



Department of School Education and Literacy

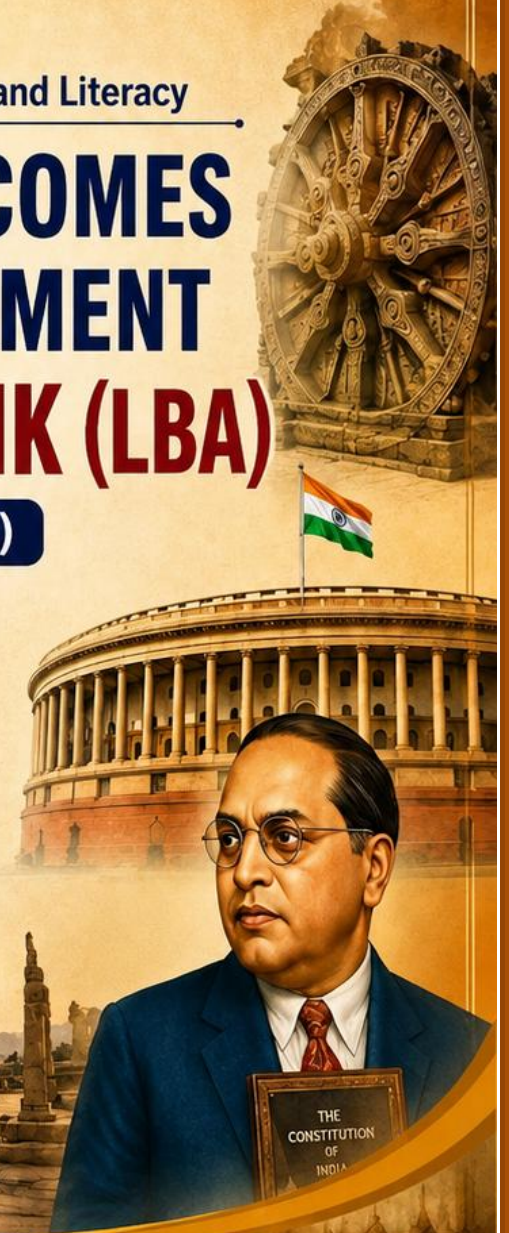
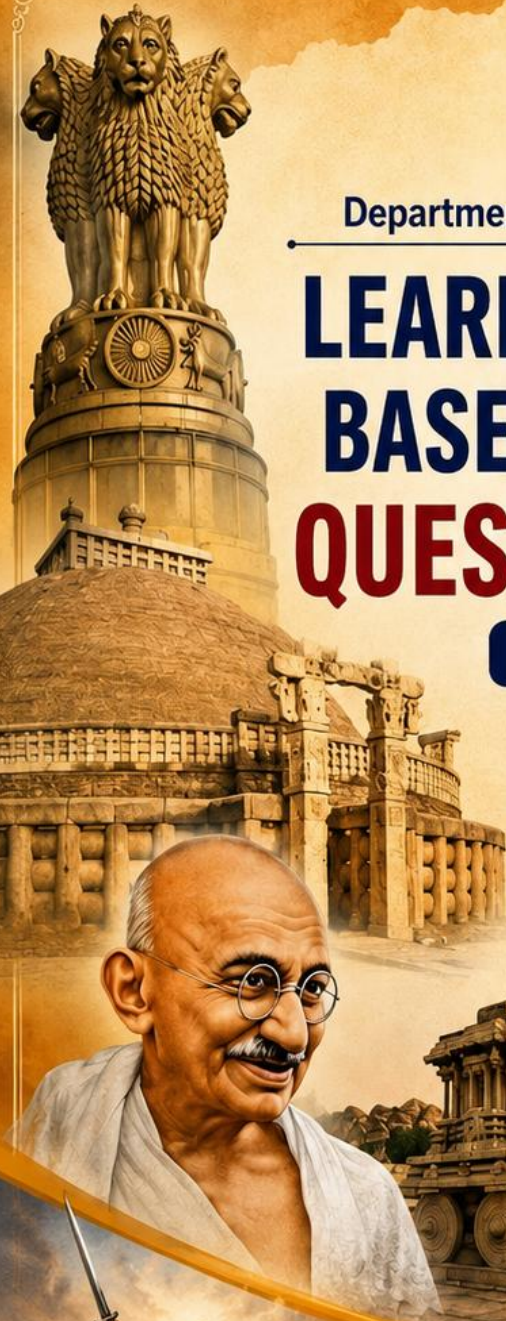
LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED ASSESSMENT QUESTION BANK (LBA)

2026-27 (Revised)

PART: 1-2

7TH

(ENGLISH MEDIUM)



Department of State Educational Research and Training
No.4, 100 Feet Circle Road, Banashankari 3 Stage Bengaluru-85

• And •

District Institute of Education and Training
Deputy Channabasappa Nagar, Rodda Road,
Dharwad



Department of School Education and Literacy

Learning Outcomes Based Assessment

Question Bank (LBA)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

2026-27 (Revised)

PART: 1-2

7

(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

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No.4, 100 Feet Circle Road, Banashankari 3 Stage Bengalooru-85

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District Institute of Education and Training
Deputy Channabasappa Nagar, Rodda Road,
Dharwad

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FROM THE DESK OF THE DIRECTOR, DSERT

Education is the cornerstone on which the future of our state and nation is built. It equips our children with knowledge, values, life skills, and the spirit of inquiry to become responsible and contributing citizens of society.

The Department of State Educational Research and Training, Karnataka, remains committed to providing quality, inclusive, and learner-centered education that fosters curiosity, critical thinking, creativity, and conceptual clarity among students, we are continuously striving to shift from rote learning to competency-based education that connects classroom learning to real-life contexts.

Learning Outcomes Based Assessment Question Bank (Repository) has been developed with a clear focus on grade-appropriate competencies, learning outcomes, and joyful assessment. This repository is designed to be used extensively by students and teachers across Karnataka. It provides a diverse range of assessment items that test not just recall, but application, analysis, reasoning, communication, and problem-solving skills. Special emphasis has been laid on conceptual understanding across subjects, language proficiency, value-based questions, and integration of local context so that students learn to apply knowledge with empathy, integrity, and social responsibility. This repository will serve as a vital resource for self-assessment and classroom practice.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the curriculum experts, subject specialists, DIET faculty and Resource Persons who have worked collaboratively to develop this material. I am confident that this repository will empower both teachers and learners. I urge teachers to integrate these assessments into classroom transactions creatively, and I encourage students to engage with them actively to identify their strengths and areas for growth. Let us work together to build classrooms that nurture learning, character and excellence.

With best wishes for meaningful learning,

GUIDELINES TO THE TEACHER

1. Social Science skills (drawing maps, locating places on maps, preparing graphs, analyzing, explaining, and interpreting them) are applicable to all lessons. Therefore, these skills should be practiced continuously.
2. The questions in each unit have been prepared based on specific Learning Outcomes. Teachers should first clearly understand the related Learning Outcomes.
3. Instead of emphasizing rote memorization, the questions should be used in a manner that develops students' critical thinking and application skills. Questions should be selected according to the needs of the classroom.
4. Equal importance should be given to the subjects of History, Political Science, Geography, Sociology, Economics, and Business Studies based on the Learning Outcomes.
5. In the Geography and History sections, greater practice should be provided for map identification, diagrams, and timeline-based questions.
6. This Question Bank should be used continuously in classroom teaching, Annual Examinations, LBA, FA, SA, and CCE activities.
7. Keeping in mind the diverse learning abilities of students, questions should be classified and provided at Easy, Moderate, and Difficult levels.
8. To develop students' thinking ability and problem-solving skills, the questions in the Question Bank should be used to facilitate group discussions and peer assessment.
9. After examinations, the Learning Outcomes in which students have fallen behind should be identified, and planned Remedial Teaching should be conducted.
10. While assigning daily homework and planned assignments, Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-based questions available in the Question Bank should be selected.
11. While answering difficult questions, the main points should be identified, and the method of writing correct answers with the help of key answers should be demonstrated as a model in the classroom.
12. To enable students to effectively achieve the skill-related Learning Outcomes, Smart Class and supplementary digital resources should be used appropriately along with the Question Bank.

CGs	Competencies	Learning Outcomes	Lesson Names
CG-1 Comprehends and interprets sources related to different aspects of human life and makes meaningful interpretations	C-1.1 Collects and interprets multiple sources of information (primary and secondary) to understand the historical, cultural, geographical, and socio-political aspects of human life		
	C-1.2 Represents and analyses data related to various aspects of human life given in the form of text, tables, charts, diagrams, and maps	1. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to all lessons.	
CG-2 Explores the process of continuity and change in human civilisations through specific examples from their context and a few historical episodes	C-2.1 Explains and analyses major changes in the past and their impact on society	2. Analyzes the teachings of Prophet Muhammad and Jesus Christ, Bhakti Panth, Dasas, Sufi Saints, the common values and principles in various religions.	1. Major Events of the World 8. Bhakti Panth and Sufi Tradition
		3. Explains the impacts of the expansion of foreign empires, foreign (including Arab) literature, and sciences on India's cultural life.	
		4. Analyzes the influence and impacts of the Renaissance on the world then and the contemporary era.	2. Medieval Europe
	C-2.2 Recognises elements of the continued prevalence of certain beliefs, relationships, practices, and activities in human society, notwithstanding major changes in society	5. Compares various revenue systems and list their merits and demerits. 6. Analyzes the impacts of British rule on society.	6. Impacts of British Rule

CG-3 Draws connections between the causes and effects of different social and historical events or episodes and connects them with the overall impact on human life	C-3.1 Analyses the effect of various changes in early human society from nomadism to settled life and early civilisation (such as the emergence of agriculture, changes in food habits, basic technologies like construction, transport, pottery, metallurgy), and changes in human habitation, family structures and relationships, the nature of work, people's socio-cultural beliefs and concepts over time (e.g., ahimsa, and the fallout of major wars or invasions) that significantly impacted human societies	7. Describes the contributions of reform movements in eradicating social evils. 8. Understands the importance of social justice and equality.	15. Social and Religious Reforms
	C-3.2 Identifies reasons behind harmony and conflict among social groups and communities, in their region and in other parts of the world, and their impact on human societies	9. Critically examines the arrival of Europeans and the reasons of their settlements in India.	3. Arrival of Europeans in India
		10. Describes the decline of the Mughal Empire and the growth of Maratha political dominance. 11. Analyzes the war strategies, policies, and supporting factors for the establishment and expansion of the British Empire.	4. 18th Century India 5. Growth of British Dominance
		12. Appreciates the administration, uniqueness, and struggles of the Mysore rulers, Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, and various princely states in the country.	7. Mysore and Other Princely States

CG-4 Understands the functioning of social, cultural, and political institutions and their impact on society, and the way individuals and collectives shape these institutions	C-4.1 Collects, organises, and interprets information about various social, cultural, economic, and political institutions in their vicinity and region, and realises its significance for human society	13. Identifies the causes of the 1857 uprising and the freedom movement, and appreciate the sacrifices made for independence. 14. Appreciates the role of women in independence. 15. Compares the ideas of moderates, extremists, and revolutionaries.	16. India's First War of Independence (1857-58) 17. Freedom Movement (1885-1919)
	C-4.2 Assesses the influence of social, cultural, and political institutions on an individual/ group/ community/ society in general	16. Describes the path to Karnataka's unification, border disputes, society-oriented movements, various reforms, and empowerment measures.	18. Unification of Karnataka and Border Disputes 19. Society-Oriented Movements in Karnataka 20. Economic and Social Transformations in Karnataka
CG-5 Understands various forms of inequality and prejudice in society — from those prevalent in a family to those at a community/regional/ national level — and also the initiatives and efforts at various levels to address these issues	C-5.1 Identifies, explains, and raises questions about different forms of inequality, prejudice, and discrimination prevailing in one's own family, locality, region, and national and global levels		
	C-5.2 Identifies, explains, and appreciates efforts (being) made at different levels through various (including social, cultural, economic, and political) mechanisms and institutions, and what individuals can do, to address these to ensure equity, inclusion, and justice		

CG-6 Understands the spatial distribution of resources (from local to global), their conservation, the interdependence between natural phenomena and human life, and their environmental and other implications	C-6.1 Explains key natural phenomena such as climate, weather, ocean cycles, soil formation, the flow of rivers, and how they are spatially distributed	17. Understands, Comparatively analyses the relationship between Karnataka's geography and India's overall geography. 18. Develops the skill to accurately identify and mark natural divisions, deserts, and islands on a map.	12.Natural Divisions of India
	C-6.2 Identifies the distribution of resources such as water, agriculture, raw materials, and services across geographies		
	C-6.3 Analyses Indian perspectives on and efforts towards conservation and sustainability in society, and advocates the importance of the same, and what more needs to be done in these directions including in the context of global climate change	19. Describes the development of technology, agriculture, and industry from science, and justify the need for sustainability.	21.Progress in Various Fields
	C-6.4 Correlates the existence of different patterns of livelihoods with different types of landforms, availability of resources, and climatic conditions and changes (in local, regional, national, and global contexts)	20. Identifies and describes the interrelationships between the natural divisions, climate, natural vegetation classes, and living beings of the North and South American continents. 21. Develops the skill to identify mountains, rivers, lakes, and major cities of North and South America on a world map.	13. North American Continent 14. South American Continent (C 6.2 also has the relevance)

		22. Analyzes the interrelationships between the geo-features, unique climate, vegetation, and animals of the Australian and Antarctic continents. 23. Identifies the geographical location through a map. 24. Understands the importance of the 'Antarctic Treaty' and the functions of India's research centres at Antarctica	26. Australian Continent 27. Antarctic Continent (C 6.2 also has the relevance)
CG-7 Appreciates the importance and meaning of being Indian (<i>Bharatiya</i>) by understanding (a) India's rich past and present including its glorious cultural unity in diversity, pluralism, heritage, traditions, literature, art, architecture, philosophy, medicine, science, and other contributions to humanity, and (b) other integrating factors despite the geographical diversity of India	C-7.1 Explains India's unity in diversity by recognising commonalities in its rich and diverse cultural elements, languages, art, philosophical ideas, values, clothing, cuisines, traditions, festivals, trade, commerce, and health practices including <i>ayurveda</i> and yoga		
	C-7.2 Discovers the topographical diversity of the Indian landmass – from the semi-arid zone in the west and the areas of heavy rains in the north-east to the long coastal areas in the south and the snow-clad mountains in the north, as well as the rich biodiversity of the country	25. Understands, Comparatively analyses the relationship between Karnataka's geography and India's overall geography. 26. Develops the skill to accurately identify and mark natural divisions, deserts, and islands on a map.	12.Natural Divisions of India
	C-7.3 Appreciates India's tradition of inclusion across communities and social groups, and its influence in vast parts of the world through its cultural elements		

CG-8 Understands and appreciates the process of development of the Constitution of India and upholds its importance to promote democratic values in Indian society	C-8.1 Understands the need for a constitution for any country during the last few centuries – especially in a country such as India – and its deeper objectives		
	C-8.2 Explains the process of formation of the Indian Constitution and understands the ideas and ideals of the Indian national movement enshrined in it as well as those drawn from India’s civilization heritage		
	C-8.3 Explains the working of the three tiers of local self-government and appreciates its significance in upholding democracy at the grassroots level	27. Understands the meaning, structure, and importance of the central and state legislatures (Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhana Sabha, Vidhana Parishad), executive, and judiciary, appreciates and critiques their functions. 28. Describes the powers and functions of the President and Prime Minister in the current political system, the functions of the Governor and Chief Minister in the state, and the functions of local representatives.	9. Introduction to Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary 10 .Central Government 11. State Government
		29. Appreciates the structure, functions, and importance of the judiciary. 30. Describes and appreciates the functions and significance of India's defence forces.	22. Judiciary 23. Defense Forces

CG-9 Understands the processes of economic activities (production and consumption, trade, and commerce)	C-9.1 Explains the key elements of trade and commerce (commodity, production, consumption, and capital) and its impact on individual life and society	31. Describes the development of technology, agriculture, and industry from science, and justify the need for sustainability.	21. Progress in Various Fields
CG-10 Understands and appreciates the contributions of India through history and in the present times, to the overall field of Social Science, including the different disciplines that constitute it	C-10.1 Knows and explains the significant contributions of India to all matters (concepts, explanations, methods) studied within the curriculum, in an integrated manner along with the particular matter – illustratively, understands the strengths of India's democratic traditions through its history	32. Understands India's diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries, including matters of peace, economic, educational, and cultural cooperation.	24. India and Neighbouring Countries
		33. Expresses the importance, ideals, and working mechanisms of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations. Appreciates the role played by India in establishing global peace.	25. United Nations
CG-11 In the curricular goals CG-1 to CG-10, there is a basic and adequate understanding of the history, geography, and culture of the locality, region, and country	<i>Note: Competencies for this Curricular Goal have already been incorporated under CG-1 to CG-10</i>		
34. CG1 ರ C 1.2, CG10 & CG11 ಇವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲಿಕಾಂಶ (ಪಾಠ)ಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮ್ಮಿಶ್ರಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ			

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CHAPTER-1

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD

L.O. No.	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
02	Analyzes the teachings of Prophet Muhammad and Jesus Christ, the Bhakti Movement, Dasas, Sufi Saints, and the common values and principles found in different religions.	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
03	Explains, with examples, the impact of the expansion of foreign empires and the contributions of foreign countries (including the Arabs) in literature and science on the cultural life of India.	3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 23, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 49

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	10
2	Average	31
3	Difficult	8
Total	Total Questions	49

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. Who was the grandson of Genghis Khan? (Average)

