbery, etc.

Chapter – 23

Defence Forces

1. A) Ministers.
2. B) New Delhi
3. C) 1999
4. B. Naval and Air Force
5. D) General
6. C) Dehradun
7. D) Karnataka
8. B) Admiral

9. D) 7 Commands

10. A) 15200 km Frontier and 7516.5 km Maritime Boundary.

11. C) 4th

12. D) Border Security Force

13. B) President

14. C) Home Guard

15. D) Central Industrial Security Force

16. A) Discipline and unity

II. 17. Independence and Republic day

18. New Delhi

19. Duty until the last breadth.

20. Border road organization.

21. NCC

22. Humanitarian and self service

III. 23. Responsibilities of the defense departments:

- * Protection of the border areas of the country.
- * Protection of the Integrity of the country.
- * Prevention of illegal activities and illegal activities.

24. Supplementary Defence Forces:

- * Border Security Force
- * Border Patrol Organisation
- * Border Guards
- * Border Security Force

25. Auxiliary Defence Forces:

- * NCC - National Cadet Corps
- * Bharatiya Radhakrishnan Samstha
- * Municipal Police Stations
- * Home Guards

26. Functions of the Industrial Security Department:

* Providing security for government and private industrial units and projects.

* Providing security for airports, ports, railway stations, nuclear power plants and other protected areas.

Chapter – 24

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

A. 1.D 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.D 7.A 8.D

B. 9. Dalai Lama

10. 8

11. 1954

12. Mac Mohana

13. Chakka

14. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

15.. Neighboring countries of India

- Afghanistan • Pakistan • China • Nepal • Bhutan
- Bangladesh • Myanmar, • Sri Lanka

16.. The objectives of the establishment of SAARC

- Augmenting mutual trust and confidence among South Asian countries.
- Encouraging the welfare of the people of South Asia.
- *Cooperation and colleague for economic cultural and scientific fields.
- Strengthening relationships with developed countries.

17. The remaining problems are not found between India and Pakistan

- Kashmir controversy
- Military Irration
- Terrorism
- a water dispute
- Protection of minorities
- Trade commercial growth, etc.

18. SAARC's member states

- India
- Pakistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka
- Afghanistan

Chapter - 25

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (U.N.O)

A. 1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.A 8.D 9.B 10.C

B.

11. 1. Paris

2. Rome

3. Geneva

4. New York

12. September

13. 193

14. Sudan

15. 15

16. Lake Success

17. October 24

18 .. Presidents of major countries who played a key role in the establishment of the United Nations

- US President Roosevelt
- British Prime Minister Churchill
- Russian dictator Stalin.

19. The basic objectives of the United Nations.

- Establishment of eternal peace and security in the world to prevent wars.
- Achieving friendship between nations
- Cooperation in solving international economic cultural and humanitarian issues.
- Developing respect for human rights.
- Acting as a center of coordination for the achievement of the above goals.

20. United Nations affiliate organizations established to implement the United Nations objectives.

- the General Assembly

- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- International court
- Headquarters
- Board of Religious Board.

21. Important achievements of the United Nations.

- an economic contribution
- Social contribution
- Declaration of Human Rights
- Assistance to the emergence of new countries
- Establishment of peace in the world

22. Are the leading Indians who have served in the United Nations

- General KS Thimmayya
- Doctor Nagendra Singh
- Benegal Narasingarao
- Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit

23. Veto is the power of a permanent member state. Permanent countries have this power.

24. WHO, WTO, WFO, UNESCO, UNISEF

25. English, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, French, Arabic

Chapter-26

Australia

I.

1.D	2.D	3.A	4.C	5.C
6.A	7.D	8.D	9.B	10.D
11.D	12.D	13.C	14.D	15.A
16.B	17.D	18.A	19.C	20.C

B . 21. Iron and steel industry - Automatic vehicle industry - Shipbuilding - Textile industry - Paper, rubber and wood pulp.

22. Eastern Highlands- Central Lowlands- Western Plateaus.

23. The continent of Australia is located in the southern and eastern hemisphere.

24. Australia, is discovered by European James Cook in the seventeenth century, is called the new continent.

25. About 94% of Australia's total land area is below 600 m above sea level. It is lower and flat. Therefore, Australia is called a flat continent.

Chapter-27

Antartica

I.

1.D	2.D	3.A	4.D	5.B
6.D	7.D	8.B	9.D	10.D
11.A	12.D	13.D	14.C	15.C
16.B	17.D	18.D		

19. Algae, moos and Lichens are the major flora of Antartica.

20. World's 5th largest continent by area. The total area is 14.2 million sq.kms. It is larger than the combined area of India and China.

21. The intention is to reserve this continent only for scientific research.

22. Maitri and Priyadarshini Research Centers were set up. India is planning to establish Bharathi Research Centre.

23. Name the 5 member countries of the Antarctic Treaty. Australia, Chile, Belgium, France and Norway.
