

Social Science

Standard Six

Term I

Volume 2

TEXTBOOK TEAM

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CIVICS

1. FAMILY AND SOCIETY

Family

We live in houses. Who are the members living in our home?

We live with our mother, father, brothers and sisters. The number of members in each house differs from family to family. Some families consist of father, mother and a child, while other families consist of father, mother and two or three children.

Family is the basic unit of the society. Nuclear family consists only parents and children. Joint family consists children, parents, grandparents and some other relatives. Happy family leads to healthy and good life.



Society

Each and every person mutually depends on each other, according to their needs in a society. One group depends on another group and one community with another community. When various communities depend on each other and live together it is called a **Society**.

Families engaged in agriculture and weaving join as one, living and working together. People belonging to occupations like these live together.

Our relatives, neighbours, classmates and playmates co-exist as one in a society.

Our society enlarges from street, ward, town, taluk, district, state and country. The workers, manufacturers and employees throughout the country form part of the community.

In our house, our parents prepare our food and look after our needs. In several ways we socialize with our neighbours.

We help each other and because of this love and friendship develop.

Brothers and sisters from our neighbour's house visit, talk and play

with us. We also visit their house, talk and play with them. Our parents also do the same. They mingle with the neighbours.

A group of people who share emotions like joys and sorrows with each other is called a society. Feelings like joy, sorrow and prestige are the most important in the society.

Community

A **community** consists of a group of people who live together for the common well being and purpose. They frame their rights and duties. In one society many communities may co-exist. **Unity, duty, right, participation, security and development** are the very soul of the community.

Society and community are interdependent and are interlinked.

We need to learn to live together and share in the work. We need to understand the feelings of others. We need to voice our opinion for the rights of people. People should come forward to participate and work together joyfully. Just as we thrive to

fulfill our needs, we should also participate and work for the public welfare. Family is the foundation for a joyful life. Society paves way for a peaceful life and the community helps to give security, rights, duties and prosperity.

Ellārum ōr kulam ellārum ōr inam
 Ellārum Indhiya makka!
 Ellārum ōr nirai ellārum ōr vilai
 Ellārum in nāttu mannar! - nām
 Ellārum in nāttu mannar - ām
 Ellārum in nāttu mannar!
 - Subramania Bharathiyar.



Living in one house and sharing meals cooked under the same roof is called family.

Analyse the following and differentiate- Production, work and service help to promote ones well being. (Educational institutions, books, equipments, travel, shirt, sugar,dhal, computer, jewellery, provisions, medicines, chairs, tea, coffee, thread, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and police)

S.No.	Production	Work	Service

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Which information is correct for the development of the society?
 - Society → family → individual → community
 - Individual → family → community → society
 - Family → society → individual → community
- The occupation which unites the society.
 - agriculture
 - carpentry
 - business

II. Fill in the blanks:

- People _____ on each other.
- Living in one house and sharing meals cooked under the same roof is called _____
- We need to _____ each others feelings.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. The number of members | - | join as one and work together |
| 2. We need to raise our voice | - | to lead a peaceful life |
| 3. Families engaged in weaving | - | each other |
| 4. Society helps | - | differ from family to family |
| 5. We depend on | - | for the rights of people |

IV. Answer the following:

- What is meant by 'living together'?
- What is meant by the term 'community'?
- What is meant by the term 'society'?

Formative Assessment

- Write down your family members name and stick your family members photograph.
- How does our family give protection for us.
- List out the producers, labourarers, and social workers in your area.
- Sing the Bharathiyar song with tune which is given in your text book.
- Differentiate between the nuclear family and joint family.

2. SOCIETY AND SCHOOL

The society works hard to achieve its objectives everyday. The society tries to fulfil the aspirations and aims of the individuals by satisfying the needs of the people. Such as economic progress, improving the opportunities and facilities, provision of healthy life, security, hygienic and nutritious food, drinking water and fair distribution.

Education is the basic investment which paves way for the all round development of the society. Therefore the society aspires to achieve its aim by guaranteeing basic education for all children in the society.

To achieve this the government is implementing **free and compulsory education for all**.

The progress and the bright future of the society totally depends on the basic education facilitated to young children.

The school is one of the social institutions. It paves the way for development of education in the society. Children are the future citizens. The school imparts discipline, responsibility and self control to the youth. All the activities of the school thrive for the fulfilment of the expectation of the society.



Activity:

Fill in the blanks from the options given below:

[owner, society, teacher, faith, apply, participates, interlinked, land, donations, requirements]

1. The society was the first to _____ for schools.
2. The society provides the necessary _____ to establish schools.
3. Schools are established to fulfill the necessary _____ in the society.
4. The society sends its children to schools because they have _____ in the school.

5. The society is the _____ of the school.
6. The society gives _____ to schools.
7. The society actively _____ in all the school functions.
8. Schools thrive well because they are _____ with the society.
9. It is the responsibility of the _____ to link the society and the school.
10. If the school develops the _____ also develops.

The school is the stepping stone for the progress of the society. Therefore the society provides all the necessities to the school immediately. The society is the first beneficiary of the school service. The society is waiting to provide the school with the necessary requirements in order to secure the bright future of its children.

The parents with the help of the school instills in the students human values like discipline, self-control, equality, co-operation, community living, helping tendency and unity. Teachers are in par with God in the society.

The family, community and society should help the student to strictly adhere the moral values imparted by the school. Teachers and parents should help to create an environment conducive for children. The good values acquired by the students in school should be followed and developed further. School should serve as a miniature society.

The quality of primary education is the joint venture of parents and

teachers. The students will ultimately be affected if either of them fail to do their duty.

At school, the students should learn discipline and follow it accordingly. The students should follow the **rules and regulations** of the school such as being punctual, having regular attendance, self discipline, being attentive in class and showing interest in studies, being friendly with the students, not wasting drinking water, being on time and maintaining silence during prayer assembly.