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

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

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. Mother name of Jesus Christ is. (Easy)

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 (Average)

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

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

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

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

20. Jesus : Yesu : : Christ: ----- (Average)

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

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

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

D. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

24. . Which kingdom first accepted Christianity as its official religion? (Easy)
25. How many of his disciples propagated the teachings of Jesus? (Average)
26. What was the name of the wife of the Prophet Muhammad? (Average)
27. The works 'Rubayat and Shahnama' are the greatest works of which language? (Average)
28. What was the name of the father of the Prophet Muhammad? (Average)
29. What is the origin of the Turks? (Average)
30. In which cave did the Prophet Muhammad receive prophethood while praying and meditating? (Difficult)
31. What is the origin of the Mongols? (Average)
32. What was the main profession of the Mongols? (Average)
33. What is history? (Easy)
34. What is the origin of the nomadic Turks? (Average)

E. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences

35. List out the teachings of Jesus. (Average)
36. What are the teachings of Islam? (Average)
37. What were the causes of the Crusades? (Difficult)
38. List out the consequences of the Crusades. (Difficult)
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)
47. List out the different religions found in India. (Average)
48. List out the different religious festivals that are shown in your home or school calendar. (Average)

H. Answer the following question in six sentences

49. Explain how the contributions of Arab scholars in mathematics, medicine and science continue to influence modern life. (Difficult)

CHAPTER-2

MEDIEVAL EUROPE

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
04	Analyzes the influence and impact of the Renaissance on the world during that period as well as on the contemporary world.	Exercise 2.1: Questions 1–48 Exercise 2.2: Questions 1–19 Exercise 2.3: Questions 1–26

2.1

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	11
2	Average	30
3	Difficult	7
Total	Total Questions	48

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

- 1) Renaissance is approx. was discovered during this time period. (Average)
A. 1400-1600. C. 1700-1800
B. 1500-1700. 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. (Average)
A. Greek & Latin C. English & Spanish
B. French & Roman D. Greek & Roman
- 4) The German scientist who invented the printing press. (Easy)
A. John Wright C. Marconi
B. John Gutenberg D. William Harvey

- 16) The one who ridiculed the medieval lords in the famous literary work 'Don Quixote' _____ (Average)
- 17) The _____ statue built by Michelangelo is magnificent. (Easy)
- 18) The one who said that the sun revolves around the earth _____ (Easy)
- 19) The name of the famous church in the city of Rome _____ (Easy)
- 20) The famous painters of the Renaissance period were _____ and _____ (Easy)

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

21. Dante : The Divine Comedy :: Boccaccio : _____ (Average)
22. Telescope : Galileo : Gravitational force : _____ (Average)
23. Saint Peter's Church : Rome :: Saint Paul's Church : _____ (Average)
24. Statue of David : Donatello :: Statue of Moses : _____ (Average)
25. Heliocentric Theory : Copernicus :: Geocentric Theory : _____ (Average)
26. Circulatory Mechanism : William Harvey :: Telescope : _____ (Average)

D. 27. Match the following (Average)

- | ‘A’ | . ‘B’ |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Michaelangelo | King Lear |
| 2. Leonardo da Vinci. | Moses Statue |
| 3. Donatello | The Divine Comedy |
| 4. Dante | Statue of David |
| 5. Shakespeare | Mona Lisa |

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

28. What is the Renaissance? (Easy)
29. Who was the Polish scientist who first said that the earth revolves around the sun? (Easy)
30. What was the name of the service recognition given to those who rendered unparalleled service in the military of European kings? (Average)

31. During the Renaissance, the thought of heaven, hell and the after life was completely abandoned and what were the subjects that were strongly interested in? (Average)

32. Which major Turkish city was formerly known as Constantinople? (Easy)

33. Who was William Shakespeare? (*Easy*)

34. Who was Marco Polo? (Average)

F. Answer the following questions in two sentences.

35. What are the characteristics of the Renaissance? (Average)

36. What is humanism? (Average)

37. What is rationalism? (Average)

38. What are the important plays of the English playwright Shakespeare? (Average)

39. Name the famous writers of the Renaissance period. (Average)

40. Name the famous scientists of the Renaissance period. (Average)

G. Answer the following questions in four sentences.

41. Why was Leonardo da Vinci a versatile genius? (Average)

42. What were the reasons for the Renaissance? (Difficult)

43. What were the contributions of the Renaissance to the field of literature? (Difficult)

44. What were the consequences of the conquest of Constantinople? (Difficult)

45. How did Gutenberg's invention of the printing press play a si role in 15th-century Europe to spread revolutionary scientific and literary ideas?? (Difficult)

46. What were the contributions of the Renaissance to the fields of architecture, sculpture and painting? (Difficult)

47. Explain the progress made in the field of science during the Renaissance. (Difficult)

48. What was the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation movement? (Difficult)

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

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	9
2	Average	5
3	Difficult	5
	Total Questions	19

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. Ignatius 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. Certificates sold by the medieval Catholic Church promising forgiveness of sins were called.
(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. Who founded the Society of Jesus in 1540/1541 AD to restore faith in the Catholic Church?.
(Average)

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

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

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

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

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

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 led the Protestant Reformation movement in Germany? (Easy)

14. What was the Counter-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. How did the 16th-century Protestant Reformation help lay the foundation for modern freedom of thought and religious diversity? (Difficult)

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

18. Who is Martin Luther? Or Describe Ignatius Loyola. (*Difficult*)

19. What was the role of Martin Luther in the Religious Reform Movement ? (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

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	10
2	Average	11
3	Difficult	7
Total	Total Questions	28

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? (Easy)

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. Portugal

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 _____(Average)

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

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

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

C. 12. Match and write (Average)

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? (Average)
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? (Average)

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? (Average)
22. Which countries did the Europeans enslave the natives of? (Average)
23. What is colonization? (Difficult)

F. Answer the following questions in four or five sentences

24. How are modern motives for space exploration similar to the 15th-century European motivations? (Difficult)
25. How did early sea voyages kickstart this global interconnectedness (the Columbian Exchange)? (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.

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
09	Critically examines the arrival of the Europeans in India and analyzes the reasons for their establishment and settlement in the country.	Questions 1–35
02	Demonstrates the skills of drawing maps, locating places on maps, preparing, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating diagrams/charts. This learning outcome is applicable to all lessons .	Question 36

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	6
2	Average	22
3	Difficult	8
Total	Total Questions	36

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

1. The year and date on which Vasco da Gama discovered the new sea route to India is: (Easy)

- A) 17 May 1498 AD
- B) 16 May 1498 AD
- C) 18 May 1516 AD
- D) 20 May 1600 AD

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

- 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

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

- 6.Portuguese: Goa :: French: ____ (Average)
- 7.British: Calcutta :: Dutch: ____ (Average)
- 8.Jahangir: British:: Zamorin: ____ (Average)
- 9.France: French:: Dutch: _____ (Average)
- 10.Albuquerque: Portuguese:: Dupleix: ____ (Average)

C. 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 captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur
- 15.Year the British East India Company was established

D. 16. Match the following words.(Difficult)

- | A | B |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Portuguese | A. Pondicherry |
| 2. Dutch | B. Kolkata |

3. French

C. Pulicat

4. British

D. Goa

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

17. What are 'Dastaks'? (Average)

18. Name the French trading centers in India? (Average)

19. Who were the Carnatic Wars fought between? (Average)

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

21. Which Mughal emperor issued 'Dastaks' (tax-free trade permits) to the British? (Average)

22. Who were the first Europeans to arrive in India by sea for trade? (Easy)

23. Who discovered the sea route to India? (Average)

24. When was the British East India Company established? (Average)

25. Name the trading centres of the French in India. (Easy)

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

26. Where did the British establish trading posts in India? (Average)

27. Name the major Spice Islands of Southeast Asia (Indonesia) traded by the Dutch?
(Average)

28. What were the main goals of the Europeans? (Average)

29. What were the reasons for the prosperity of the Portuguese? (Average)

30. Write the achievements of Dupleix? (Average)

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

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

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

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

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

34. How did the British East India Company transform from a simple trading firm in 1600 into a political power that ruled India? (Difficult)

35. How did their focus on controlling the profitable spice monopoly in Southeast Asia shape their trade operations in India? (Difficult)

I. 36. Using the map below, list the trading posts of the Europeans. (Average)



Chapter – 04

INDIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY (1707 – 1757)

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
10	Explains the decline of the Mughal Empire and the rise of Maratha political supremacy .	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 50
11	Analyzes the British strategy of warfare, policies, and supporting factors that led to the establishment and expansion of the British Empire in India.	1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 33, 36, 38, 41, 45, 47, 48, 49

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	15
2	Average	28
3	Difficult	7
	Total Questions	50

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

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

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

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

- 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 (Average)

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

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

- A) ShahajiBhosle
B) ChhatrapatiShivaji

C) BalajiVishwanath

D) Dadajikonda Deva

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

A) Navaratnas

B) AshtaDikpalakar

C) AshtaDiggajaru

D) Ashta Pradhan

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

A) British

B) Marathas

C) French

D) Mughals

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

A) Peshwa

B) Chief Minister

C) Diwana

D) Amatya

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

A) BalajiVishwanath

B) BalajiBajirao

C) Bajirao I

D) Madhavrao

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

A) BalajiBajirao

B) BalajiVishwanath

C) First Bajirao

D) Madhavrao

10. The third battle of Panipat was fought in ____ (Average)

A) 1757 AD

B) 1764 AD

C) 1761 AD

D) 1771 AD

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

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. (Average)

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

13. The coast of Koramandal and its hinterland were claimed by the Europeans. (Average)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. The Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan was ____ (Average)

- 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 (Average)

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

22. Robert Clive was the military leader of the ____ army (Average)

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

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

- 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 (Average)

- 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. (Average)

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

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

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

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

- 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. (Average)

- 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. (Average)

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

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

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

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

- 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 (Average)

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

B. 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. 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 during the Battle of Plassey? (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)

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

42. List the achievements of Bajirao I, the Maratha Peshwa in India (Average)
43. What were the reasons for the Battle of Plassey? (Average)
44. Analyze the role of Balaji Bajirao in the dominance of the Marathas (Average)
45. How did the European rivalry between Britain and France spill over into India, leading to the Carnatic Wars? (Difficult)
46. Who were the 3 important Peshwas of the Marathas? (Easy)

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

47. How did the private structure and naval superiority of the British East India Company give them an advantage over the French Company? (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)

E. 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)

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
10	Explains the decline of the Mughal Empire and the rise of Maratha political supremacy .	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 24, 43
11	Analyzes the British strategy of warfare, policies, and supporting factors that led to the establishment and expansion of the British Empire in India.	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	12
2	Average	30
3	Difficult	8
Total	Total Questions	50

A. 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 (Average)

- 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. (Average)

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

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

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

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

- 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 (Average)

- 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 is (Average)

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

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

- 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 (Average)

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

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

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

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

- 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 (Average)

- 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 (Average)

- 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 (Easy)

- 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 (Average)

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

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

- 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 (Average)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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. (Average)

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

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

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

B. 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? (Average)

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

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)

32. With which Mughal Emperor and Nawab of Oudh did Robert Clive sign the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765? (Easy)

C. 33. 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

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

34. How did the Subsidiary Alliance system help in the expansion of the British Empire?

35. What were the consequences of the Diwani(Land Revenue) system? (Average)

36. How did Lord Dalhousie use the 'Doctrine of Lapse' as a legal tool to annex Indian kingdoms like Jhansi and Satara? (Average)

37. What were the causes of the Battle of Buxar? (Difficult)

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)

41. Why is Ranjit Singh remembered as one of the remarkable Maharajas of modern India? (Average)

42. What were the effects of the Subsidiary Alliance System? (Average)

43. Why was the Doctrine of Lapse considered unjustified? (Difficult)

44. How did the British obtain the Diwani rights? (Average)

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

- 45. How did the British take control of power in India through the Regulating Act? (Difficult)
- 46. Explain how British power gradually increased in South India. (Average)
- 47. Write about the consequences of the Anglo-Maratha Wars. (Difficult)
- 48. Write a note on the Anglo-Sikh Wars. (Difficult)

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

- 49. What were the main reasons that led the British to depose Mir Qasim from power? List them. (Average)
- 50. How did the British combine trade permits (Dastaks), revenue control (Diwani), diplomatic alliances, and military victories to transform from traders into rulers of India? (Difficult)

CHAPTER -6

IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
05	Compares the different land revenue systems and lists their advantages and disadvantages .	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, 31, 33
06	Analyzes the impact of British rule on society .	14, 15, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34
01	Demonstrates the skills of drawing maps, locating places on maps, preparing, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating diagrams/charts . This learning outcome is applicable to all lessons .	Question 35

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	15
2	Average	14
3	Difficult	6
	Total Questions	35

A. 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. (Easy)

- 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. (Average)

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

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

- A) Subsidiary Alliance C) Permanent Settlement (Permanent Zamindari system)

B) Ryotwari system D) Mahalwari system

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

1. Bengal 3. Orissa

2. Bihar 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 C) William Bentinck

B) Cornwallis 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

B. 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

C. 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. Which British Prime Minister introduced Pitt's India Act in 1784? (Easy)
- 17. How much money was allocated for Indian education in the Charter Act of 1813? (Easy)
- 18. Who introduced the Zamindari System? (Easy)
- 19. Who introduced the Regulating Act in India, and when? (Easy)

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

20. Which universities were established in India in 1857? (Easy)
21. What is the purpose of introducing land revenue policy? (Average)
22. What are the three revenue systems introduced by the British? (Easy)
23. What are the consequences of land revenue systems? (Difficult)
24. What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution in England on the Indian economy? (Average)
25. Mention the major legislative reforms in India. (Easy)
26. How did Dadabhai Naoroji explain that Britain was using Indian tax revenues and raw materials to enrich England at India's expense?? (Difficult)
27. What changes were brought about by the Government of India Act of 1935? (Average)

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

28. What were the impacts of the Permanent Zamindari System on farmers? (Difficult)
29. How did Lord Macaulay's decision in 1835 to introduce English education in India create a class of English-educated Indians? (Average)
30. What were the terms of the Ryotwari System? (Average)
31. What is the Mahalwari System? Which regions did it cover? (Easy)
32. Write a note on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. (Average)

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

33. Write a note on the Permanent Zamindari System. (Difficult)
34. Write about the Morley-Minto Reforms. (Difficult)

G. 35. 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

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
12	Appreciates the administration, unique features, and struggles of the Wodeyars of Mysore, Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan , and the rulers of various princely states in India.	Exercise 7.1: Questions 1–47 Exercise 7.2: Questions 1–22 Exercise 7.3: Questions 1–60
01	Demonstrates the skills of drawing maps, locating places on maps, preparing, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating diagrams/charts . This learning outcome is applicable to all lessons .	Exercise 7.1: Question 48 Exercise 7.3: Question 61

7.1

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	23
2	Average	20
3	Difficult	5
	Total Questions	48

A. 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 'Athara Kacheri' 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

8. The People's Representative Assembly was started in the Mysore State during the time of. (Average)

A) Mark Cubbon B) The tenth Chamaraja Wodeyar

C) Louis Bentham Bowring D) Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar

B. Answer the following questions in one word or one point.

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? (Easy)
25. Who established the Athara Kacheri? (Easy)
26. Where is Daria Daulat located? (Easy)
27. Where is Lalbagh Botanical Garden located? Who started it? (Easy)
28. Where is the Kannada Sahitya Parishat located? When was it established? (Average)
29. Who led the Palace Satyagraha? (Average)

C. Fill in the Blanks (Average)

30. The early capital of the Mysore Wodeyars was _____
31. The person popularly known as the "Tiger of Mysore" was _____
32. The Diwan of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar was _____
33. The Representative Assembly in the Mysore State was started in the year _____
34. The Diwan who constructed the Irwin Canal was _____

D. 35. Match the following 'A' list with the 'B' list and write. (Average)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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 |

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

36. How did Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar establish administrative order in 17th-century Mysore by setting up the 'Athara Kacheri' (18 departments)? (Average)
37. Name the important commissioners of Mysore (Easy)
38. What was the reason for the introduction of Commissionerate rule in the Mysore State? (Average)
39. What was the result of the Third Mysore War? Or write about the Treaty of Srirangapatna (Average)
40. What was the capital and state emblem of the Wodeyar kingdom? (Average)
41. What was the first play in Kannada ? Who was its author? (Average)
42. What was the first railway line in Mysore state? Which commissioner is the credit for it given? (Difficult)

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

43. What were the achievements of Hyder Ali? (Average)
44. Discuss the achievements of the important commissioners. (Average)

G Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

45. The period of Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar was described as 'Ramarajya'. Discuss (Difficult)
46. Justify 'Sir M. Vishveshvarayya is the architect of modern Mysore'. (Difficult)
47. How did Tipu Sultan combine military technology, global diplomacy (with France and Turkey), and state monopolies to resist British expansion in South India? (Difficult)

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

48. 1) Mysore 2) Bangalore 3) Dharwad 4) Srirangapatna 5) Bhadravati



7.2 Leaders of Keladi, Chitradurga and Yelahanka

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	6
2	Average	13
3	Difficult	3
Total	Total Questions	22