When the students involve themselves in the activities of the society, it is called student-community, adolescent community or youth community. Students should learn the code of conduct to be adopted in the society. There should be no variation between what they learn and what they practice. Students in their growing stage should learn good manners, citizenship and leadership. The school should inculcate leadership qualities among students.

Match the following :

Student- Community

1. Students need
2. Lessons taught in school
3. Bathe daily
4. In school and outside
5. Teachers' instructions
6. Do not waste water
7. School cleanliness
8. Among students
9. Parents and elders
10. Outside the school
11. Mid-day meals
12. Behave well

Duties

- wear clean uniforms
- practice clean habits
- should be followed by students
- should be maintained
- do not fight but be friendly
- should be respected
- be safe and united
- will be praised
- revised by the students everyday
- be punctual in school
- use when required
- wash hands and do not waste food

Mangoes that we get from a branch of the same tree will not have the same size, weight and appearance even though it has the same fragrance, taste, colour and quality. Similarly even though two people look alike having the same colour and physical appearance they have different feelings and views naturally.

Differences are there even among twins. Therefore these differences are quite natural.

These differences should not be considered in the society. Though there are differences in caste, colour, language and religion we are Indians. This has been illustrated in the following poem by Subramaniya Bharathiyar.

Vellai nirathoru pūnai – engal
Veetil valaruthu kandēr!
Pillaigal petrathap pūnai – avai
Peruk korunira māgum!

Sāmbal niramoru kutti – karunj
Sāndhu niramoru kutti!
Pāmbin niramoru kutti-vellaip
Pālin niramoru kutti!

EndaNiramirun thalum – avai
Yāvum orethara mandro?
Intha Niramamsri dhendrum - ihdu
Eatramen runcholla lamo?

- Subramania Bharathiyar

In the world, there are no two people who are all alike. All are unique. There are no two articles which are same and equal. Even though there are differences between various breeds of cows, all of them are termed as cattle. Difference is a natural phenomena. It is human nature to find unity among these.

Differences are essential. To differ is not a sin. Those who differ in opinion are not enemies. They are our friends even when they have different views. Today we may deny certain things and tomorrow we may accept them. This is quite human. Differences add enchantment and spice to our lives.

Various shapes and curves go together to complete a picture. Various colours give beauty to the portrait. When these colours and shapes come together they give beauty to the scenery. The variety among people

help to unite the society. It is our greatness to find meaning among these differences. We need to understand the character in different people in order to live together.

We cannot avoid these differences in the society. This is the law of nature. Teachers should help students to recognize the reason for these differences and help them to live a harmonious life.

Differences should be understood with their background to appreciate their naturality.

“There are many fruit flakes in a jackfruit yet it is considered as a single fruit. Likewise many flowers are used to make a garland.”

Though there are various differences like caste, creed, language, religion and surroundings in our country yet we are Indians. We should create an awareness among the students that though there are differences yet we belong to one country. There are also strengthening forces which unite us such as the National flag, the National emblem, our Constitution and culture.

The values imparted to the students by the teachers should be carefully carried out with the help of the parents, community and society. The effect of the school should be reflected in the family.

The family life is continued in school. Students should be trained to follow the goals and aspiration of the

society. Student should get themselves accustomed for a successful social life.

Evaluation

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. School is a _____ institution.
2. _____ paves way for the development of the society.
3. The _____ unites the society and the school.
4. Differences are _____.
5. _____ are given equal importance to God.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Society | - | helps the society to grow |
| 2. Do not waste drinking water | - | student - society |
| 3. Students who join together | - | should praise the students |
| 4. Parents and elders | - | good quality of the students |
| 5. School | - | owner of the school |

IV. Answer the following:

1. By whom schools are established?
2. What does the development of the society depend on?
3. Why is it necessary to have differences?
4. What are the moral values to be instilled in the students?
5. List the principles, the student should follow in school.
6. List the aims of the society.

V. Answer the following in details:

1. Difference is the 'law of nature'. - Explain.
2. 'The students of today are the future citizens of tomorrow'. - Explain.

Formative Assessment

1. Write down the names of education institution in your area.
2. Who contributes more for the progress of the children. School / Society? – Discuss.
3. Write and enact a skit (drama) based on the concept “Unity in Diversity”.
4. Get information about the societies contribution towards the development of your school.
5. Give your suggestion to the development of your school.
6. Sing the Bharathiyar song with tune which is given in your text book.

GEOGRAPHY

3. The Earth and the Solar System

The bright and beautiful evening gradually faded away. The setting **Sun** soon sank into the western horizon and went out of sight. Slowly darkness began to envelope the sky, as night was setting in **stars** began to appear like little lamps in the sky. Soon in the total darkness of night, millions of stars appeared twinkling like diamond studded in the canopy of deep blue. What a glorious sight!

A keen observation of the enchanting night sky would reveal amazing truths.

It appears that the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. When the Sun rises, the stars become invisible. But when the Sun sets in the west stars shine brightly.

Among thousands of twinkling stars in the night sky, it is the **moon** that instantly captures our attention. We come to know a lot of amazing information if we observe the moon.

First, the shape of the moon keeps changing everyday. The shape of the moon waxes from the **new moon** to the **full moon** and wanes from the full moon to the new moon.

We can calculate the duration between one new moon to the next new moon or one full moon to the next full moon which is a month, thus appearing in many forms.

The moon appears with different heavenly bodies everyday.

Besides the stars, planets are also seen in the night sky. **Planets** also appear like light stars. Then how can we differentiate the planets from the star?

Activity

Take a paper and prick small and big holes on it with a needle. Fix a torch in the centre of the paper with its front portion touching the paper.

Switch off all lights and make the room dark. Now flash the torch light on the wall. You will see numerous dots of light on the wall. We assume that they are the stars that shine in the sky.

Switch on all the lights in the room. This light can be compared to the sun. All dots of light (stars) will become almost invisible. Similarly stars are invisible during the day because of the bright light emitted by the Sun.



First, if you look closely, you will notice that the stars twinkle. The planets glow without any flicker.

Secondly planets do not remain in the same position. If you see a planet with a particular star today, you might see the same planet with another star after a certain period of time.

Thus the various positions of planets can be seen against the backdrop of stars.

Without the help of the telescope, you will be able to see five planets namely **Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter** and **Saturn** with the naked eye.

But **Neptune and Uranus** can be seen only through a telescope.

Before sunrise or sunset you can see Mercury and Venus for few hours. These two planets appear only at the horizon.

Venus rises a few hours before sunrise and therefore it is called as 'The **morning star**'.

Mars, Jupiter and **Saturn** are visible with the naked eye during the night either in the east or overhead or in the west. Thus we can see only five planets with the naked eye.

In Tamil the days of the week are named after these five planets, the **moon** and the **Sun**.

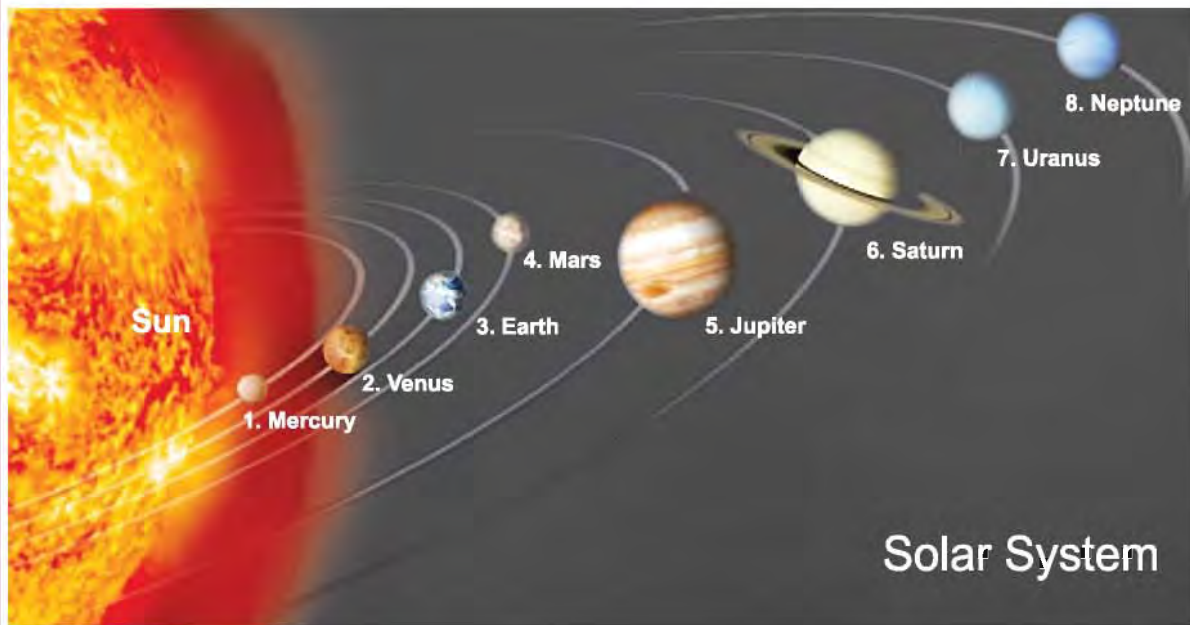
We know that “seeing is not believing” is a scientific outlook. It appears to us that the Sun and the stars rises in the east and sets in the west.

But in fact it is only the Earth that spins on its axis everyday. It appears to us that all the celestial bodies including the Sun and the stars move from east to west because the Earth spins from the west to the east.

The moon moves from the west to the east for three consecutive days, with the stars as a back drop. (which can be seen in the picture below)



Usually the upper part of the map indicates the north, the lower part indicates the south. The right side shows the east while the left side indicates the west. But in the map showing night sky, the right side indicates the west, and the left side indicates the east. Directions are located accurately if the map is held overhead in a higher position.



Solar System



Mercury



Venus



Earth

It is not only because of the rotation of the Earth, but also due to the rotation of the moon and other planets, we are able to observe their movements.

The moon revolves around the Earth, similarly the planets revolve around the Sun. Thus it appears that all the planets move, with the stars as a backdrop.

The Solar System

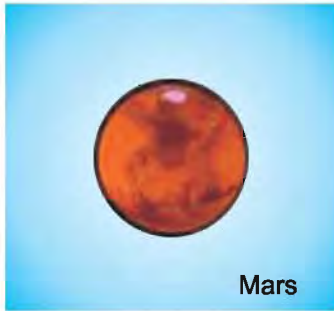
We can see the Sun, moon and the five planets mentioned before with naked eyes.

With the help of the telescope we can observe other celestial bodies like **Uranus, Neptune, Comets, Meteoroids, Asteroids, Galaxies, dwarf planets** billions of stars and other gaseous objects.

The Solar system has eight planets. All planets revolve around the Sun.

The Earth is also a planet. Different kinds of life including human beings are found on Earth because the **Earth's atmosphere has oxygen.**

The eight planets have been classified into solid planets and gaseous planets. **Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars** are called as **Solid planets**, while Jupiter, Saturn Uranus and Neptune are gaseous planets.



Mars



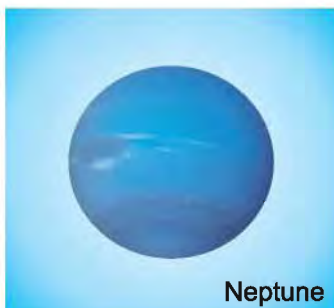
Jupiter



Saturn



Uranus



Neptune

Other than the Earth, all other planets have no oxygen and large amount of other gases in their respective atmosphere. Hence life is not found in these planets.