A. 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) shistu

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

B. 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 protected Shivaji's son Chhatrapati Rajaram? (Easy)

9. On which side of the Chitradurga Fort is Onake Obavva's Kindi located? (Easy)

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

11. Which was the major dynasty that ruled Kodagu? (Average)

12. Who compiled the first Kannada dictionary? (Average)

13. Who was the brave woman who fought against the British in the Halagali Rebellion? (Easy)

14. What is the "Shivappa Nayaka System" (Shivappa Nayaka's Shistu)? (Average)

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

15. List the achievements of the Hiriya Venkatappanayaka (Average)

16. Write about the queen of Keladi, Chennammaji (Average)

17. Describe the achievements of Kempegowda I (Average)

D. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences

18. Discuss the achievements of Shivappa Nayaka. (Difficult)

19. Explain the achievements of Kempegowda II. *(Average)*
20. Write about the major achievements of the Keladi Nayakas. *(Difficult)*
21. Write a short note on Madakari Nayaka. *(Average)*
22. Why do we remember Onake Obavva even today? *(Average)*

7.3

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	10
2	Average	44
3	Difficult	7
	Total Questions	61

A. 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
B. Dakshina Kannada
C. Uttara Kannada
D. Kodagu
2. The source of the Kaveri River. (Average)
A.Talakaveri
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 Tippu. (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 Bevrur | 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 | C. Mallasarja Desai |
| B. Sawai Mallasarja | 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. C. Sangolli Rayanna
B. Amatur Balappa 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 C. Moodabider
B. Kadri 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 1997. (Average)

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

29. .In 1857, the Halagali Bedas 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 C.Venkatappa Nayaka
B.Pitamri Pidda 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. Gadinadu Gandhi: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan: Gandhi of Karnataka: (Average)

A. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande

C. Hardikar Manjappa

B. N.S.Hardikar

D. Swami Ramanand Tirtha

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

A. Sharanagouda Inamdar

C. Hardekar Manjappa

B. Gangadharrao Deshpande

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. Rajakars

D. Garudas.

B. 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. Which districts of Karnataka are 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)

50. Why did the Amarasulya Uprising take place? (Difficult)

51. Why did Rani Chennamma of Kittur revolt against the British? (Average)

52. Why do we remember Karnadu Sadashiva Rao? (Average)

53. What measures did Kudmul Ranga Rao take for the upliftment of the Dalits? (Average)

54. Who was the brave leader of the "Vande Mataram" Movement? Why was he called so? (Average)

C. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences

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

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

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

58. Write a note on the achievements of Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka. (Difficult)

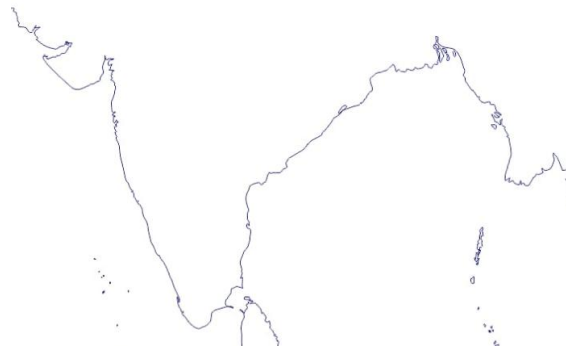
D. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

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

60. Write a note on Sangolli Rayanna (Average)

E. Mark the important places on the map of South India given below (Difficult)

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



Chapter - 08

Bhakti Cult and Sufi heritage

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
02	Analyzes the teachings of Prophet Muhammad and Jesus Christ , the Bhakti Movement , Dasas , Sufi Saints , and the common values and principles shared by different religions.	Questions 1–47

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	32
2	Average	14
3	Difficult	1
	Total Questions	47

A. 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) Mukti Panth B) Chisti Panth
C) Bhakti sect D) Hare Krishna sect

2. Bhakti: Bhuj : : Sufi : _____ (Average)

- A) Saaf 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 Purandara Das (Average)

- A) Shri Krishna Devaraya B) PurudhaDevaraya
C) Achyutaraya D) Ramaraya

5. Kanakadas : Thimmappa : : Purandardasa : _____ (Average)

- A) Venkatappa Nayaka B) Thimmappa Nayaka

C) Shivappa Nayaka

D) Srinivasa Nayak

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

6. Shishunala Sharif took “Deekshe” from ____ (Easy)
7. ‘Adikesava’ is the pen name of ____ (Easy)
8. ____ is called ‘Kabir of Karnataka’. (Easy)
9. Chaitanya's first name ____ (Easy)
10. Another name of the famous Sufi saint Bande Nawazari ____ (Easy)
11. A work dedicated to God composed by Andal ____ (Easy)
12. The pen name of Purandar Das, the father of Karnataka music ____ (Easy)
13. Place of Shishunala Sharif ____ (Easy)
14. Year of birth of Shishunala Sharif ____ (Easy)
15. Kabir Das's mother ____ Father ____ (Easy)
16. 'Doha' 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 Mahaprabhu’s guru was ____ (Easy)
21. Giridhar Gopala is the worshipped deity of ____ (Easy)
22. 'Jesudaraj' means ____ (Easy)

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

23. Who praised Purandar Das by saying, 'Dasaarendare Purandar Dasarayya'? (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 'Ramcharita Manas'? (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)
36. Name the parents of Kanakadasa. (Easy)
37. Who were the Sufi saints of India? (Easy)

D. 38. Match the following (Average)

A	B
1. Guru Nanak	(A) Sikh Religion
2. Chaitanya	(B) Hare Krishna Sect
3. Nizamuddin Auliya	(C) Sufi Saint
4. Mirabai	(D) Radha of Kaliyuga

E. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences

39. How did Kabir Das use simple two-line poems (*Dohes*) to attack religious rituals, promote brotherhood, and emphasize that God lives in every human heart?" (Average)
40. What are the effects of Bhakti sect? (Difficult)
41. Where was Akkamahadevi born? Who are her parents? (Easy)

F. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences

42. How do modern practices like *Langar* reflect Guru Nanak's core teachings of equality? (Average)

43. How did Sufi teachings of universal love, devotion through music (*Qawwali*), and simplicity bridge the gap between Hindu and Muslim communities in medieval India? (Average)

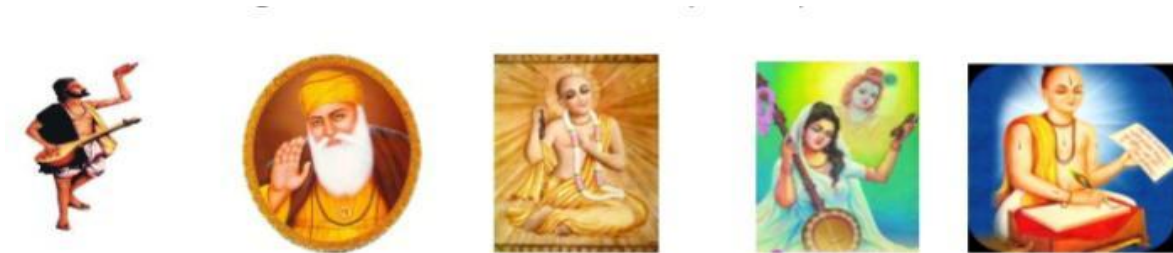
44. Write a summary of Bhakti sect? (Average)

G. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences

45. Write a note on Kanakadasa (Average)

46. Write a note on Mirabai (Average)

H. 47. Look at the following picture and identify the names of the saints. . (Easy)



CHAPTER-9**Introduction to the terms Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary**

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
09	Understands and appreciates the meaning, structure, importance, and functions of the Legislature (Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council), the Executive , and the Judiciary at the Central and State levels, and critically evaluates their roles.	Questions 1–84

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	34
2	Average	38
3	Difficult	12
	Total Questions	84

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

1. The first organ of the government is. . (Average)

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

2. The name of the Indian legislature (Average)

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

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

- A) RajyaSabha C) VidhanParisha
B) VidhanSabha 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. In which country did the bicameral legislature originate due to historical evolution/accident?.
(Average)

A) England

B) India

C) America

D) Sweden

B. 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)
23. The hereditary method selects the Head of the State through _____. (Easy)
24. The basic principle of the Judiciary is _____. (Average)
25. Who said, "We are under the Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is"? (Average)
26. Who is the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India? (Average)

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

27. Lok Sabha : Lower House :: Rajya Sabha : _____ (Average)
28. Executive : Exsequi :: Judiciary : _____ (Average)
29. Presidential Executive : America :: Single-person Executive : _____ (Average)
30. Nominal Executive : President :: Real Executive : _____ (Average)
31. Parler: French :: Parliamentum : _____ (Average)

D. Answer in one sentence each:

32. Why is the legislature called the "mirror of public opinion"? (Difficult)
33. Who has the power to make, amend, and repeal laws for a nation? (Easy)
34. What are the root words of the term "legislature"? (Easy)

35. What is a legislature? (Easy)
36. What is a unicameral legislature? (Easy)
37. What is a bicameral legislature? (Easy)
38. Name two countries with a bicameral legislature. (Easy)
39. What is an executive? (Easy)
40. What is the root word of the term "executive" in English? (Easy)
41. Which organ of government implements laws? (Easy)
42. What type of state do all modern states aim to establish? (Easy)
43. What is a nominal executive? (Easy)
44. What is a real executive? (Easy)
45. From which two words is the term "parliament" derived? (Easy)
46. Which organ of government is called the guardian of the nation? (Easy)
47. What is the root word of the term "judiciary"? (Easy)
48. What is an integrated judiciary? (Easy)
49. What is a federal judiciary? (Easy)
50. Name two countries with an integrated judiciary. (Easy)
51. What is the primary function of the judiciary? (Easy)
52. Name two countries with a federal judiciary. (Easy)
53. Through which type of election is the President of India elected? (Average)
54. From which Latin word is the term "Judiciary" derived? (Easy)
55. Which organ of the government is called the administrative organ? (Easy)
56. Who is the real head of the Executive? (Easy)
57. Where is the Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House) of India located? (Easy)
58. What is the direct election method? (Average)

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

- 59. Why is the legislature called a "law-making factory"? (Average)
- 60. What is the primary function of the legislature? (Average)
- 61. What are the types of legislatures? (Easy)
- 62. What is the executive in a narrow sense? (Easy)
- 63. What is the executive in a broad sense? (Average)
- 64. What is the executive according to Garner? (Difficult)
- 65. What is the executive according to Willoughby? (Average)
- 66. What are the types of judiciaries? (Average)
- 67. What is Lord Bryce's quote on the importance of the judiciary? (Difficult)
- 68. What are writs? (Easy)
- 69. What are the three organs of government? (Easy)

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

- 70. What is a constitutional amendment? (Average)
- 71. How is the legislature a mirror of national life? (Difficult)
- 72. List major countries with a unicameral legislature. (Difficult)
- 73. What are the key powers and functions of the legislature — including law making, budget approval, and holding ministers accountable?. (Average)
- 74. How does the executive branch enforce laws, maintain internal order, and manage national administration? (Average)
- 75. Name any four types of executives. (Easy)
- 76. What is judicial review? (Difficult)
- 77. What is the judiciary according to John Rawls? (Difficult)

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

- 78. Explain the importance of the legislature. (Average)

79. Explain the importance of the executive. (Average)

80. Explain the importance of the judiciary. (Average)

81. How do the legislature (which creates laws) and the executive (which enforces laws) differ in their roles, leadership, and responsibilities? (Difficult)

82. List the types of executives. (Difficult)

83. Explain the functions of the judiciary. (Difficult)

84. Explain how the legislature is a symbol of national dignity. (Difficult)

CHAPTER-10

Central Government

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
27	Understands and appreciates the meaning, structure, importance, and functions of the Legislature (Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council), the Executive , and the Judiciary at the Central and State levels, and critically evaluates their roles.	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23
28	Explains the powers and functions of the President and Prime Minister at the national level, the Governor and Chief Minister at the state level, and the roles and responsibilities of local people's representatives in the present political system.	5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	26
2	Average	18
3	Difficult	3
	Total Questions	47

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. The number of states in India now. (Average)

A) 26 C) 29

B) 28 D) 8

2. The number of Union Territories in India now. (Average)

A) 9 C) 29

B) 28 D) 8

3. The maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha (Average)

A) 225 C) 552

B) 75 D) 250

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

A) 552 C) 225

B) 75 D) 250

5. The highest authority in the Indian Republic. (Average)

A) Prime Minister C) President

B) Chief Justice of India D) Vice President

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

A) Prime Minister C) President

B) Vice President D) Governor

B. 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)

16. The two Houses of Parliament are _____ and _____ (Average)

17. The term of office of the members of the Rajya Sabha is _____ years. (Average)

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

18. Lower House :LokSabha :: Upper House : _____ . (Average)

19. LokSabha : Five years :: RajyaSabha : _____. (Average)

20. LokSabha : 25 years :: RajyaSabha : _____. (Average)

D. Answer in one sentence each:

21. What is the central legislature called? (Easy)

22. The Parliament of India consists of whom? (Easy)

23. What are the two houses of the Indian Parliament? (Easy)

24. Who elects the members of the LokSabha? (Easy)

25. Who elects the Speaker of the LokSabha? (Easy)

26. Who elects the members of the RajyaSabha? (Easy)

27. What are the members of the LokSabha and RajyaSabha called? (Easy)

28. Who constitutes the Union Executive? (Easy)

29. What is the minimum age to become the President of India? (Easy)

30. What are the two houses of Parliament? (Easy)

31. Whose signature is required for a bill to become a law? (Easy)

32. Who elects the Vice President? (Easy)

33. Who is the leader of the LokSabha? (Easy)

34. Who appoints the Prime Minister? (Easy)

35. To whom is the Council of Ministers accountable? (Easy)

36. How can the Central Council of Ministers be dismissed? (Average)

37. Who has the power to amend the Constitution? (Average)

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

38. What are the powers and functions of the Speaker of the LokSabha? (Average)

39. Who elects the President of India? (Average)

40. What is the parliamentary system of government? (Easy)

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

41. How does the Leader of the Opposition act as a watchman by questioning government decisions,? (Average)

42. How is the Council of Ministers formed? (Average)

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

43. What are the qualifications for membership in the Lok Sabha? (Average)

44. What are the powers and functions of Parliament? (Average)

45. What are the powers of the President of India? (Difficult)

46. What is the importance of the Prime Minister? (Difficult)

47. What are the three organs of the Central Government? What are their functions? (Difficult)

CHAPTER-11

STATE GOVERNMENT

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
27	Understands and appreciates the meaning, structure, importance, and functions of the Legislature (Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council), the Executive , and the Judiciary at the Central and State levels, and critically evaluates their roles.	1,2,3,4,5,12,13,14,16,18 19,20,27,35,36.
28	Explains the powers and functions of the President and Prime Minister at the national level, the Governor and Chief Minister at the state level, and the roles and responsibilities of local people's representatives in the present political system.	6,7,8,9,10,11,15,17,21 ,22,23,24,25,26,28,29, 30,31,32,33,34,37,38.

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	23
2	Average	11
3	Difficult	4
	Total Questions	38

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. This city is known for the Suvarna Saudha. (Average)

- A) Bengaluru C) Belagavi
B) Dharwad D) Kalaburagi

2. How many states in India currently 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 C) 552
B) 75 D) 224

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

A) 225

C) 552

B) 75

D) 250

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

A) Minister

C) Governor

B) Chief Minister

D) Judge

B. 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. Vidhana Soudha is located at _____ (Easy)

C. 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)

D. 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)
28. Who is the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) of your Assembly Constituency? (Easy)

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

29. What are the qualifications for membership in the Legislative Assembly? (Average)
30. What are the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly? (Average)
31. What are the responsibilities of a legislator? (Average)
32. What are the qualifications for the Governor? (Average)
33. Mention any three powers of the Governor. (Average)
34. Explain the duties of the Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs). (Average)

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

35. What are the similarities between the Loka Sabha and the Legislative Assembly? (Difficult)
36. What are the similarities between the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council? (Difficult)
37. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister? (Difficult)
38. Name any five prominent Chief Ministers of Karnataka?. (Difficult)

Chapter-12

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
17	Understands the relationship between the geography of Karnataka and the overall geography of India , and analyzes them comparatively.	Questions 1–40
18	Develops the skill of accurately locating and marking the natural divisions, deserts, and islands on a map .	Question 41

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	2
2	Average	29
3	Difficult	10
	Total Questions	41

A. 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
- 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)

- A. Northern mountains
- B. Peninsular plateau
- C. Northern plains
- D. Coastal plains

8. This is a landform of India with a straight, narrow lithological structure. (Average)

- A. East Coastal
- B. West Coastal
- C. Peninsular Plateau
- D. 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)

- A. Earthquakes, volcanoes,
- B. Igneous rocks,
- C. Glaciers,
- D. Coral reefs.

10. The 'Thar Desert' in the northwestern part of India is not spread in the following _____ states. (Average)

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Bihar
- C. Punjab
- D. 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)

- A. Southeast
- B. Southwest
- C. Northwest
- D. 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)

- A. Hill Country
- B. Field Area
- C. Coast
- D. None of the these

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. Kolloru
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

B. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 25. Which longitude is taken as the Indian Standard Time (IST) meridian? (Average)
- 26. Which port is known as the "Gateway of Karnataka"? (Average)
- 27. Which is the highest peak in Karnataka? (Average)
- 28. In which region of Karnataka does the highest rainfall occur? (Average)
- 29. What is India's rank in the world in terms of area? (Average)
- 30. How many districts are there in Karnataka at present? (Average)
- 31. How many States and Union Territories are there in India at present? (Average)
- 32. Which place in Karnataka receives the highest rainfall? (Average)

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

- 33. List the physical (natural) divisions of India. (Average)
- 34. Name the physical (natural) divisions of Karnataka. (Average)
- 35. Write about the geographical location of India. (Average)
- 36. Explain the divisions of the Peninsular Plateau of India. (Average)
- 37. Write a short note on the Coastal Plains of India. (Average)
- 38. Between which latitudes and longitudes does India extend? (Average)
- 39. List the neighbouring states of Karnataka. (Easy)

40. Name the coastal districts of Karnataka. (Easy)

D. 41. Draw a neat outline map of India and mark the following physical divisions: (Average)

- a) Northern Mountains
- b) Northern Plains
- c) Peninsular Plateau
- d) Coastal Plains

CHAPTER.13

NORTH AMERICA

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
20	Identifies and explains the physical divisions, climate, natural vegetation, and the interrelationship among living organisms in North America and South America.	Questions 1–59

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	18
2	Average	40
3	Difficult	1
	Total Questions	59

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

C. Arctic Ocean

B. Pacific Ocean

D. Indian Ocean

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

A. Panama C. California Cari

B. Suez 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 C. Yucatan

B. Mexico 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. Mississippi,

B. Missouri,

C. St. Lawrence,

D. Colorado.

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

C. Downs

B. Prairies

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

C. Mexico

B. Cuba

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

B. 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)

C 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

D. 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)

E. 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 did the continuous water erosion of the Colorado River over millions of years carve out this massive gorge through layers of sedimentary rock? (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)

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

55) Write about the physical divisions of the North American continent. (Average)

56) Why are these temperate grasslands called the 'Breadbasket of the World,' and what agricultural conditions favor wheat and maize production here?. (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

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
20	Identifies and explains the physical divisions, climate, natural vegetation, and the interrelationship among living organisms in North America and South America .	Questions 1–49

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	15
2	Average	31
3	Difficult	3
	Total Questions	49

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

- The South American continent was discovered in the year (Average)
 - 1598
 - 1498
 - 1298
 - 1698
- Columbus referred to the native inhabitants of South America as (Average)
 - Spanish people
 - Red Indians
 - Portuguese
 - Indian colonizers
- The lines that pass through the South American continent are (Average)
 - Equator
 - Tropic of Cancer and Equator
 - Equator and Tropic of Capricorn
 - Equator and 66° South Antarctic Circle

4. The continent located in the Western Hemisphere of the Earth is (Average)

A. Asia C. North America

B. Africa 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

C. Angel Falls

B. Jog Falls

D. St. Lawrence Falls

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

A. Orinoco

C. Amazon

B. Rio de la Plata

D. All of the above

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

A. Paraná

C. Amazon

B. Paraguay

D. Nile

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

A. Victoria Lake

C. Erie Lake

B. Titicaca 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

C. None of these

B. Selvas

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

C. Pampas

B. Llanos

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) C. Rice

B. Wheat D. Coffee

24. The coffee pot of the world (Average)

A. Argentina C. Bolivia

B. Brazil 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

B. 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)

C. 32. Match the following (Average)

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

D. 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)

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

43. Describe the location and extent of South America. (Average)
44. How do these distinct grassland ecosystems support large-scale cattle ranching, wheat farming, and meat export industries today? (Average)
45. What unique flora (rubber, mahogany, Cinchona) and fauna (Anaconda, Jaguar, Piranha, Andean Condor) are found in this ecosystem?. (Difficult)
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)

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

48. Name the natural divisions of the South American continent. (Difficult)

49. How does this equatorial climate support dense evergreen rainforests (Selvas) compared to the dry Atacama Desert on the western side of the Andes?. (Difficult)

CHAPTER 15

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
01	Demonstrates the skills of drawing maps, locating places on maps, preparing, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating diagrams/charts . This learning outcome is applicable to all lessons .	Question 57
07	Explains the contribution of social reform movements in eliminating social evils and harmful social practices .	Questions 1–17, 19–46, 48, 50, 52
08	Understands the importance of social justice and equality .	Questions 18, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	35
2	Average	17
3	Difficult	5
	Total Questions	57

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

- 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
- The Atmiya Sabha established in the year. (Average)**
 A) 1819 B) 1816 C) 1814 D) 1828
- 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, Jyotiba Phule 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) Tarabai Shinde C) Pandita Ramabai D) Savitribai Phule

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

11. The newspaper *Samvad Kaumudi* was started by _____. (Easy)

12. The book *Gulamagiri* 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)
21. Leader of the Young Bengal (Taruna Bengali) movement ____ (Easy)

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

22. Brahmo Samaj : 1828 :: Arya Samaj : _____ (Average)
23. Prarthana Samaj : 1867 :: SatyashodhakSamaj : _____ (Average)
24. Ramakrishna Mission : 1897 :: Mukti Mission : _____ (Average)
25. Theosophical Society : 1875 :: Atmiya Sabha : _____ (Average)
26. Sree Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam : 1903 :: Aligarh Muslim University : _____(Average)

D. 27. 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. Pandita Ramabai	g) Sree Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam
8. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	h) Brahmo Samaj

E. Answer the following in one sentence.

28. Who is called the Father of Indian Renaissance? (Easy)
29. Who founded the Satyashodhaka Samaj? (Easy))
30. Whose call was: "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached"? (Easy)
31. Who was the leader of the Aligarh Movement? (Easy)
32. Which organization was established by Sree Narayana Guru? (Easy)
33. Who was a prominent Christian social reformer in India? (Easy)
34. Who was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress? (Easy)
35. On whose advice was Narendranath Dutta named Swami Vivekananda? (Easy)
36. Whom did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar consider his philosophical guide? (Easy)
37. Where was Pandit Ramabai born? (Easy)
38. Who started the Non-Brahmin movement in Maharashtra? (Easy)
39. 'Raja' was a title given to Mohan Roy in 1829 A.D. Who gave him this title? (Medium)
40. Who was Mahadev Govind Ranade? (Easy)

F. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences.

41. Name the prominent leaders of the Prarthana Samaj. (Easy)
42. Name some women social reformers. (Easy)
43. Mention the important newspapers started by Dr. Annie Besant. (Easy)
44. What did Swami Vivekananda remark on seeing the social condition of India at the time?
(Average)
45. Name the national leaders who were deeply influenced by Arya Samaj's ideologies. (Easy)
46. Mention the social and religious reform measures of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. (Medium)
47. What was the role of Jyotiba Phule in social reform? (Medium)
48. What are the objectives of the Theosophical Society? (Medium)
49. What was the role of Pandit Ramabai in women's reform? (Medium)

G. Answer the following in 4-5 sentences.

50. Analyze the role of Brahmo Samaj in eliminating social evils in India. (Difficult)
51. In your own words, explain the contributions of the SatyashodhakSamaj in social reform.
(Difficult)
52. What was the role of Arya Samaj in bringing converted people back to Hinduism? (Average)

53. What was the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in reforming the Muslim community?
(Average)
54. What were the measures taken by Sree Narayana Guru for the upliftment of the backward classes? (Average)
55. What was the contribution of Savitribai Phule in women's educational reform? (Average)
56. Justify Swami Vivekananda's statement: "The uplift of women is the uplift of the nation."
(Difficult)

H. 57. 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)

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
01	Demonstrates the skills of drawing maps, locating places on maps, preparing, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating diagrams/charts . This learning outcome is applicable to all lessons .	Question 29
13	Identifies the causes of the Revolt of 1857 and the Indian Freedom Movement , and appreciates the sacrifices made for India's independence.	Questions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28
14	Appreciates the role of women in India's freedom struggle .	Questions 3, 27

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	10
2	Average	15
3	Difficult	4
	Total Questions	29

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
- Who regarded the 1857 revolt as India's First War of Independence? (Average)
A) V.D. Savarkar B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Patabhi Sitaramayya 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 Belavadi Mallamma
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 began at. (Average)
A) Meerut B) Delhi C) Barrackpore D) Gwalior

7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

11. In Bihar, rebellions rose under the leadership of _____ (Easy)
12. The law stating that adopted children had no rights was introduced by _____ (Easy)
13. The new model of rifle introduced by the British which triggered the 1857 revolt was _____ (Easy)
14. After the First War of Independence, the administration of India was taken over from the East India Company by Queen _____ (Easy)

C. 15. 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

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

16. What name boards were hung on hotels and clubs that were under European supervision?
(Easy)
17. What name boards were hung on hotels and clubs that were under European supervision?
(Easy)
18. Which English poet gave the "White Man's Burden" theory? (Easy)
19. Which queen of Britain issued the proclamation in 1858 A.D.? (Easy)
20. On which day did the revolt begin at Meerut? (Easy)

E. Answer the following in 4–5 sentences:

21. Describe the social and religious impact during the First War of Independence. (Difficult)
22. What was Rani Lakshmibai's role in the 1857 revolt? (Average)
23. What were the consequences of the First War of Independence? (Average)
24. What is the "White Man's Burden"? (Difficult)
25. What was the role of Bahadur Shah II in the struggle of 1857 A.D.? (Medium)

F. Answer the following questions in four or five sentences:

26. Explain the social and religious shocks that occurred during the First War of Independence.
(Difficult)
27. What was the role of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi in the 1857 struggle? (Medium)
28. State the consequences after the First War of Independence. (Medium)

G. 29. Draw a map of India and mark the following places (Difficult)

- a) Meerut b) Jhansi c) Gorakhpur d) Barrackpor

Chapter – 17

Freedom Movement

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
13	Identifies the causes of the Revolt of 1857 and the Indian Freedom Movement , and appreciates the sacrifices made for India's independence.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 117, 118, 120, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 134, 135, 136
14	Appreciates the role of women in India's freedom struggle .	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 53, 54, 62, 95, 96, 119, 123, 124, 132
15	Compares the ideas and approaches of the Moderates, Extremists, and Revolutionaries in the Indian freedom movement.	5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 42, 43, 46, 47, 68, 83, 100, 101, 105, 108, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 121, 133

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	53
2	Average	73
3	Difficult	10
	Total Questions	136

A. 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 C. Britishers

B. Dutch 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
- C.Dutch
- B.French
- D.Portuguese

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

- A.1880
- C.1885
- B..1882
- D.1890

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

- A. Moderates
- C.Socialists
- B.Extremists
- D.Revolutionaries

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

- A) Rowlatt Act
- C) Partition of Bengal
- B) Simon Commission
- 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 'Vande Mataram' and it was composed by (Average)

- A. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- B. JawaharLal Nehru
- C.Rabindranath Tagore
- D.DadabaiNaoroji

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) Integrity

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) Lala Lajpat Rai

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 which Round Table Conference did the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi participate?
(Average)

- A) First Conference
- B) Second Conference
- C) Third Conference
- D) None of the above

22. He founded the Khudai Khidmatgar 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) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- C) Umabai Kundapur
- D) YashodharaDasappa

30. Yashodhara Dasappa secretly published articles related to the freedom movement in this newspaper. (Average)

- A) Kesari
- B) Maratha
- C) Jwale
- D) Rakta

31. He wrote the Marathi play *Swadeshi Vrat* 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. Which pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1932? (Average)

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

B) 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 "*Inquilab Zindabad*" was popularized by _____. (Easy)
47. The Father of the Nation of India who was born in Porbandar is ----- (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. The architect of the Indian Constitution who was born on April 14, 1891 in a village called how is ----- (Easy)
59. If Political freedom was the priority for Gandhiji, Social freedom was the Priority for ----- . (Easy)
60. ----- was observed as 'National Mourning Day' throughout Bengal. (Average)
61. The meaning of the word 'Satyagraha' is ----- (Easy)
62. In 1938, Yashodaramma participated in ----- . (Average)
63. The Chauri Chaura incident took place in ----- . (Average)
64. The Purna Swaraj resolution was passed on ----- . (Average)
65. The leadership of the Indian National Army (I.N.A.) was taken over by ----- . (Average)
66. The President of the Constituent Assembly was ----- (Easy)

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

67. Indian National Congress : A.O. Hume :: Forward Block : _____ (Average)
68. Bipin Chandra Pal : New India :: Aurobindo : _____ (Average)

69. Partition of Bengal : 1905 :: Cancellation of Bengal Partition : _____ (Average)
70. Title of "Knight": Rabindranath Tagore :: "Kaiser-i-Hind": _____ (Average)
71. Independence Day : August 15 :: Republic Day : _____ (Average)
72. 1917 :Champaran Satyagraha :: 1918 : _____ (Average)
73. Deshbandhu :Chittaranjan Das :: Netaji : _____(Average)
74. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre : 1919 :: Chauri Chaura Incident : _____ (Average)

D.75. Match the following (Average)

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

E. Answer the following questions in one sentence:

76. Which European revolutions influenced Indians politically? (Average)
77. What is meant by nationalism? (Easy)
78. Who is Iron Man of the India? (Easy)
79. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly's Drafting Committee? (Easy)
80. Which newspapers did Bal Gangadhar Tilak publish? (Easy)
81. What is Surat Split? (Easy)
82. Who started the Home Rule Movement? (Easy)
83. Who is called the first revolutionary of India's freedom struggle? (Easy)
84. What were the weapons of Mahatma Gandhiji's struggle? (Easy)
85. What were the names of Gandhiji's parents? (Easy)

86. Why did Gandhiji go to South Africa? (Easy)
87. Who was Gandhiji's political mentor? (Easy)
88. Which declaration led Indians to reject the Simon Commission? (Easy)
89. Who started the Bhoodan Movement? (Easy)
90. What was the main feature of tribal rebellions? (Easy)
91. Name some major tribal communities of India. (Easy)
92. Who emerged as the main leader of the Champaran movement? (Easy)
93. Who politically led the Kheda Satyagraha? (Easy)
94. What was the main reason for the Mappila Rebellion? (Easy)
95. Where is the samadhi (memorial) of Rani Abbakka located? (Easy)
96. Which organization was started by Ballari Siddamma for the health of poor women? (Easy)
97. Who was the last British Viceroy of India? (Easy)
98. When did Pakistan separate from India? (Easy)
99. Who were the main representatives of the two-nation theory? (Easy)
100. Who gave the slogan "If you give me blood, I will give you freedom"? (Easy)
101. Who said, "Self-government is my birthright and I shall have it"? (Easy)
102. Expand "INA" and write it. (Easy)
103. Which bill was opposed by the English community in India? (Average)
104. The Indian National Congress was whose brainchild/dream child? (Easy)
105. Who said, "We will get Swaraj as a right and not as alms"? (Average)
106. Who organized mass protests in Bengal? (Average)

107. In which year did the Rowlatt Act come into force? (Easy)

108. Who are the 'Revolutionary Nationalists'? (Easy)

109. On which day was the 'Quit India' resolution passed? (Easy)

110. Who gave the slogan 'Do or Die'? (Easy)

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

111. Write any two objectives of the Indian National Congress. (Average)

112. List some important moderate leaders. (Average)

113. Who were the leaders popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal? (Easy)

114. What were the reforms advocated by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? (Easy)

115. When did the JallianwalaBagh massacre take place and who was the British officer responsible? (Easy)

116. Name the three Indian freedom fighters who were hanged in Lahore Central Jail. (Easy)

117. What constructive programs did Gandhiji take up between 1924 and 1929? (Average)

118. List some major peasant uprisings during the freedom movement. (Average)

119. What are the awards received by Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay for her service in various fields? (Easy)

120. What awards and recognitions did Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay receive for her contributions in various fields? (Easy)

121. What were the causes for the growth of the Extremists? (Average)

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

123. Explain Rani Abbakka Devi's struggle against the Portuguese in the defense of Ullal. (Average)

124. List the contributions of Umabai (Umadevi) Kundapur to the Indian Freedom Struggle. (Average)

125. What was the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March (Salt March)? (Average)

126. Name the major tribal and peasant movements. (Easy)

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

127. List the factors that contributed to the growth of nationalism. (Difficult)

128. Write about the Dalit movement. (Difficult)

129. Write about the Poona Pact. (Difficult)

130. Briefly write about the Civil Disobedience Movement. (Difficult)

131. Explain the Quit India Movement. (Difficult)

132. Justify the statement: "Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, a woman of many talents, is the pride of Karnataka." (Difficult)

133. What were the demands of the Moderates? (Difficult)

H. Write a short note on:

134. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Difficult)

135. Subhas Chandra Bose (Difficult)

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

136.

- 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

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
16	Explains the process of Karnataka's unification, border disputes, social movements, various reforms, and measures for empowerment.	Questions 1–43

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	24
2	Average	15
3	Difficult	4
	Total Questions	43

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

1. In this work, it is described that the land of Kannada extended from the Kaveri River to the Godavari River. (Average)

- A) Gadhayuddha C) Vaddaradhane
B) Kavirajamarga 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. The stages of the Karnataka Unification (Ekikarana) movement held to unite Kannadigas after Independence. (Average)

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

6. On November 2, 1973, D. Devaraj Urs 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 RajyaNirman Party
- C) Kannada Literary Federation
- D) Karnataka Sabha

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

8. The Kannada Sahitya Parishat 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)

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

14. Bedalu Kannada dasayya bandiha :Shantakavi :: Jaya Hey Karnataka Maate : _____(Average)

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

16. Vidhana Soudha : Bengaluru :: Suvarna Soudha : _____(Average)

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

D. 18. Match the Following (Average)

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

E. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

19. Under whose leadership was the Karnataka Vidyavardhak Sangh started? (Easy)

20. Which song was composed by Huyilagol 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)
29. Who is the second National Poet of Kannada? (Easy)
30. Who is known as the "Kulapurohita of Karnataka"? (Easy)
31. On which date was Karnataka unified? (Easy)
32. Who was the first Chief Minister of the unified State of Karnataka? (Easy)
33. Which was the first state in India to be formed on a linguistic basis? (Easy)

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

34. Name the organizations that contributed to the unification of Karnataka. (Easy)
35. List the great personalities who fought for Karnataka's unification. (Easy)
36. Name the major newspapers that played an important role in the Karnataka unification movement. (Easy)
37. Karnataka has border disputes with which neighboring states? (Easy)
38. The 20 administrative units of Karnataka were reorganized into how many divisions? Name any five. (Difficult)
39. Which recommendations of the Fazal Ali Commission were opposed by the Kannadigas? (Difficult)

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

40. Which districts were included during the formation of Vishala Mysore State? (Difficult)

41. What is the current number of districts in the state of Karnataka? List them. (Average)

H. Write short notes on the following: (Difficult)

42. Aluru Venkata Rao

43. Fazal Ali Commission

Chapter-19

PRO-SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF KARNATAKA

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
16	Explains the process of Karnataka's unification, border disputes, social movements, various reforms, and measures for empowerment.	Questions 1–41

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	26
2	Average	12
3	Difficult	3
	Total Questions	41

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) Core Principles 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) Saalu Marad Thimmakka B) Umabai Kundapur C) Aruna Asaf 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

B. 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)

18) Sundarala Bahugun started the ----- Movement (Easy)

C. 19. match and write (Average)

A.