All planets appear to move in an anti-clockwise direction if you take a bird's eye view from the north pole of the Sun. Even though they all revolve in the same direction, the duration of their revolution around the Sun differs from one another.

The planets which revolve around the Sun, do not deviate from their respective paths. All planets revolve around the Sun in an **elliptical path**, approximately at the same plane. The path that the planet takes to revolve around the Sun is called 'Orbit'.

Sun

The **Sun** is the head of the **Solar family**. It is at the centre of the Solar system. It is a large gaseous ball of fire. The gravity of the Sun holds the Solar system together.

The Sun is the source of heat and light for the entire Solar family. The Earth is **approximately 150 million km** away from the Sun.

The Sun is very hot but the Earth receives only moderate heat from the Sun. The Sun is the only celestial body that **emits light** in the Solar system.

THE RINGS OF SATURN

The rings of Saturn is visible through a telescope. These rings consist of small stones, dust and ice particles. Though only the rings of Saturn are magnificent, **Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune** also have rings.

DWARF PLANETS

Pluto, Charon, Ceres, Eris were newly grouped as 'Dwarf Planets' in the year 2006. They also revolve around the Sun. They are very small in size. Their size is smaller than our moon. So they are called Dwarf planets.

No planet has the capacity to emit light because they do not have light of their own. They reflect the light of the Sun.

The time taken for the rotation and revolution of the planets around the Sun.

Planets	Duration of revolution	Distance from the Sun	Duration of Rotation
MERCURY	87.97 days	5.79 Crore Km	58.6 days
VENUS	224.7 days	10.82 Crore Km	(-)243 days
EARTH	365 ¼ days	15 Crore Km	23 hours 56 min
MARS	687 days	22.79 Crore Km	24 hours 37 min
JUPITER	11 years 9 months	77.83 Crore Km	9 hours 55 min
SATURN	29 years 5 months	142.7 Crore Km	10 hours 40 min
URANUS	84 years	287.1 Crore Km	(-)17 hours 39 min
NEPTUNE	164 years 9 months	449.7 Crore Km	16 hours

Venus and Uranus marked with the (-) sign rotate from east to west. But all other planets rotate from the west to the east.

Source – NASA, USA

ASTEROIDS

Thousands of asteroids are found between Mars and Jupiter. Asteroids are clusters of celestial bodies which includes tiny stones and big rocks which can measure upto 300 to 400 km in diametre.

Some of them have Indian names such as **Vynu Pappu** the astronomer, **Sarabai** the Father of Atomic energy and **Ramanujam** the Mathematician.

MOON

The Moon is called by **different names in Tamil**. The Moon is not a planet.

Planets	No. of Satellites that revolve around the planets
Mercury	0
Venus	0
Earth	1
Mars	2
Jupiter	63
Saturn	60
Uranus	27
Neptune	13



THE REAL APPEARANCE OF THE MOON'S SURFACE

Moon does not revolve around the Sun directly. It revolves around the Earth. Hence it is called a **satellite**.

The moon is the satellite of the Earth. With the help of telescope and space research, it is proved that like the Earth; Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune also have a number of satellites.

The moon is a sphere which measures a quarter of the Earth's diameter. It appears very large to us because it is very close to the Earth. It revolves around the Earth **approximately** at a distance of **3,84,401 Km**.

It takes about **27.3** days for the moon to revolve around the Earth and **27.3** days for the moon to rotate on its axis.

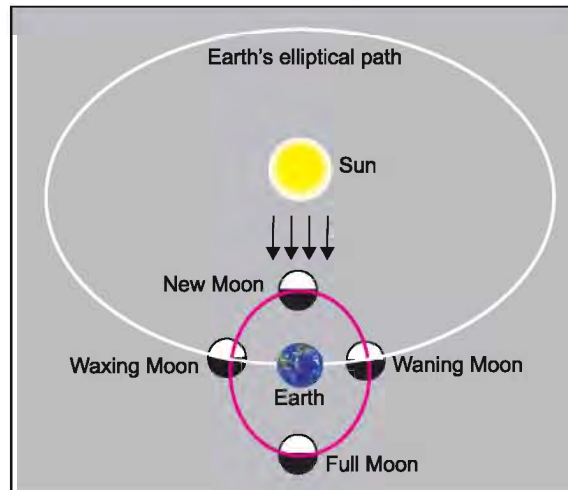
Hence from the Earth we are able to see only one side of the moon. In the year **1959** the satellite **Lunar 3** photographed the other side of the moon.

The moon does not have an **atmosphere** like the Earth. Water is not found in the liquid form but moisture is present.

Landforms such as mountains, plateaus and valleys that are found on the Earth's surface are also found on the moon.

Craters are another special feature of the moon. This can be viewed through a telescope. These craters are formed due to the meteorites which fall very often on the moon's landscape. Few craters are formed due to volcanic eruption.

Where does the Moon go on a **new moon** day?



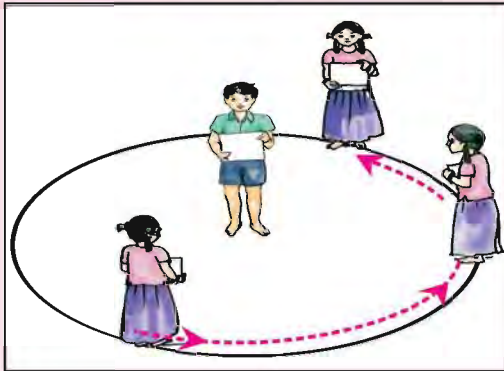
The Sun is the only illuminating celestial body in our solar system. Though the moon shines brightly during the night, it actually reflects the light of the Sun.

Like the Earth, the moon is also almost a sphere, therefore the side that faces the Sun, shines brightly while the other side is dark.

During the revolution of the moon around the Earth, the dark side of the moon that faces the Earth is called the 'new moon'. The side of the moon that shines brightly on the Earth is called 'full moon'.