B

1) Kamalabhai Chattopadhyay----- Appiko movement

2) M.D. NanjundaSwamy -----Gokak movement

- 3 Dr. Ambedkar ----- Women's movement
- 4) Dr. Rajkumar ----- Dalit movement
- 5) SundarlalBahuguna----- Farmers' Movement

D. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 20) What is the Chipko Movement? (Easy)
- 21) Who was the first woman to earn a B.A. Honours degree in Karkataka? (Easy)
- 22) Who was the first woman mayor of Bangalore? (Easy)
- 23) What is the highest civilian award of the country awarded to Saalu Marad Thimmakka? (Easy)
- 24) Write the full form of DSS. (Easy)
- 25) What is the social forestry? (Easy)
- 26) Who was the Maharaja of Mysore who opened separate schools for Dalits? (Easy)
- 27) Where did the first farmer's struggle that we see in post-independence Karnataka take place? (Easy)
- 28) Who is called the Nightingale of India? (Easy)
- 29) Why did the movement to save the Tunga source start? (Average)
- 30) Which was the first state to issue an order reserving 50% of the seats for women in local bodies? (Easy)
31. In 1936, in the presence of which famous Dalit leader of South India were Dalits allowed to enter the Mysore Palace? (Average)

E. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences

- 32 Name the major environmental movements. (Easy)
- 33) Why should we save ancient lakes? (Difficult)
- 34) List the slogans of the Gokak movement. (Average)
- 35) Name the various organizations that fought for the problems of farmers. (Easy)
- 36) Write the names of the important leaders of the farmers' movement in Karnataka. (Easy)

37) Who are the writers who opened up the inner world of Dalits to non-Dalits through literature? (Easy)

38) Why was the Dalit Movement started? (Difficult)

F. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences

39) What are the major social movements of Karnataka? (Average)

40) Write about the Dalit movement. (Average)

41) Achievements of the Dalit Movement (Difficult)

Chapter-20

KARNATAKA - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
16	Explains the process of Karnataka's unification, border disputes, social movements, various reforms, and measures for empowerment.	Questions 1–35

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	18
2	Average	16
3	Difficult	1
	Total Questions	35

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

C. D Devaraja Urs

B. Kengal Hanumanthaiyya

D. Siddaramaiah

6. The stages of the local administration system recommended by the Balwant Raya Mehta Committee in 1955 (Average)

A. One

C. Three

B Two

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 Jayachamaraja Wodeyar

B Tenth Chamaraja Wodeyar

C Third Krishnaraja Wodeyar

D Fourth Krishnaraja Wodeyar

9. The year in which the Inam Act system was implemented (Average)

A 1977

C 1982

B 1979

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

B. 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)

C. 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)

24. In which year was the committee headed by Balwantrai Mehta constituted? (Average)

25. What is Land Reform? (Easy)

26. Who was the Chairman of the first Backward Classes Commission appointed in India during the reign of Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar? (Average)

D. Answer the following questions in two or four sentences

27. What are the land reforms implemented in Karnataka? (Average)

28. What are the main features of the Land Reforms Act, 1974? (Average)

29. What is economic tenure? (Easy)

30. What is co-operative farming? (Easy)

31. List the major backward classes commissions formed in Karnataka. (Average)

32. Who was the main leader who initiated the non-Brahmin movement in the Mysore State? (Easy)

33. What were the benefits of land reform measures? (Average)

E. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

34. Why is the Panchayat Raj system important? (Difficult)

35. 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

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
19	Explains the role of science in the development of technology, agriculture, and industry , and justifies the need for sustainability .	4, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42
31	Explains the role of science in the development of technology, agriculture, and industry , and justifies the need for sustainability .	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	22
2	Average	20
3	Difficult	3
	Total Questions	45

A. 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 C) 19th
B) 18th D) 20th

2. This medium is effective in reaching both literate and illiterate people. (Average)

- A) Mobile C) Radio
B) Television D) None

3. The Government of India and the Government of Karnataka jointly launch the Cyber Park initiative in. (Average)

- A) 1998 B) 1999 C) 2000 D) 2002

4. The Biotechnology Centre in Karnataka located in. (Average)

- A) Belagavi C) Mangalore
B) Bidar D) Karwar

5. This percentage of people in Karnataka were engaged in agriculture in 2011. (Average)

A) 49

C) 45

B) 50

D) 48

6. This percentage of Karnataka's geographical area is covered by forests. (Average)

A) 15

C) 21

B) 19

D) 23

7. He said that cottage industries are the stepping stones to progress for the country. (Average)

A) Vivekananda

C) Gandhi

B) Nehru

D) Ambedkar

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

8. Bengaluru is known as the ____ city. (Easy)

9. The first newspaper published in Kannada was _____. (Easy)

10. The biotechnology institute BioKon is located in ____ city. (Easy)

11. The world's first cloned animal is _____.(Easy)

12. Most families in India depend on ____ for their livelihood. (Easy)

13. A ____ program is broadcast on radio and television to provide information to farmers. (Easy)

14. The Karnataka government formulated its own industrial policy in _____. (Easy)

15. The total geographical area of Karnataka is approximately _____ sq. km. (Easy)

16. Karnataka has about _____ million hectares of land. (Average)

17. Out of the total land area of Karnataka, only _____ million hectares are suitable for cultivation. (Average)

18. The area suitable for cultivation in Karnataka constitutes _____% of the total land area. (Average)

19. The percentage of non-agricultural land in Karnataka is _____%. (Average)

20. The percentage of forest land in Karnataka is _____%. (Average)

C. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

21. What is communication system? (Easy)

22. What were the means of communication used in ancient times? (Easy)

23. Where are biotechnology parks established? (Easy)

24. What are the giant companies in Bengaluru? (Easy)

25. What is soil erosion? (Easy)

26. What is industrialization? (Easy)

27. What are natural resources? (Easy)

28. What is information technology? (Easy)

29. What is biotechnology? (Easy)

30. Who is the scientist who created the world's first cloned animal? (Easy)

31. Which is the largest state in India in terms of geographical area where Karnataka ranks? (Easy)

32. According to the 2011 Economic Survey, what rank did Karnataka secure in agricultural production? (Average)

D. Answer the following questions in 2 to 4 sentences.

33. What are the three major groups of mass media? (Easy)

34. Analyze the role of mass media in the development of a country. (Difficult)

35. What steps has the Karnataka government taken for agricultural development? (Average)

36. Name the three categories of industries. (Easy)

37. What are the different branches of biotechnology? (Easy)

38. Which sectors have benefited from the use of information technology? (Average)

39. State two causes of soil erosion. (Average)

40. What irrigation projects has the Karnataka government undertaken for the growth of agricultural products? (Average)

41. Which communication media reach all communities today? (Easy)

42. Explain the importance of Organic Farming. (Average)

E. Answer the following questions in 5 to 6 sentences.

43. List the major industries in Karnataka. (Average)

44. What are the aspects covered under industrial policy? (Average)

45. How do industries contribute to the development of the community? (Difficult)

Chapter -22

JUDICIARY

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
29	Appreciates the structure, functions, and importance of the Judiciary.	Questions 1–22

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	3
2	Average	16
3	Difficult	3
	Total Questions	22

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 C. District Court
B. Supreme Court D. Magistrate Court

2. The retirement age of Supreme Court judges is. (Average)

- A 62 years C. 65 years
B. 60 years D. 63 years

3. How many High Courts are there in our country? (Average)

- A. 30 courts C. 20 courts
B. 28 might not be but lets consider courts D. 25 courts

4. Who has the authority to appoint judges to the Supreme Court? (Average)

- A. Prime Minister
B. President
C. Vice President
D. Union Law Minister

5. If 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 is 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 C. Kalaburagi
- B. Dharwad D. Bengaluru

8. Who 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. This 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 one sentence.

11. Including the Chief Justice, how many judges are there in the Supreme Court of India?
(Average)

12. What is the retirement age of a High Court Judge? (Easy)

13. Which courts are subordinate to the High Court? (Easy)

14. How can delay in the delivery of justice be prevented? (Easy)

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

15. Explain the functions of the Supreme Court. (Average)

16. Explain why courts are necessary. (Difficult)

17. Write a short note on the Supreme Court. (Average)

18. How has the Lok Adalat (People's Court) helped in preventing delays in the delivery of justice?
(Difficult)

19. Ravi wishes to become a Judge of the High Court. What qualifications should he possess?
(Average)

20. Name any two types of subordinate courts and explain their functions. (Average)

21. What are the qualifications required to become a Judge of the Supreme Court? (Average)

22. What are the functions of the High Court? (Average)

Chapter – 23

DEFENCE FORCES

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
30	Describes and appreciates the roles, responsibilities, and importance of the Armed Forces of India.	Questions 1–30

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	7
2	Average	21
3	Difficult	2
	Total Questions	30

A. 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. Defence College of India: New Delhi:: Indian Military Academy : _____ (Average)

A. Udaka Mandal B. Mumbai

C. Deharadund. D. Pune

7. Sea-bird 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. For administrative convenience, the Air Force has been divided into the following commands. (Average)

A 8 commands B. 5 commands

C.6 commands D. 7 commands

10. The land boundary and water boundary (coastline) area of India. (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: The Air Force: _____ (Average)

A. 5th B. 8th C 4th D. 6th

12. One of the following is a auxiliary 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 of NCC is: (Average)

- A. Discipline and unity B. Service until the last breath
C. Humanitarian and Social Welfare D. Self-reliance

B. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

17. The 3 defence forces are deployed during _____ festivals in their respective areas. (Easy)

18. The headquarter of 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)

23. India has the _____ largest Air Force in the world. (Easy)

C. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences.

24. What are the responsibilities of the defence forces? (Average)

25. List the Auxiliary Defence Forces. (*Average*)
26. What are the Auxiliary Defence Services? (*Average*)
27. What is the role of the defence force in the defence of the enemy? (*Average*)
28. What are the different branches of the Defence Forces? (*Average*)
29. What are the main functions of the Army? (*Difficult*)
30. What are the functions of the Border Roads Organisation (BRO)? (*Difficult*)

Chapter – 24

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
32	Understands India's diplomatic relations with its neighbouring countries and explains the importance of peace, economic cooperation, educational collaboration, and cultural exchange.	Questions 1–22

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	6
2	Average	14
3	Difficult	2
	Total Questions	22

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 Bailukuppe. 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 in southern part of India: (Average)

A. Japan B. Bhutan

C. Myanmar D. Srilanka

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

9. The Tibetan monk is _____ (Easy)

10. The number of SAARC nations are _____ (Easy)

11. The year was the Panchsheel Agreement signed _____ (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)

14. The full form of SAARC is _____ (Average)

15. The Awami League Liberation Movement was led by _____. (Average)

C. Answer the following questions in 2-4 sentences.

16. Please state the neighboring countries of India. (Average)

17. State the objectives for the establishment of SAARC. (Average)

18. What are the issues that cause disharmony between India and Pakistan. (Average)

19. State the principles of SAARC (Average)
20. What were the main causes of the Sino–Indian conflict? (Average)
21. Analyse the role played by India in the liberation of Bangladesh. (Difficult)
22. What were the effects of the 1962 Sino–Indian War? (Average)

Chapter - 25

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (U.N.O)

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
33	Explains the importance, objectives, and functioning of the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies, and appreciates India's role in promoting world peace.	Questions 1–28

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	7
2	Average	16
3	Difficult	5
	Total Questions	28

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. Who 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. November10, 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. (Difficult)
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. (Difficult)
25. List the official languages of the United Nations. (Difficult)
26. Which countries are the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council? (Average)
27. Explain the functions of the United Nations Security Council. (Difficult)
28. Mention any two limitations of the United Nations. (Difficult)

Chapter-26

AUSTRALIA

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
22	Analyzes the physical features, unique climate, and the interrelationship between the flora and fauna of Australia and Antarctica.	Questions 2–27
23	Identifies the geographical location and position through a map.	Question 1

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	5
2	Average	20
3	Difficult	2
	Total Questions	27

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

1. It is twice as large as India and is the seventh-largest continent in the world. (*Average*)

A. Asia B. Europe C. North 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. Kwinsland
- 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 sparsely 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

21. Australia is the smallest continent in the world in terms of both area and population. (Easy)

A. Australia

B. Africa

C. Antarctica

D. North America

22. The Great Barrier Reef is located in this continent. (Easy)

A. Africa

B. America

C. Australia

D. None of the above

B. Answer the following questions in two-four sentences

23. List the major industries in Australia. (Average)

24. List the physical features of Australia. (Average)

25. State the position of Australia. (Average)

26. What is a new continent? (Easy)

27. Why is Australia called as the flat land? (Average)

Chapter-27

ANTARTICA

L.O. No.	Learning Outcome	Question Numbers
22	Analyzes the physical features, unique climate, and the interrelationship between the flora and fauna of Australia and Antarctica.	Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 29
24	Understands the importance of the Antarctic Treaty and explains the functions of India's research stations in Antarctica.	Questions 8, 9, 10, 16, 23, 26, 27, 28

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	No. of Questions
1	Easy	8
2	Average	14
3	Difficult	7
	Total Questions	29

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. (Easy)

- 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 (Easy)

- 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. (Easy)

- A. An elephant
- B. Penguin
- C. Whales
- D. seal

4. "Seal" animals are endangered in Antarctica. Reason is (Easy)

- 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 (Easy)

- 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. (Easy)

- 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. (Easy)

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

C. Seal and krill fish

B. Whale

D. All of the above

19. _____ is the 5th largest continent in the world. (Easy)

A. Australia

B. Africa

C. Antarctica

D. North America

B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

20. The nearest landmass to the Antarctic Continent is _____ (Average)
21. The explorer who discovered the Antarctic Continent was _____ (Average)
22. The explorer who reached the South Magnetic Pole was _____ (Average)
23. The first Indian research station established in Antarctica was _____ (Average)

C. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences

24. List the vegetation found in Antarctica. (Average)
25. State the area of Antarctica. (Difficult)
26. What is the objective of the Antarctic Treaty? (Difficult)
27. List the Indian research stations in Antarctica. (Average)
28. Name any five member countries of the Antarctic Treaty. (Difficult)
29. List the different names by which Antarctica is known. (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. Roman catholic church
 13. Message
 14. The Caliph
 15. Rome
 16. 786 A.D
 17. crucified
 18. Mecca
- C.**
19. Christian
 20. Saviour

21. Mary

22. Surrender to God

23. Arabs

D.

24. Roman Empire

25. 12 people

26. Khadija

27. Persian Language

28. Abdulla

29. Turkistan of Middle East (Turk Manistan)

30. Hira

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

45. 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.
5. 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.

47. India is a land of religious harmony where people of many religions live together peacefully. The major religions are:

1. Hinduism
2. Islam
3. Christianity
4. Sikhism
5. Buddhism
6. Jainism
7. Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion)
8. Judaism

48. Some of the religious festivals commonly found in home or school calendars are:

- Ugadi / Makara Sankranti ,Ganesh Chaturthi ,Dussehra (Vijayadashami) ,Deepavali (Diwali) Maha Shivaratri ,Krishna Janmashtami ,Eid-ul-Fitr (Ramzan) ,Muharram , Christmas (Birthday of Jesus Christ) , Good Friday etc.

H

49. 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
19. In Italy
20. Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo

C.

21. Deck Maron
22. Sir Issac Newton
23. London
24. Michael Angelo
25. Ptolemy
26. Galileo

D. 27.

1. Statue of Moses
2. Monalisa
3. Statue of David
4. The Divine Comedy
5. King Lear

E.

28. Renaissance' means the 'Revival'. It also means the 'Re Awakening'.
29. Claudius Ptolemy was a renowned Greco-Roman mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, geographer, and music theorist.
30. Knights
31. 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
32. Istanbul
33. William Shakespeare is a world-famous poet and playwright from England.
34. Marco Polo was a famous traveler from Italy who visited Asian countries, including India.

F.

35. Humanism, Realism and Classical Influences
36. Humanism is the belief that man is the centre of all events in the world.
37. Looking at every subject/issue through reason and logic without prejudice, and accepting it only if it is found to be true.
38. He wrote many excellent plays. 'Julius Caesar', 'Romeo and Juliet', 'King Lear', 'Macbeth' are some of his plays.
39. Petrarch, John Calvin, Shakespeare
40. Copernicus, Galileo, Sir. Issac Newton, William Harvey, Capler

G.

41. Leonardo da Vinci excelled in many fields such as painting, science, engineering, architecture, music, and philosophy. He designed machines like the parachute, submarine, and flying machine. He also built canals and forts in Italy. Therefore, he is known as a versatile genius.