On a new moon day, the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun and on a full moon day, the moon is opposite to the Sun.

Why are we not able to see the other side of the moon?



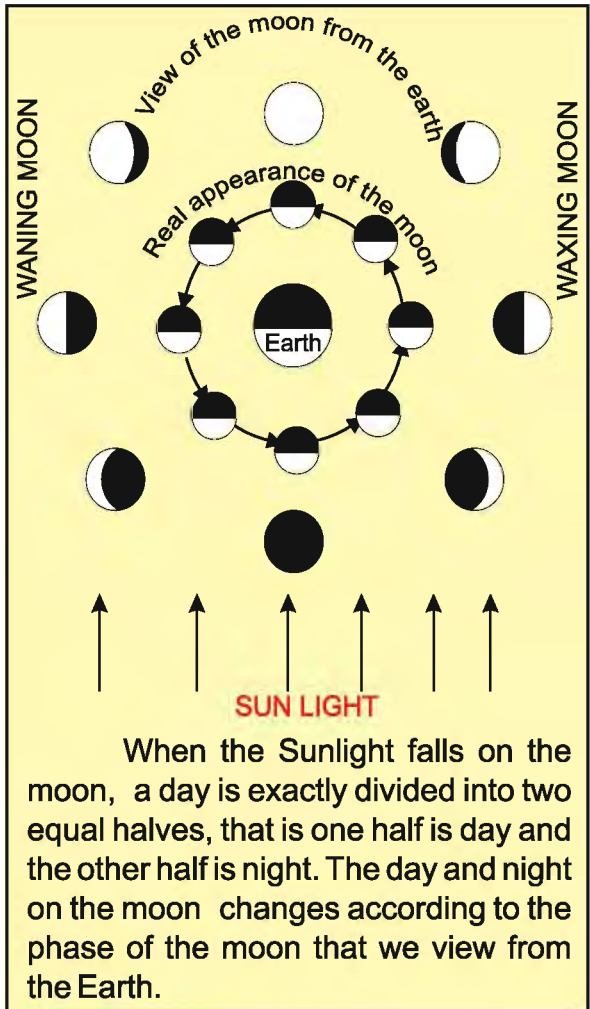
Ask a student to stand in one place. Draw a circle around him / her with a radius of two metres. Ask another student to stand on the circle. The student who stands at the centre of the circle is the Earth. Give him / her a card denoting the name "Earth".

The student who stands on the circle is the Moon. Give her / him a card denoting the name "Moon". Now, the student who represents moon should revolve around the earth facing only the Earth.

The moon is revolving around the Earth. But, does the moon rotate on its axis - Discuss.

Note the direction of the face of the student who represents the moon. The direction of the face of the moon changes on all sides when it revolves around the Earth. This is called rotation.

Hence the moon rotates on its axis. The duration of rotation and revolution of the moon around the Earth is the same.



When the Sunlight falls on the moon, a day is exactly divided into two equal halves, that is one half is day and the other half is night. The day and night on the moon changes according to the phase of the moon that we view from the Earth.

METEOROIDS

The sudden streaks of light seen on a starry night is called as **Meteoroids**. This can be seen when the remains of the rocky parts of the comets strike the Earth's atmosphere and streaks of light are generated. They are not stars that fall down.

What happens when you rub your palms together? Do you feel the warmth?

Similarly when fragments of rocks and comets from space strike the earth's atmosphere, heat is generated. So it burns and shrinks. This phenomena appears as a bright streak of light.



COMET

It is exciting to see a comet in the night sky. A comet is not a star. It is a rock made of dust and ice. The long tail is seen because, as the comet comes near the Sun, the ice melts and reflects the light of the Sun.

The **tail of the comet is seen in the opposite direction of the Sun.** The tail of the comet appears because minute particles from the Sun strike the gaseous part emitted from the comet.

Now it is clear that the Solar family consists of the Sun, its eight planets, the satellites like the moon that revolve around the planets, dwarf planets, thousands of asteroids, meteoroids and comets.

UNIVERSE

Millions of constellations of stars seen in the sky is called a **galaxy**. Thousands of galaxies form the Universe. The **Universe** is vast and ever expanding. Research and experiments are still being carried out.

Milky way galaxy is one among the many galaxies.

MILKY WAY GALAXY

The twinkling stars that are seen on a starry night are actually like the Sun, but are far away.

Many of these stars are hundreds and thousand times bigger than our Sun.

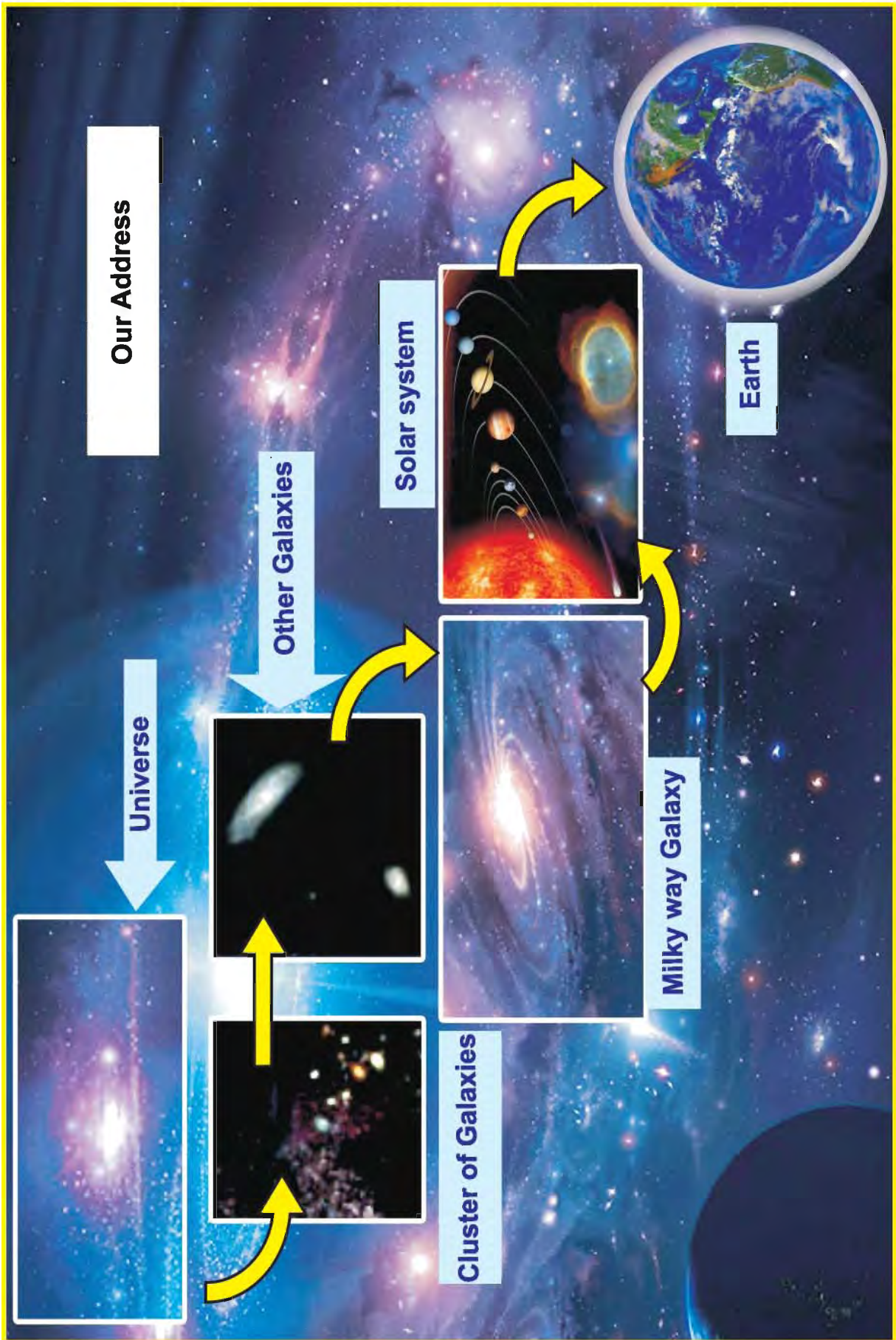
They are seen only as a small spot of light because they are very, very far away. Scientists have found that planets revolve around these stars.

Millions of stars, including the Sun and other celestial bodies which can be viewed with our eyes belongs to the **Milky way galaxy**.



A white streak of light can be seen on a clear night for few days. Our ancestors called this as the Milky Way galaxy. In India it is named as "**Akash Ganga**".

Milky way galaxy is a dense cluster of stars. They appear as a tiny dot of light because they are far away. We live in the Earth which is part of the solar system in the Milky way galaxy.



OUR ADDRESS

- We live in Tamil Nadu.
- Tamil Nadu is a state in India.
- India is one of the many countries on Earth.
- Earth is a planet in the Solar system.
- Solar system is a member of the Milky Way galaxy.
- Our Universe is made of many galaxies like the Milky Way galaxy.

Think : Where do we live in the Universe?

EARTH IS A LIVING PLANET

Earth is the third planet from the Sun. Mercury and Venus are very hot planets. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are very cold because they are far away from the Sun.

Land, water, air and heat are available in the optimum amount only on Earth. Therefore different kinds of life develop and increase only on Earth.

In our Solar system there is life only on Earth. There is no life on other planets. Earth is called as 'Living Planet' because life is found in abundance only on Earth.

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The planet that can be viewed only through a telescope is _____
(a) Mercury (b) Uranus (c) Mars
2. All the planets revolve around the Sun in an _____ path
(a) circular (b) elliptical (c) square
3. Asteroids are found between _____
(a) Earth and Mars (b) Mars and Jupiter (c) Jupiter and Saturn

II. Answer the following:

1. How will you differentiate stars and planets in the night sky?
2. What does the term 'Solar system' mean?
3. Why are we not able to see the other side of the moon from the Earth?

Project

The period between the full moon and new moon is called as waning of the moon. The period between the new moon and full moon is called as the waxing of the moon. With the help of a calendar find out and tabulate the full moon and new moon days for this year. Calculate the exact duration taken for one cycle of waxing and waning of the moon.

Formative Assessment

1. Those who have an opportunity can visit the nearest planetarium in your area.
2. Prepare an album with the pictures of the planets.
3. Prepare the models of the solar system by using clay / paper.
4. Make the students to demonstrate how the Earth revolves, rotates itself and revolve the Sun.
5. Pluto is not a planet – give reason.
6. Sky watching : Watch the sky keenly in the night and mark the position of the planets, the moon and the stars the given sky map.
7. Cross word puzzle:
 - The nearest planet to the sun.
 - The biggest planet in the solar system.
 - The smallest planet in the solar system.
 - The farthest planet from the sun.
 - The living planet.
 - It is called as morning star.
 - Planets which revolves from east to west.
 - Hero of the solar system.
 - The natural satellite of the Earth.
 - The planet with beautiful ring.

S	M	S	A	T	U	R	N	N
O	A	E	M	O	O	N	V	E
L	V	I	R	J	A	Y	E	P
A	R	A	G	C	U	H	N	T
R	S	U	N	O	U	T	U	U
T	V	I	J	M	A	R	S	N
U	R	A	N	U	S	A	Y	E
K	J	U	P	I	T	E	R	C



ECONOMICS

4. ECONOMICS- AN INTRODUCTION

The basic needs of man are food, clothing and shelter. The food we eat like rice, wheat etc. are cultivated in the land. The farmers cultivate food grains. This is termed as agriculture. Agriculture is the first known occupation to man.