42. The main cause of the Renaissance was freedom of thought. Other causes included the fall of Constantinople, geographical discoveries, the invention of the printing press, the spread of education, and the decline of feudalism.

43. The Renaissance encouraged writing in local languages, helping literature develop. Writers like Petrarch, Dante, Boccaccio, Cervantes, John Calvin, and William Shakespeare produced famous literary works. Their writings promoted new ideas and humanism.

44. In 1453, Sultan Mehmed II of the Turks captured Constantinople. Many scholars fled to Italy with valuable Greek and Latin books. They spread ancient knowledge across Europe. This greatly encouraged the Renaissance.

45. The invention of the printing press made books cheaper and easier to produce. Knowledge spread rapidly among the people. More people learned to read and gained access to new ideas. This helped the Renaissance grow.

46. Renaissance architecture introduced simple and beautiful designs with rounded arches. Sculptors like Donatello and Michelangelo created famous masterpieces. Painters such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo produced world-famous paintings like the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.

47. The Renaissance marked the beginning of modern science. Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo advanced astronomy, while Newton explained gravity. William Harvey described blood circulation, and Vesalius contributed to the study of human anatomy. These discoveries transformed scientific knowledge.

48. Martin Luther started the Reformation by publishing the 95 Theses in 1517 against the sale of indulgences. He translated the Bible into German so ordinary people could read it. He taught that salvation comes through faith in God, not by paying the Church. His movement led to the rise of Protestantism and major religious reforms in Europe.

2.2

A)

- 1) D. Both 'A' and 'B' are correct.
- 2) A. John Wycliffe.
- 3) B. Jan Hus.
- 4) B. Indulgence.

- 5) A. German.
- 6) D. Ignatius Loyola.
- B)
7. St Augustine Church
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.
15. 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. 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. 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. 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.

19. Martin Luther opposed the corruption in the Church in Germany and the luxurious lifestyle of the Pope and priests, and he initiated the Religious Reform Movement. He opposed the sale of indulgences and created awareness among the people by writing the 95 Theses and displaying them on the door of the Wittenberg Church.

To make the Holy Bible accessible to ordinary people, he translated it into the German language and introduced the use of German instead of Latin in religious services. As a result of his struggle and the efforts of his followers, a new branch of Christianity called Protestantism emerged and spread throughout the world.

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) School of 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)

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)

24. 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. 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.

A

1. May 17, 1498
2. 1602 AD
3. Queen Elizabeth
4. French
5. Francisco de Almeida

B.

6. French settlement in India: Pondicherry
7. Dutch settlement in India: Pulicat
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

C.

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

D. 16.

1. Portuguese → D. Goa
2. Dutch → C. Pulicat
3. French → A. Pondicherry
4. British → B. Kolkata

E.

17. Dastaks: Documents that granted the British exemption from paying customs duties
18. French settlements in India: Pondicherry, Machilipatnam, Calicut, Karaikal, and Chandernagore
19. Carnatic Wars: Wars fought between the French and the British in India
20. Reason for British establishing political supremacy in India: Deteriorating political situation in India
21. Mughal Emperor who granted Dastaks to the British: Farrukhsiyar
22. The Portuguese.
23. Vasco da Gama.
24. 1600 AD (31 December 1600).
25. Pondicherry, Machilipatnam, Calicut, Karaikal, and Chandernagore.

F.

26. British trade centers in India: Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Agra, Broach, etc.
27. Major islands in Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Maluku, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia
28. Main objectives of European powers:
 - Monopolizing trade with Eastern countries
 - Establishing colonial empires
 - Spreading Christianity
29. 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.
30. 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.

G.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

H.

34. 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.

35. 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.

I

36. List of European trading centres:

- 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)

A)

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				

B)

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)

C)

42. Achievements of Bajji Rao I:

- Bajji 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)

D)

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.

E)

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)

A.

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

B.

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)

32. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

C. 33. 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)

D.

34. - 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.

35. 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.

36. - 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.

37. 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.

38 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.

39. 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.

40. Consequences of the Battle of Buxar:

- The British emerged victorious.
- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- The British became even more powerful.

41. The British obtained the Diwani rights of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

42. Effects of the Subsidiary Alliance System:

- The enormous military expenditure financially weakened the Indian states.
- The British brought vast territories under their control.
- The rulers who accepted this system became indirectly subordinate to the British.
- The states that came under this policy lost their sovereignty.

43. The Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie was completely against the long-established Indian custom of adopting children.

- It declared that the adopted son of a childless Indian ruler had no right to inherit the throne, thereby depriving rulers of their natural right.
- This policy was implemented solely to expand British power and wealth, without serving any public interest, and it hurt the religious and social beliefs of the Indian people.

44. The British acquired the Diwani rights of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

E.

45. To legalize the authority of the East India Company, Governor Robert Clive signed an agreement with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in 1765.

- According to the agreement, the Company agreed to pay the Mughal Emperor 26 lakh rupees annually.
- In return, the British obtained the Diwani rights (the right to collect land revenue) of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

46. 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.

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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

F.

49. 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.

50. Key factors contributing to the growth of British dominance in India:

- Carnatic Wars-Battle of Plassey-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

A

1.D	2.B	3.C	4.C
5.C	6.D	7.A	8.A

B

9. 1. C
2. D
3. E
- 4.A
- 5.F

C.

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

18. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Zamindari System in 1793.

19. The Regulating Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1773 during the reign of King George III. It was introduced to regulate the affairs of the British East India Company in India.

D

20. Mumbai, Calcutta, Madras

21. 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

22. . Three revenue systems introduced by the British:

- Permanent Zamindari System
- Ryotwari System
- Mahalwari System

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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

26. 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.

27. Changes brought about by the Government of India Act of 1935:

- A federal structure was established in India.
- Dyarchy (Dual Government) system was introduced.

E.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

F.

33. 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.

34. 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.

G.

35



CHAPTER 7. MYSORE AND OTHER PROVINCES

7.1

A).

1.A	2.C	3.A	4.D
5.B	6.B	7.D	8.B

B)

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. In 1881 British handed over the administration of the state again to Chamaraj Odeyar.

17. Kempa Nanjammani

18. Miller Commission

19. Sir M. Visvesvaraya

20. Administrator

21. Ramarajya

22.1881

23. Nalwadi Krishnaraj Wodeyar

24. Sir M.Vishweshwarayya

25. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

26. Srirangapatna

27. Bengaluru. Hyder Ali.

28. Bengaluru. A.D. 1915.

29. K. C. Reddy

C. Fill in the Blanks

30. The early capital of the Mysore Wodeyars was Srirangapatna.

31. The person popularly known as the "Tiger of Mysore" was Tipu Sultan.

32. The Diwan of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar was Purnaiah.

33. The Representative Assembly in the Mysore State was established in A.D. 1881.

34. The Diwan who constructed the Irwin Canal was Mirza Ismail.

D)

35. 1.C

2. E

3. A

4. B

5. D

E)

36. 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.

37. Notable Commissioners of Mysore:

- Mark Cubbon , Louis Bowring

38. The British deposed Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar III due to his alleged mishandling of the Nagar uprising in Shivamogga district and introduced Commissioner rule.

39. 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.

40. Mysore. GandaBherunda

41. Mitravinda Govind. Singararya.

42. 1859. Bengaluru to Jolarpet. Mark Kabban

F.

43. 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.

44. 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.

G)

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

H) 48. India's Map



7.2

A).

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

B)

6. He conquered the Portuguese ports one coast and assumed
7. Shivamogga
8. Rani Chennamma
9. Western Direction

10. Kempegowda I

11. Haleri Dynasty

12. Ferdinand Kittel

13. Rami

14. The systematic land revenue system introduced by Shivappa Nayaka is known as "Shivappa Nayaka's Shistu."

C)

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Achievements of Kempegowda I

- Founder of Bengaluru city.
- Built the Bengaluru fort.
- Constructed several lakes in Bengaluru.
- Expanded the Basavanagudi and Gavi Gangadhareshwara temples.

D)

18. 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.

19. 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.

20.

- Expansion of the Kingdom: The Keladi Nayakas established a strong and prosperous kingdom by providing efficient administration over the coastal and Malnad regions of Karnataka for a long period.
- Achievement of Venkatappa Nayaka: Among the Keladi rulers, Venkatappa Nayaka was the most powerful. He defeated the Portuguese and erected a Victory Pillar at Mangaluru to commemorate his success.
- Reforms of Shivappa Nayaka: Shivappa Nayaka introduced the well-organized land revenue system known as "Shivappa Nayaka's Shistu," which greatly contributed to the economic prosperity of the Malnad region.
- Bravery of Queen Chennammaji: Queen Chennammaji courageously fought against the Mughals and gave refuge to Chhatrapati Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, thereby upholding the valor and pride of Karnataka.
- Culture and Religion: The Keladi rulers encouraged art, architecture, religion, and education. They built several temples, including the famous Aghoreshwara Temple at Keladi, established agraharas (Brahmin settlements), and founded mathas (monastic institutions) that provided free food (*Dasoha*) and education.

21.

- Madakari Nayaka was the most powerful and famous ruler among the Chitradurga Nayakas.
- He ascended the throne of Chitradurga at the age of 12.
- Jealous of his growing power, Hyder Ali of Mysore laid siege to the seven-fortified Chitradurga Fort.
- When Hyder Ali's soldiers tried to enter the fort through a secret passage, the brave woman Onake Obavva killed many enemy soldiers using only a wooden pestle (Onake).
- In the final fierce battle, Madakari Nayaka was defeated. After capturing him, Hyder Ali brought the rule of the Chitradurga Nayakas to an end.

22. When Hyder Ali's soldiers attempted to enter the Chitradurga Fort through a secret opening, Onake Obavva bravely faced them alone without fear.

- Using only a wooden pestle (Onake) as her weapon, she struck down the enemy soldiers one by one as they entered through the opening.
- Risking her own life, she displayed great courage and presence of mind, killing many enemy soldiers and protecting the Chitradurga Fort.
- Onake Obavva is remembered as a symbol of extraordinary bravery, patriotism, and sacrifice, and her name remains immortal in the history of Karnataka.

7.3

A)

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

B)

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.

50. The British increased the land revenue (tax) on the farmers in the Canara district. As a result, the farmers revolted against the British and launched an armed struggle.

51. After the death of Shivalingappa (Actually, after the death of Mallasarja's son), the British Collector of Dharwad, Thackeray, refused to recognize the adopted son of Rani Chennamma as the rightful heir to the Kittur throne. When the British ordered that the administration of Kittur should be taken over by the British Government, Rani Chennamma opposed this decision and rose in revolt to protect the independence of her kingdom.

52. Karnadu Sadashiva Rao was a leading freedom fighter of Tulu Nadu. He sacrificed his wealth and comforts for the nation and became famous as "Deshabhakta" (Patriot). He also served society by providing food to many Dalit children in his own house and worked for the welfare of Harijans and social reform. Therefore, he is remembered even today.

53. Kudmul Ranga Rao led a strong movement against untouchability in society. He took several measures for the upliftment of Dalits, especially by promoting education for Dalit girls, and played a pioneering role in their social and educational development.

54. Ramachandra Rao was the brave leader of the Vande Mataram Movement. When the government banned the singing of "Vande Mataram," he courageously led the protest against the ban. Because of his fearless leadership, he came to be known as "Vande Mataram Ramachandra Rao."

III)

55. 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).

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka was the most famous ruler of the Surapura State. He bravely revolted against British rule and fought against British domination. He organized a strong army to defeat the British. He also united the neighbouring rulers and inspired them to fight against British rule. He courageously fought against the army of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who had allied with the British. Without fearing the enemies' conspiracies, he sacrificed his life for the freedom of his motherland. Therefore, Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka is remembered with great respect as one of the greatest freedom fighters of Karnataka.

D)

59. 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.

60. 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.

E) 61.

South Indian Map



Chapter - 08

Bhakti Cult and Sufi heritage

A.

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

B. 6. By Govindabhata

7. Kanakadasa
8. Saint Shishunala Sharif
9. Vishwambhara
10. Gesudaraj
11. Tiruppamai
12. Purandaraviththala
13. Shishunala
14. AD 1819
15. Neeru and Nima
16. 2-line poem
17. Granth Sahib
18. Sikh songs
19. Ramcharitmanas
20. Ishwaripuri
21. Mirabai
22. Protecting the entrapped fish

23. Vyasaraya

24. Bada 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 Ramanand

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. Udutadi in Shivamogga district

35. Saint Shishunala Sharif

36. Father: Beerappa (Beeranayaka) Mother: Bachchamma

37. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti ,Nizamuddin Auliya and Baba Farid

D. 38. Guru Nanak → (A) Sikh Religion

Chaitanya → (B) Hare Krishna Sect

Nizamuddin Auliya → (C) Sufi Saint

Mirabai → (D) Radha of Kaliyuga

E. 39. Kabir Das's messages

- Emphasized harmony between Hindu and Muslim religions

- Condemned caste system, extravagant lifestyle, caste superiority, and religious inequality.

40. Impact of Bhakti movement

- Bhakti saints achieved harmony among Hindus and Muslims.

- Literature was created in local languages, enriching regional languages.

41. Akkamahadevi

- Father: Nirmalashetty
- Mother: Sumathi
- Akkamahadevi attained Lingaikya (union with Shiva) in the Kadali forest of Srisailam.

F.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

G.

45. 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.

46. 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.

H.

47.

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

A

1. B) Legislature
2. C) Parliament
3. C) Lok Sabha
4. B) Rajya Sabha
5. C) Supreme Court
6. A) In England

B.

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

23. Through hereditary succession (inheritance).

24. The term "Judiciary" is derived from the Latin word "Justitia."

25. Charles Evans Hughes.

26. Justice Surya Kant (*June 2026*).

C.

27. Upper House

28. Justitia (Latin for "justice")

29. England

30. Prime Minister and Cabinet

31. Latin

D.

32. Because it is a platform where people's representatives gather to express the opinions of the people.

33. To the legislature

34. From the French word "Parler" and the Latin word "Parlamentum"

35. The legislature is the branch of government that creates laws for the nation.

36. A unicameral legislature (one-chamber legislature)

37. A bicameral legislature (two-chamber legislature)

38. India and England

39. The branch of government that implements laws created by the legislature.

40. From the Latin word "Exsequi"

41. Executive

42. Welfare state

43. A nominal executive is a system where the head of government exercises authority in the name of the head of state.

44. A real executive is a system where the head of government exercises actual authority.

45. From the French word "Parler" and the Latin word "Parlamentum"

46. The judiciary

47. Justitia (Latin for "justice")

48. An integrated judiciary is a system where all courts in a country are structured and function based on a hierarchical principle.

49. A federal judiciary is a system where the country has separate and independent judicial systems for the center and states.

50. India and Canada

51. To administer justice according to existing laws.

52. USA and Switzerland.

53. The President of India is elected through an indirect election.

54. The term "Judiciary" is derived from the Latin word "Justitia.

55. The Executive is called the administrative organ of the government.

56. The Prime Minister is the real head of the Executive.

57. Rashtrapati Bhavan is located in New Delhi.

58. The direct election method is a system in which the voters directly cast their votes to elect their representatives.

E.

59. The legislature has the supreme power to create new laws, amend existing laws, and repeal obsolete laws for a nation.

60. The functions of the legislature include creating new laws, amending existing laws, and repealing obsolete laws.
61. Unicameral legislature and bicameral legislature
62. The chief executive and advisor of the state
63. The collective body of officials responsible for implementing laws.
64. "The executive is the branch of government that implements the will of the state as expressed through the constitution and judicial decisions."
65. The executive authority or function represents the entire government, and its laws ensure that its various organs fulfill their responsibilities.
66. Integrated judicial system and federal judicial system
67. "When the lamp of justice emerges from darkness, the cruelty of oppression becomes apparent."
68. Writs are orders issued by a court to protect the rights of citizens when they are infringed.
69. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

F.

70. The process of adding, amending, and repealing provisions of the constitution.
71. 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.
72. Countries like Greece, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Portugal, New Zealand, etc.
73. The legislature has wide-ranging powers, including law-making, government formation, redressal of public grievances, constitutional amendment, etc.
74. 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.
75. Types of executives:
- Nominal executive
 - Real executive
 - Parliamentary executive

- Presidential executive
- Single executive
- Plural executive
- Political executive
- Permanent executive

76. Judicial review is the power to examine the constitutional validity of laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive.

77. "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."

G.

78. Importance of the Legislature:

- Law-making
- Government formation
- Constitutional amendment
- Redressal of public grievances
- Mirror of national life
- Symbol of national sovereignty

79. 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

80. Importance of the Judiciary:

- Protecting the law

- Protecting rights and freedoms
- Civil security and welfare
- Establishing order in the state
- Inspiring public confidence

81. 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

82. Types of Executives:

- Nominal executive
- Real executive
- Parliamentary executive
- Presidential executive
- Single executive
- Plural executive
- Political executive
- Permanent executive

83. Functions of the Judiciary:

- Interpreting laws
- Administering justice

- Issuing orders
- Providing advice
- Judicial review

84. 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

A.

1. B) 28
2. D) 8
3. C) 552
4. D) 250
5. C) President
6. A) Prime Minister

B.

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
16. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
17. Six years.

C.

18. Rajya Sabha
19. Six years

20. Thirty years

D.

21. Parliament. The supreme legislative body of India.

22. The components are:

1. President

2. LokSabha (House of the People)

3. RajyaSabha (Council of States)

23. The two houses are:

1. LokSabha (House of the People)

2. RajyaSabha (Council of States)

24. Eligible voters are: Citizens who have completed 18 years of age.

25. LokSabha members

Members of the House of the People.