Man who lived in caves, to protect himself from rain, cold and heat later started to live in houses. Cities began to emerge and man's need started to increase.

To fulfill his needs, he started to manufacture garments, footwear, bi-cycles, cars, radios and television sets.

In our daily life we utilize many things. These things are sold in shops. To buy and sell commodities we use money. If we save money it is good for us and the country.

Food helps us to grow. Education is necessary to grow intellectually. Medical facilities protect us from diseases. Teachers impart education, and doctors treat patients. Along with them Government employees work for the welfare of the people.

Agriculturists, labourers and employees help to improve the economy of the country. This is called as **National income**. What an individual earns is termed as **Per Capita Income**.

Many people do not get income, don't they? Should we provide them with food, clothing and shelter? The Government helps these people. Through this they receive their

basic requirements. This is called **distribution**.

1. Production
2. Consumption
3. Distribution

are the basic divisions in economics.

We have learnt about production. Discuss in the class and list the requirements of the food, textile production as well as the tools and implements used for the construction of buildings. Because of the farmers we are able to obtain food grains. The industrial workers manufacture commodities required for our country.

Production is Converting the raw materials into finished product.



Now the production is complete. Will these products reach the people immediately? It is necessary for the buyers to purchase these products and transport them to the markets. Then only we can purchase the products needed. A **market** is a place where things are bought and sold. When people purchase commodities from the market to satisfy their requirements, it is called **consumption**.

The buying and selling of commodities is termed as **trade**. People who buy and sell things are called traders. Finished products are bought by traders and sold in the markets. People who buy and sell large quantities of commodities are called wholesale merchants. People who buy and sell small quantities are called retailers. When there is surplus of commodities there is a fall in price. When there is deficit of commodities there is a rise in price.



Amartya Sen
Scholar in Economics

The Government supplies essential commodities like rice, dhal, sugar and oil through fair price shops. The Government has taken several steps to control price rise through the enforcement of laws. When there is a shortage of commodities the Government imports them from other countries and distributes it through fair price shops.

As the demand increases there is an increase in the production, consumption and distribution. This is termed as **Economic Development**.

What should be produced?

How does production take place? These are monitored by the Government. The Government helps in the stable development of the country's economy.

As you learn more about Economics you will learn new facts.



Those who study Economics becomes scholars. To prepare the Central and State Government annual budget , it is necessary to have a knowledge of Economics.

A sound knowledge of Economics will surely help in the developmental work in all fields. In our country **Amarthya Sen** received the Nobel Prize for Economics. From this you will learn about the importance of Economics.

Evaluation:

I. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What are the basic needs of man?
2. What are the requirements for food production?
3. What are the three divisions of Economics?
4. Why is it necessary to study Economics?

II. Fill in the blanks

1. To fulfill his needs, man started to _____
2. When there is surplus of commodities there is a _____ in price.
3. _____ of our country received the Nobel prize for Economics.
4. When there is deficit of commodities in the market there is a _____ in price

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Economy of the country | - | traders |
| 2. People who buy and sell goods | - | Knowledge of Economics is necessary |
| 3. To attain self sufficiency | - | basic needs |
| 4. Food, clothing and shelter | - | national income |

Formative Assessment

1. Prepare an account of the income and expenditure of your family.
2. List the expenditure that your family incur for you.
3. Distinguish between the prices of fair price shops and local shops.
4. Go to the library and read books on Amirthiya Sen the Economic scholar.
5. Form students into groups of six. In these groups two act as producers, two as traders and two as consumers.
6. Debate. Who is more important ? - Producers or Traders.

HISTORY

5. PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

Inian, a student of standard six was reading the newspaper. He was astonished. An amazing discovery! An animal called Dinosaur lived many million years ago. The eggs of the Dinosaur were excavated near Ariyalur. They belonged to the pre-historic period. Then what is 'pre-historic period'?

Can you tell us the history of your family?

1. What is your father's name?
2. What is your grandfather's name?
3. What is your great grandfather's name?
4. What is your grandfather's grandfather's name?
5. What is your grandfather's grandfather's father's name?

You can answer the first two questions only. But we don't know the answers to questions such as the names of our grandfather's father and grandfather's grandfather. If this is the case, what are the evidences to find about the people who lived hundred, two hundred, five hundred and thousand years ago. The sources about these are known as History. What is History? History tells about the people who lived in the past with evidences according to the ages.



The Earlymen

From where do we get these old things? Who has discovered all these? Read this news and find out. The archaeological excavation is going on for hundred years in Athichanallur, which is in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu. Recently in 2004, they excavated more than 160 burial urns in one place. This proved that people lived in that place long ago.

The written and archaeological evidences that tell us about the period in which people lived, events, food habits, customs, culture, forms of government and literature are known as historical evidences. History can be divided into pre-history and historical period. Historical period has written evidences and other evidences. The written evidences are literary work, historical notes, stone edicts, copper plates and palm leaves.

Evidences to know about pre-historic period:

To know about the pre-historic period, there are evidences such as the things that belonged to that period, ruins, fossils, horns and bones of animals, tools made of stones, skulls and deposits (impressions) which are found in different places around the world as well as in India. With the help of all these we know about the pre-historic period of India.

The Pre-historic period can be classified as:

- Palaeolithic Age - Old Stone Age (BC 10000 years ago)
- Neolithic Age - New Stone Age (BC 10000 - BC 4000)
- Chalcolithic Age - Copper Stone Age (BC 3000-BC 1500)
- Iron Age - Iron Age (BC 1500 – BC 600)

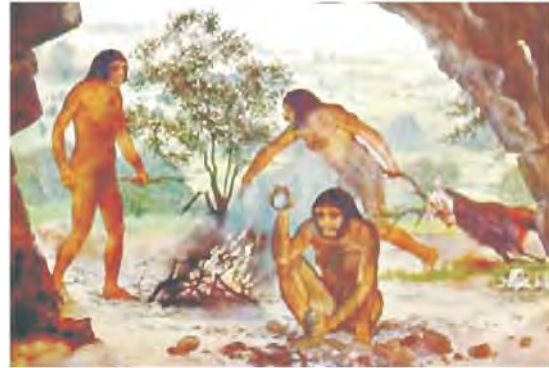
With the help of the tools used by early man, we can divide the stone age into Old stone age and New stone age.