26. Members of all State Legislative Assemblies

Elected representatives of the states.

27. Member of Parliament (MP)

A representative of the people in the Parliament.

28. The President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers

The executive branch of the government.

29. 35 years

The minimum age requirement to become a LokSabha member.

30. LokSabha and RajyaSabha

The two houses of the Parliament.

31. The President

The head of the state.

32. Members of both Houses of the Central Parliament

Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

33. The Prime Minister

The head of the government.

34. The President appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha

As the Prime Minister.

35. The Lok Sabha

The House of the People.

36. The Lok Sabha can remove the government

By passing a no-confidence motion and proving majority support.

37. The Parliament of India.

E.

38. 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.

39. Composition of the electoral college:

The elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies.

40. 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.

F.

41. 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.

42. 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.

G.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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

47. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary

Functions:

- **Legislature:** The Legislature (Parliament) makes the laws required for the governance of the country.
- **Executive:** The Executive (the President, the Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers) implements and enforces the laws made by the Legislature throughout the country.
- **Judiciary:** The Judiciary (the Supreme Court and other courts) protects the laws and the Constitution. It delivers justice according to law to those who violate the Constitution or commit offences.

Chapter 11

State Government

A.

1. C.Belagavi
2. D.6
3. D.224
4. B.75
- 5.B. Chief Minister

B.

6. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
7. Presidential election
8. 25 years
9. 30 years
10. Chief Minister
11. 5 years
12. Bengaluru (Bangalore)

C.

13. State government
14. Upper House
15. Thirty years

D.

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)
28. The Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) of our Assembly Constituency is _____

E.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.)

33. The Governor has the executive power to appoint the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the State.

- No Bill passed by the State Legislature becomes law without the Governor's assent (signature).
- The Governor has financial powers, including ensuring that the State's annual budget is presented before the Legislature. A Money Bill cannot be introduced without the Governor's recommendation.

34. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) make new laws and amend existing laws for the welfare of the people of the State.

- They raise issues related to the development of their constituencies, such as roads, education, healthcare, and other public needs, and seek solutions from the Government.
- They question the functioning of the Government during Question Hour and supervise government expenditure through discussions on the State Budget.

F.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. To be assessed by referring to the list of the Chief Ministers of Karnataka.

Chapter 12

Physiographic Divisions of India

A)

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

B)

25. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East Longitude ($82^{\circ}30'$ E).

26. New Mangalore Port.

27. Mullayanagiri.

28. Agumbe.

29. Seventh (7th).

30. Thirty-one (31) districts.

31. 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

32. Agumbe.

C.

33. Physiographic Divisions of India:

a. The Northern Mountains

b. The Northern Plains

c. The Peninsular Plateau

d. The Coastal Plains

34. Physiographic Divisions of Karnataka:

- a. The Coastal Region
- b. The Malenadu (Western Ghats)
- c. The Maidan Region (Plateau)

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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

38. Latitude: From 8° North Latitude to 37° North Latitude

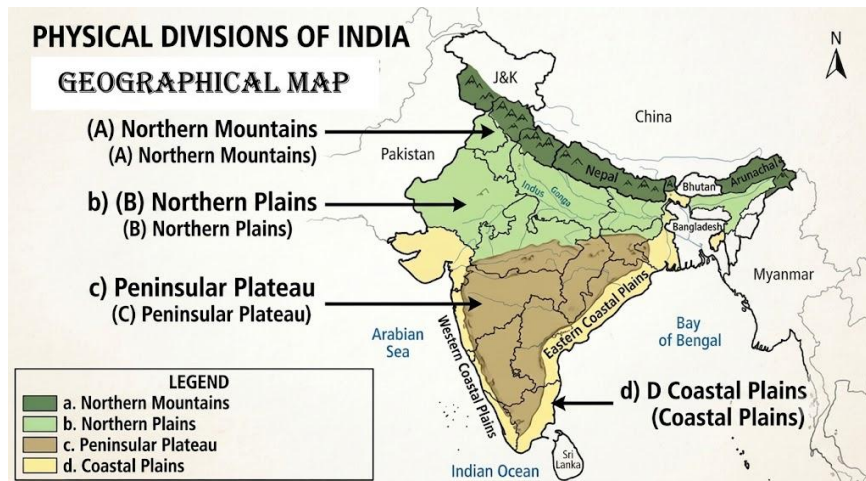
Longitude: From 68° East Longitude to 97° East Longitude

39.

- Goa (North-West)
- Maharashtra (North)
- Telangana (North-East)
- Andhra Pradesh (East)
- Tamil Nadu (South-East and South)
- Kerala (South-West)

40. Uttara Kannada ,Udupi and Dakshina Kannada.

D. 41.



CHAPTER-13

NORTH AMERICA

A.

1. 23 1/2 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. Tundra-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.

B.

- 31. Land of the Prairies
- 32. Lumberjacks
- 33. Prairie Field
- 34. Taiga
- 35. Atlantic Ocean
- 36. Ello Stone National Park, USA
- 37. Bayer

C. 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

D.

- 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

E.

- 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.

F .

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

A.

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

B.

27. Red Indians

28. Pampas

29. Brazil

30. Panama Canal

31. Football

C. 32.

A

1. Venezuelan

2. Brazil

3. Argentine

4. Equatorial

B

llanos

Compass

Pampas

Selvas

D.

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

E.

43. 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 Compass
- 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 .

F .

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

A.

1. Renaissance Movement
2. 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

B.

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
21. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

C.

22. 1875
23. 1873
24. 1889
25. 1814
26. 1920

D. 27.

1. H
2. E
3. F
4. A
5. B
6. G
7. C
8. D

E.

28. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the Father of Indian Renaissance.

29.. Founder of SatyashodhakSamaj – Mahatma JyotiraoPhule

30. "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached" – Call by Swami Vivekananda

31. Leader of Aligarh Movement – Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

32. Organization founded by Sri Narayana Guru – Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam

33. Famous Indian Christian reformer – PanditaRamabai

34. First woman president of Indian National Congress – Annie Besant

35. Narendra Nath Datta was named Swami Vivekananda on the suggestion of King Ajit Singh of Khetri

36. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar accepted JyotibaPhule as his spiritual guide

37. PanditaRamabai was born at Gangamoola in the Western Ghats

38. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

39. Mughal Emperor

40. Prominent leader of the Prarthana Samaj

F.

41. Leaders of Prarthana Samaj: Bal GangadharVaghle, N.G. Chandavarkar, M.G. Ranade

42. Women Social Reformers: S.P. Bhabe, Annie Besant, SavitribaiPhule, TarabaiShinde, PanditaRamabai

43. Magazines by Annie Besant: *New India* and *Commonwealth*

44. Swami Vivekananda said, "As long as people are in hunger, poverty, and ignorance, I will take birth again and again to fight it.

45. "National leaders influenced by Arya Samaj: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai

46. Social and religious reform measures of Raja Ram Mohan Roy He opposed the practice of Sati, the caste system, idol worship, polygamy, child marriage, and all kinds of superstitions. He urged the British government to abolish the meaningless practice of Sati. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who supported widow remarriage and monotheism, started the process of social reform movement through the newspaper Samvad Kaumudi. Ram Mohan Roy tried to purify Hinduism through rationalism. He advocated English education and ran an English school at his own expense. He also published several periodicals.

47. Role of Jyotiba Phule in social reform He established the Satyashodhak Samaj to create awareness among the lower classes of Maharashtra. He opened schools for untouchables, orphans, and widows. He condemned Brahminical priesthood and wrote the book Gulamgiri, explaining his thoughts in the form of a dialogue. Along with his wife Savitribai, he started a girls' school in Pune. By opening a rehabilitation center for child widows in 1863 A.D., he tried to end the ongoing cases of infanticide.

48. Objectives of the Theosophical Society To establish universal brotherhood without any discrimination. To undertake a comparative study of religion, philosophy, and science. To investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the latent powers hidden in human beings.

49. Role of Pandit Ramabai in women's reform She was a famous Christian social reformer of India. She received education, going against the social conditions of that time. She dedicated her life to the upliftment of Indian women and established the Mukti Mission institution in 1889 A.D. This institution is still active today, providing livelihood to widows, orphans, and drunkards.

G.

50. Role of Brahmo Samaj in removing evil practices in India It strongly opposed the Sati system, caste system, idol worship, polygamy, child marriage, and all kinds of superstitions. Because Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his associates requested the British government to abolish the Sati system, the then Governor-General William Bentinck declared the practice of Sati illegal. They tried to purify Hinduism through rationalism.

51. Works of Satyashodhak Samaj Jyotiba Phule established the Satyashodhak Samaj to create awareness among the lower classes. He opened schools for untouchables, orphans, and widows. Jyotiba Phule, along with his wife Savitribai Phule, started a girls' school in Pune. He opened rehabilitation centers for child widows.

52. Role of Arya Samaj in bringing converts back to the mother religion Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj and through it gave the call "Go back to the Vedas." His aim was to re-establish the ideal society of Vedic-age India. To bring converts back to the mother religion, Dayananda's disciple Swami Shraddhananda started the Shuddhi movement.

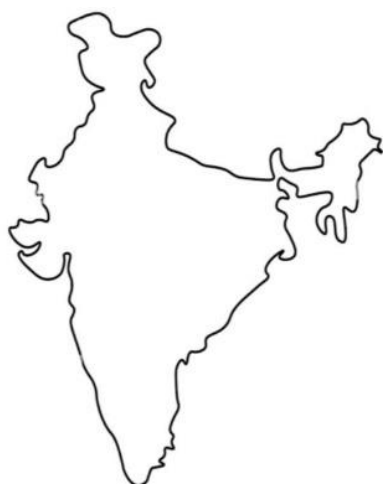
53. Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in reforming the Muslim community He opposed polygamy and the system of triple talaq. He created social opportunities so that the Muslim community would not be deprived of English education. He started the Translation Society to translate English scientific and literary works into Urdu. Through the newspaper Aligarh Institute Gazette, he promoted scientific thinking among Muslims.

54. Measures taken by Sri Narayana Guru to reform backward communities He established the institution Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP) in 1903 A.D. He worked for the social and economic progress of backward communities. He opposed the caste system. He opened Sanskrit schools and gave admission to all without discrimination of caste or religion. He expressed the principle of "One God, One Religion, and One Caste." He built more than 30 temples and gave entry to people of all castes.

55. Role of Savitribai Phule in women's educational reform She started a girls' school and worked as a teacher herself. By opening rehabilitation centers for child widows, she tried to end cases of infanticide. She served those affected by the plague epidemic. After her husband's death, she led the Satyashodhak Samaj.

56. Justification of Swami Vivekananda's statement "Upliftment of women is the upliftment of our nation" Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission to continuously carry out human welfare and social service. Swami Vivekananda had immense care and respect for women. Vivekananda worked to suggest solutions for many hardships of women of that time and to eradicate evil practices. He gave a call for service to Daridra Narayana, the poor.

H 57.



CHAPTER -16

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857–1858)

A.

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

B.

11. Kunwar Singh
12. Lord Dalhousie
13. Enfield Rifle
14. Queen Victoria

C. 15.

1. F
2. G
3. H
4. C
5. B
6. E
7. D
8. A

D.

16. Pigs and black men

17. Dogs and Indians not allowed

18. Poet Rudyard Kipling

19. Queen Victoria

20. On 10th May 1857 A.D.

E.

21. Immediate causes of the 1857 struggle In 1857, the British introduced a new type of Enfield rifle into the army. News spread among the soldiers like wildfire that pig and cow fat was used in these cartridges. The cartridges had to be bitten off before use. This hurt the religious sentiments of Hindu and Muslim sepoys. Soldiers who refused to use them were punished.

22) States that came under British rule due to the Doctrine of Lapse

Satara, Jaipur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Sambalpur, and Oudh.

23) Factors that led to the First War of Independence Political cause Administrative cause
Economic cause Social and religious cause Military cause Immediate cause

24) "White Man's Burden" means that Indians were considered uncivilized. Europeans came to civilize them. Civilizing the uncivilized was the responsibility of the white people.

25) In the 1857 revolt, the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah became only a nominal political emperor. Indian sepoys rushed to Delhi and proclaimed him the Emperor of India. After the failure of the revolt, he surrendered to the British.

F

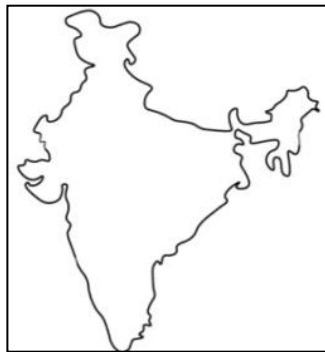
26. Social and religious shocks during the First War of Independence The English considered Indians as the "White Man's Burden." They described Indians as uncivilized people without any sense of civilization. The British addressed Indians with terms like "pig," "black man," etc. In hotels and clubs, name boards were hung saying "Dogs and Indians not allowed." Christian

missionary propaganda became a cause for the formation of a movement against the British in society.

27. Role of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi in the 1857 struggle Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi was a brave woman who fought against the British. She learned horse riding and warfare with her father. She fought against Dalhousie's "Doctrine of Lapse" policy. She died fighting the British in India's First War of Independence.

28. Consequences of the First War of Independence It had serious effects on India's political, economic, and cultural fields. The rule of the East India Company came to an end. The rule of India was taken over by British Queen Victoria. It promised to respect the rights, traditions, and customs of Indians. It became a continuous source of inspiration for the future freedom struggle.

G. 29.



Chapter – 17

Freedom Movement

A.

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. Integrity
13. Conservatives
14. Bal GangadharTilak
15. Act of 1909
16. 379
17. VinayakDamodarSavarkar
18. All of these values
19. Britain
20. 1919
21. Second Conference
22. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
23. 1935
24. Jawaharlal Nehru
25. Jayaprakash Narayan
26. Farmers
27. Portuguese
28. Ballari Siddamma
29. Kamaladevi chattopadhyay
30. Jwale

31. Umabai kundapur
32. 1946
33. British
34. Delhi declaration
35. Subhas Chandra Bose
36. Ambedkar
37. Poona Pact

B)

- 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.Gandhigiri
- 49.1916
- 50.Total Revolution (*SampoornaKranti*)
- 51.Rajendra prasad
- 52.Mappillas
- 53.Chowta
- 54.yashodaramma dasappa
- 55.Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- 56.Jawaharlal Nehru
- 57.1939 to 1945
- 58.Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
59. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
60. 16 October 1905

61. Stand firmly for the truth.

62. Shivapura Flag Satyagraha

63. A.D. 1922

64. 26 January 1930 (A.D.)

65. Subhas Chandra Bose

66. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

C)

67. Subhas Chandra Bose

68. Bande Mataram

69. 1911

70. Mahatma Gandhi

71. January 26

72. Kheda Satyagraha

73. Subhas Chandra Bose

74. 1922

D. 75.

1. Jayaprakash Narayan → C. Lokanayak

2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar → D. Architect of the Constitution

3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak → E. Lokamanya

4. N. S. Hodgekar → A. seva dal

5. Muhammad Ali Jinnah → B. Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity

E. **76.** The French Revolution and the American War of Independence influenced Indians politically.

77. Nationalism means loyalty and devotion to one's nation, promoting its culture, interests, and

independence.

78. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

79. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

80. *Kesari* and *Maratha* were the newspapers published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

81. The difference of opinion between the moderates and the extremists became more intense and caused a political break up in the Congress.

82. Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Home Rule Movement.

83. Vasudev Balwant Padke is called the first revolutionary of India's freedom struggle.

84. Truth and non-violence.

85. His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi, and his mother's name was Putlibai Gandhi.

86. Gandhiji went to South Africa to work as a legal advisor for a merchant.

87. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was Gandhiji's political mentor.

88. The Simon Commission was opposed due to the lack of Indian representation, leading to the *Simon Go Back* slogan.

89. Vinoba Bhave started the Bhudhan Movement.

90. Violence followed by bloodshed was the main feature of the Adivasi agitations.

91. Santhals, Bhils, Mundas, and Gonds are major tribal communities of India.

92. Babu Rajendra Prasad

93. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel politically led the Kheda Satyagraha.

94. Harsh land revenue policies and religious suppression were the main reasons for the Mappila Rebellion.

95. The samadhi of Rani Abbakka is located in Ullal, Karnataka.

96. She started a health organization for poor women in Bellary was Matru Mandir.

97. Lord Louis Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy of India.

98. August 14, 1947.

99. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and V.D. Savarkar were the main representatives of the two-nation theory.

100. Subhas Chandra Bose gave the slogan "If you give me blood, I will give you freedom."

101. Bal Gangadhar Tilak said, "Self-government is my birthright and I shall have it."

102. INA stands for Indian National Army.

103. Ilbert

104. A. O. Hume

105. Lala Lajpat Rai

106. Bipin Chandra Pal

107. A.D. 1919

108. Some of the Extremists took to armed revolution. They were known as Revolutionary Nationalists.

109. 8 August 1942

110. Mahatma Gandhi

F.

111. 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.

112. 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.

113. 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.

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. The three Indian revolutionaries hanged in Lahore Central Jail were Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev.

117. 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.

118. 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.

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. Causes for the Rise of the Extremists

- Indians were not considered for high government posts.
- In A.D. 1905, Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, which encouraged communal politics.
- In A.D. 1905, Japan, a small Asian nation, defeated Russia. This created confidence that Asians could defeat Europeans.
- Revolutionary movements in countries such as Ireland, Russia, China, Turkey, and Egypt inspired Indians.

122. The major works that influenced Mahatma Gandhi's life were:

- Bhagavad Gita
- John Ruskin's *Unto This Last*
- Leo Tolstoy's *The Kingdom of God Is Within You*
- The play *Satya Harishchandra*

123.

In A.D. 1555, the Portuguese declared war on Rani Abbakka. She emerged victorious in this battle. Later, in A.D. 1568, the Portuguese, under the leadership of Viceroy António de Noronha, invaded Ullal. Rani Abbakka escaped and attacked the Portuguese army with 200 soldiers. General Peixoto was killed in the battle, and several Portuguese soldiers were captured. With the help of Abbakka's husband Lakshmappa Arasa, the Portuguese later defeated Rani Abbakka and imprisoned her. She died in prison.

124. Contributions of Umabai (Umadevi) Kundapur to the Freedom Struggle

- Participated in the Salt Satyagraha.
- Took part in the boycott of foreign goods movement.
- Inspired women to participate in the freedom struggle.
- Fought against the British and underwent imprisonment.

125. Significance of Gandhi's Dandi March

- The Dandi March was undertaken to break the Salt Law.
- It marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- It awakened patriotism and the spirit of freedom among people throughout the country.
- It strengthened the people's struggle against British rule.

126. Major Tribal and Peasant Movements

Tribal Movements:

- Santhal Rebellion
- Munda Rebellion
- Peasant Movements:
- Champaran Peasant Movement
- Kheda Satyagraha
- Bardoli Satyagraha

G. 127. 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.

128. 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.

129. 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.

130. 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.

131. 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.

132. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was a freedom fighter, social worker, writer, and theatre artist.

- She participated in the Salt Satyagraha and underwent imprisonment.
- She worked for the revival of Indian handicrafts, handlooms, and folk arts.
- She played a key role in establishing several cultural institutions.
- Therefore, she is regarded as "a woman of many talents and the pride of Karnataka."

133. Demands of the Moderates

- Indians should be given greater representation in the legislative councils.
- Indians should be given more opportunities in government jobs.
- Land revenue should be reduced.
- Military expenditure should be reduced.
- The Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination should also be conducted in India.
- People should be granted fundamental rights and greater participation in the administration.

H.

134. 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.

135. Subhas Chandra BoseSubhas 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.

I. 136.

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

A)

1. B) Kavirajamarga
2. A) Mumbai karnataka
3. C) Mahatma Gandhi
4. D) All of the above
5. C) Three
6. C) Karnataka
7. B) Akhanda Karnataka RajyaNirmana Party

B)

8. 1915
9. Aluru Venkata Rao
10. 1955
11. Mahajan Committee
12. S Nijalingappa
13. 562

C.

14. Kuvempu
15. Kittur Karnataka
16. Belagavi
17. 1973

D. 18.

1. Karnataka vidyavardhak sangha – 1890
2. Belagavi Congress Session – 1924
3. Mahajan Report – 1966
4. Karnataka Sabha – 1916

E. 19. R H Desapande

20. Udaya vagali namma chaluva kannada nadu

21. Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava
22. Govind pai
23. Fazal Ali Commission
24. Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur
25. 19 districts
26. D. Devaraj Aras
27. Kaiyara kinhannarai and his associates
28. States Reorganisation Commission

29. Kuvempu

30. Aluru Venkata Rao

31. 1 November 1956

32. S. Nijalingappa

33. Andhra Pradesh

F)

34. Karnataka Ekikarana Samiti, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Karnataka Unification League

35. Aluru Venkata Rao, Kuvempu, Karnad Sadashiva Rao, B. Shankar Narayana Rao

36. Raj hamsa, Karnatak vruttha, Bombay Karnataka, kannada kesari, Karnataka vaibhava

37. Maharashtra, andhra, tamilnadu, and Kerala

38. Reorganized into 4 divisions – Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi, and Kalaburagi

39. Kannadigas unanimously protested the recommendations of the Fazal Ali Commission to merge Kasaragod with Kerala and its recommendations regarding Bellary district.

G)

40.

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.

41.

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.

H.

42. Aluru Venkata Rao

Aluru Venkata Rao was a great leader who worked for the promotion of Kannada language, culture, and heritage. Seeing the fragmented condition of Karnataka, he lamented: Alas! Where is Karnataka?... Who will unite the Karnataka that has been divided into many parts? Is there anyone with such devotion? His aim was to make Kannadigas aware of the glorious history and heritage of Karnataka. For this purpose, he wrote the book *The Glorious Past of Karnataka (Karnatakada Gatavaibhava)* and published it at his own expense. The book became a great source of inspiration. In A.D. 1941, the Kannadigas of Hyderabad honoured him with the title "Karnataka Kula Purohita" (High Priest of Karnataka).

43. Fazal Ali Commission

The Central Government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) to recommend the reorganisation of Indian states. Its chairman was S. Fazal Ali, and the other members were H. N. Kunzru and K. M. Panikkar. The Commission submitted its report in A.D. 1955. Based on its recommendations, the states of India were reorganised mainly on the basis of language and administrative convenience. Although most political parties accepted the Commission's report, Kannadigas strongly protested against the recommendation to include Kasaragod in Kerala and the recommendations concerning Bellary district. The Mysore Legislative Assembly resolved that Bellary should not be separated from Mysore and that the new state should be named Mysore State.

19. PRO-SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF KARNATAKA

A.

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) R. D. Liang
10. D) Shimoga

B.

11. Environment
12. 284
13. Sunder LalBahuguna
14. 1975
15. Farmer
16. Dr. BR Ambedkar
17. Measuring Unit
18. Chipko Movement

C. 19.

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

D.

20. 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.

21. In Karnataka, Srirangamma and Rukminimma B.A. First women to earn an honours degree

22.. Indiramma was the first woman mayor of Bangalore

23. Padma Shri award

24. DSS Dalit Sangharsh Samiti

25. The Forest Department started planting imported plants like Nilgiri and Acacia. This project is called Social Forestry.

26. 10th ChamarajaWodeyar

27. Shivamogga

28. Sarojini Naidu

29. 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

30. Karnataka

31. M.C.Rajah

E.

32. Sahyadri Anti-Mining Forum

Save the Tunga Root

Chop or Embrace Movement

SalumaradaThimmakka Fought for the Survival of the Environment

33. 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.

34. Let the famous play breathe Kannada . Whatever comes, let Kannada be

Let the Gokak Report be implemented . Fill the breath of Kannada in Karnataka

35. Karnataka State Farmers' Association

Karnataka Province Farmers' Association

Dalit SangharshSamiti

Kisan Sabha

Farmers' Laborers' Association

36. M.D. Nanjundaswamy, SundareshPuttannaiah,, KadidaluShamanna

37. DevanurMahadeva

Dr. Siddalingaiah

38. The non-Brahmin movements that emerged and developed during the twentieth century did not adequately include the Dalits. Questioning this exclusion, the Dalit Movement emerged in the 1970s (A.D.) and grew into a significant social and political force.

F.

39. Environmental Movement

Women's Movement

Farmers' Movement

Dalit Movement

Save Kannada Movement

Gokak Movement

40. 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.

41. Achievements of the Dalit Movement

In 1936, under the leadership of M. C. Rajah, one of the prominent Dalit leaders of South India, Dalits were allowed to enter the Mysore Palace. Education, organisation, and struggle became the guiding principles of the Dalit Movement. Dalits became politically and socially organised with the aim of solving the problems faced by their community. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar became a symbol of self-respect for the Dalit community and earned the title "Dalit Surya" (Sun of the Dalits). The Basavalingappa Boosa controversy became a turning point in the Dalit Movement. Traditionally landless Dalits began movements demanding land rights. Another major objective of the Dalit Movement was to achieve educational progress and gain access to positions of power and administration. Today, Dalits have demonstrated the ability to play a significant role in all spheres of society.

Chapter-20

KARNATAKA - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

A.

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

B.

11. 40 Gunte

12. Vice President

13. 1975

14. Mysore

15. Decentralization

C.

16. D DevarajaUrs

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. 1959

23. Year of 1975 SSLC Exam

24. 1955

25. Land reforms refer to the measures implemented to eliminate the problems associated with land holdings.

26. Justice Leslie C. Miller

D.

27

- ☐ Abolition of the landlord system
- ☐ Achievement in the tenant system
- ☐ Maximum holding limit
- ☐ Formation of economic holdings
- ☐ Development of cooperative farming

28

- ☐ 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.

29.

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.

30. 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.

31.

- ☐ LG Havanur Commission
- ☐ T K Venkataswamy Commission
- ☐ Chinnappa Reddy Commission

32.

- ☐ SahukaraChennaiyya
- ☐ M Basavayya

33.

- ☐ 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.

E.

34. 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.

35. 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

A.

1. D) 20th
2. A) Mobile
3. C) 2000
4. D) Karwar
5. A) 49
6. B) 19
7. C) Mahatma Gandhi

B.

8. Silicon City
9. Mangalore Samachara
10. Bengaluru
11. Sheep (Dolly)
12. Agriculture
13. Agricultural Sector
14. 1996
15. 190,000 sq. km
16. 19 million hectares
17. 11 million hectares

18. 58%

19. 11%

20. 19%

C.

21. The method of delivering news or information from one person to another or from one place to another is called a communication system.

22. In ancient times, pigeons and camels were used as means of communication.

23. Biotechnology parks have been established in Bengaluru and Dharwad.

24. The giant companies in Bengaluru are Infosys and Wipro.

25. Soil erosion refers to the loss of the fertile top layer of soil due to natural forces like wind, rain, and floods.

26. Industrialization refers to the process of establishing various industries and developing related infrastructure like transportation.

27. Natural resources include land, water, minerals, forests, energy, and other natural assets.

28. Information technology refers to the process of creating and disseminating information with the help of technology.

29. Biotechnology is the technical process of using living organisms or their properties to produce useful products.

30. Scientist Wilmut created the first cloned animal.

31. 7th largest state in India

32. Secured 5th place in agricultural production.

D.

33. Three groups of mass media:

1. Print Media

2. Electronic Media

3. Entertainment Media

34. It helps in maintaining the unity, integrity, and solidarity of the country. It also plays a role in the development of trade and commerce.

35. Measures taken for agricultural development:

1. Irrigation systems
2. Emphasis on soil conservation
3. Promotion of organic farming practices

36. Three types of industries:

1. Small-scale industries
2. Medium-scale industries
3. Large-scale industries

37. Branches of biotechnology:

1. Genetic engineering
2. DNA fingerprinting technology
3. Tissue culture
4. Cloning

38. Various fields such as:

1. Industry
2. Agriculture
3. Trade and commerce
4. Education
5. Health
6. Development of the Kannada language
7. Administration

39. Causes of soil erosion:

1. Deforestation

2. Faulty farming practices

40. 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

41. Today, radio, television, mobile phones, internet, etc. are the means of communication that reach all communities.

42. Organic farming preserves soil fertility and protects the environment from pollution. It reduces the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, thereby promoting the production of healthy and safe food.

E.

43. 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.

44. Aspects covered under industrial policy:

1. Establishment of industries

2. Investment

3. Foreign aid for industries

4. Industrial taxation

5. Labor welfare and protection

45. 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

A.

1. B	2.C	3.D	4. B	5.A	6. C	7.D	8.C	9.B	10.C
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B.

11. There are 34 judges, including the Chief Justice of India, in the Supreme Court.
12. The retirement age of a High Court Judge is 62 years.
13. The courts subordinate to the High Court are the Taluk Courts, District Courts, and City Courts.
14. Delay in the delivery of justice can be prevented by establishing additional Fast Track Courts, disposing of more cases through Lok Adalats, and ensuring that cases are decided within a fixed time limit.

C.

15. Functions of the Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court settles disputes between the Union and the States, and among the States.
- It issues various writs to protect the Fundamental Rights of citizens.
- It interprets the Constitution.
- It gives advisory opinions to the President when sought.
- It frames necessary rules and regulations.

16. Importance of Courts

- Courts interpret the laws enacted by the Legislature.
- They hear and decide disputes between individuals and between individuals and the Government.
- They protect the life, property, and rights of citizens.

17. Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court is the highest court in India and was established to safeguard the unity of the country.
- It is located in New Delhi.
- It consists of the Chief Justice of India and 34 judges.
- The judges are appointed by the President of India.
- It is the highest judicial authority in the country.

18. Role of Lok Adalat (People's Court)

- Lok Adalat is a system established by the Government to settle disputes quickly, amicably, and at a low cost.
- It is organized periodically at State and District levels.
- Its award has the same legal status as a court decree.
- The decision of a Lok Adalat is final and binding on both parties, thereby avoiding further expense, loss, and delay.

19. Qualifications to become a High Court Judge

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must have served for at least 10 years in the judicial service of India, or practiced as an advocate in a High Court for at least 10 years.

20. Two Types of Subordinate Courts and Their Functions

- The two types of subordinate courts are:
 1. Civil Courts
 2. Criminal Courts
- Civil Courts deal with disputes relating to property, money, and contracts.
- Criminal Courts deal with offences such as murder, theft, and robbery.

21. Qualifications to become a Supreme Court Judge

- Must have served as a Judge of a High Court for at least five years, or

- Must have practiced as an advocate in a High Court for at least ten years, or
- Must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
- The retirement age of a Supreme Court Judge is 65 years.

22. High Court

- The High Court is the highest court in a State.
- It consists of the Chief Justice and other Judges.
- The President of India appoints the Chief Justice after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State.
- The retirement age of a High Court Judge is 62 years.
- Proceedings in the High Court may be conducted in English or the State's official language.

Chapter – 23

Defence Forces

A

1. A) president
 2. B) New Delhi
 3. C) 1999
 4. B. Army, 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
- B.
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

23. India has the 4th largest Air Force in the world.

C.

24. 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.

25. Supplementary Defence Forces:

- * Border Security Force
- * Border Patrol Organisation
- * Border Guards
- * Border Security Force

26. Auxiliary Defence Forces:

- * NCC - National Cadet Corps
- * Bharatiya Radhakrishnan Samstha
- * Municipal Police Stations
- * Home Guards

27. 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.

28. The branches of the Defence Forces are the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

29. The main function of the Army is to protect the country's borders. It also carries out humanitarian operations during natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides, and cyclones. The Army is technologically advanced and is equipped with an efficient intelligence system.

30. Border Roads Organisation (BRO): The Border Roads Organisation clears blocked roads and provides immediate support for military operations. It is responsible for the construction of roads, bridges, and drainage systems, especially in border 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. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

C.

16. Neighboring countries of India

- Afghanistan • Pakistan • China • Nepal • Bhutan
- Bangladesh • Myanmar, • Sri Lanka

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. SAARC's member states

- India
- Pakistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka
- Afghanistan

20. The main causes of the Sino–Indian conflict were the disputes relating to Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh.

21. Role of India in the Liberation of Bangladesh

- Bangladesh was formerly a part of Pakistan and was known as East Pakistan.
- From 1960 onwards, the people of East Pakistan struggled for a separate nation under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his party, the Awami League.
- Due to large-scale human rights violations in East Pakistan, India's military intervention became necessary.
- In the decisive war of 1971, West Pakistan was defeated, and East Pakistan emerged as the independent nation of Bangladesh.

22. Effects of the 1962 Sino–Indian War

- In 1962, against the backdrop of the Tibet issue, China launched a major attack on India from the North-East Frontier to Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir).
- China later declared a unilateral ceasefire, but by then it had occupied about 14,671 square miles of Indian territory.

- The war deeply disappointed Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the architects of the Panchsheel Principles.
- The Line of Actual Control (LAC) continues to serve as the de facto border between India and China.
- China continues to retain control over Aksai Chin (Eastern Ladakh), covering approximately 14,671 square miles of Indian territory.

Chapter - 25

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (U.N.O)

A.

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.D 9.B 10.C

B.

11. 1. Paris

2. Rome

3. Geneva

4. New York

C.

12. September

13. 193

14. Sudan

15. 15

16. Lake Success

17. October 24

D.

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

26. The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, China, France, and Russia.

27. Functions of the United Nations Security Council

The Security Council is the executive organ of the United Nations. Its primary functions are to maintain international peace and security and to make recommendations on matters considered by the General Assembly. It consists of 15 member states. Of these, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China are permanent members, while the other ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a two-year term. For a resolution to be adopted, it requires the approval of at least nine members. However, if any one of the five permanent members votes against it (exercises the veto), the resolution cannot be adopted.

28. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, the United States emerged as the dominant global power, creating challenges for a balanced, multipolar world order. The United Nations has been unable to implement many of its resolutions effectively because it does not have its own standing army and depends on the military support of its member states. When member states refuse to provide military assistance, the UN faces difficulties in resolving conflicts.

Chapter-26

Australia

A.

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	21. A
22.C						

B .

23. Iron and steel industry - Automatic vehicle industry - Shipbuilding - Textile industry - Paper, rubber and wood pulp.

24. Eastern Highlands- Central Lowlands- Western Plateaus.

25. The continent of Australia is located in the southern and eastern hemisphere.

26. Australia, is discovered by European James Cook in the seventeenth century, is called the new continent.

27. 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

A.

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.C					

B.

20. Cape Horn

21. Charles Wilkes

22. Shakleton (Ernest Shackleton)

23. Dakshin Gangotri

C.

24. Algae, moos and Lichens are the major flora of Antarctica.

25. 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.

26. The intention is to reserve this continent only for scientific research.

27. Maitri and Priyadarshini Research Centers were set up. India is planning to establish Bharathi Research Centre.

28. Name the 5 member countries of the Antarctic Treaty. Australia, Chile, Belgium, France and Norway.

29. White Continent, Frozen Desert, Cold Continent