1. Old Stone Age: (Palaeolithic Age)

He was a nomad. He lived in the jungle. He took shelter on the branches of trees, in holes and caves. He discovered fire by using the flint stone. The primitive man was scared of thunder and lightning and worshipped them.

He had to protect himself from cold, Sun and rain. He wore dresses made out of leaves, skin of animals and barks of trees. He used stones, branches of trees, bones and horns of the animals as weapons.

He ate vegetables, fruits, roots and meat of animals which he gathered from the jungle. Since he could not find food in one place he went from place to place in search of food.



Earlymen - Making Tools

Words giving the same meaning with little difference :

some years ago, many years ago, ancient, long long ago, from time immemorial, primitive.

Era of some important events

- Beginning of the Earth - 4.6 Billion years ago
- Appearance of man - 4000 years ago (Homosepians)
- Beginning of agriculture-8000 years ago
- Beginning of the cities - 4700 years ago

BC	- Before Christ
AD	- Anno Domini
CE	- Common Era
BCE	- Before Common Era
BC 31	- Birth of Thiruvalluvar
BT	- Before Thiruvalluvar
AT	- After Thiruvalluvar

- Did the primitive man store the food?
- Where and how did he store?
- Did he share?
- Did he preserve the food?
- Why should the food be preserved?
- Name the food items that we preserve and store nowadays.

Places in India where the Old stone age tools were found:

- Madyapradesh** - Soan River bank, Pimpet Ca, Mageshwa.
- Rajasthan** - Luni Valley.
- Karnataka** - Pagalkhat.
- Andhrapradesh** - Karnool caves, Renigunta.
- Tamilnadu** - Vadamadurai, Athirambakkam, Pallavaram, Kanchipuram, Vellur, Thiruvallur.



When he did not find vegetables, fruits and roots, he hunted animals. He used stones, branches, bones, horns of animals etc. to hunt animals. In the beginning he hunted small animals all alone. Then they hunted in groups. Both men and women involved themselves in hunting.

In the Pimpet Ca cave in Madhya Pradesh we see a painting. This depicts a woman with her child tied to her waist throwing an arrow. From this we know that women were also involved in hunting.

What for the early man hunted the wild animals? Is it to protect himself from the wild animal or for food?

Why has the government amended laws to protect the wild animals?

2. New Stone Age: (Neolithic Age)

Old stone age man went from place to place in search of food and hunting animals. Then he learnt to produce his food. He domesticated animals like goat, cow and hen.

The first animal he tamed was dog, which helped him in hunting. He reared goats and cows and had milk as his food. The next stage in the evolution of man is known as **New Stone Age**.

During this age, he used polished, carved, sharp stone weapons. In this period, he started to produce food. Wheel was invented. As a result of this, he was able to transport things from one place to another easily. With the help of wheels he made pots. He sharpened the crude weapons and attached them with handles made up of wood and bones. Metal was in use. Copper was the first metal used by him.

- They built mud houses with thatched roofs and began to live in groups in small villages.
- The houses were round or oval shaped. They were built below the ground level and thatched with wooden planks.
- Agriculture was their main occupation.
- They domesticated and reared animals.
- Axes, handles made out of bones, fishing hooks, needle and chopper were in use.
- During the New stone age they had the practice of burying the dead. The dead were buried along with their tamed animals in the frontyard of their houses.

Places where New stone age weapons were found:



Tirunelveli, Thandikkudi, Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli and Salem.

3. Copper Age: (Chalcolithic Age)

At the end of the New stone age, man came to know the use of copper. He made tools out of copper as well as small stones. So this age is known as Chalcolithic Age. They drew colourful pictures with geometrical patterns on

the pots they used. The Harappan culture belonged to this age. Let us learn in detail about this in the next lesson.



Chalcolithic Age weapons

4. Iron Age :

The period when the tools were made up of iron was called Iron Age. Household articles and agricultural implements were made out of iron. They learnt to melt the metal and make weapons. They were creative. Vedic period belonged to the Iron Age.

List the tools made out of iron which are in use now. Compare them with the tools used before.



Madhya Pradesh - Pimpri Ca

Alloys:		
Iron	+ Chromium	= Stainless steel
Copper	+ Lead	= Bronze
Copper	+ Zinc	= Brass
Iron	+ Manganese	= Steel

Important words from the lesson:

- Archaeology
- Primitive
- Copper Age
- Historical evidences
- Million
- Excavation
- Stone Age
- Iron Age
- Deposits
- Bronze

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Pre-history means
 - a) period of written evidences
 - b) period of no written evidences
 - c) period which have all the 3 evidences like time, place and events
2. Old stone age people
 - a) wore cotton clothes
 - b) wore leaves, barks of trees and skin of animals
 - c) wore woollen clothes
3. The first animal tamed by primitive man
 - a) cow
 - b) horse
 - c) dog

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. The early man _____ depending on nature.
2. To know the truths of ancient period, we must read _____
3. The Old stone age man used _____ stones.
4. The primitive age is _____ than the ancient period.
5. We must read _____ to know about the primitive age.
6. The period when the tools were made up of Iron was called _____
7. New stone age man used _____ to make pots.

III. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Tamil Nadu | - | Pagalkhat |
| 2. Andra Pradesh | - | Athirampakkam |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh | - | Karnool |
| 4. Karnataka | - | Pimpeta |

IV. Answer the following:

1. What is history?
2. List the evidences to know about history.
3. What do you mean by pre-historic period?
4. What are the four classifications of the pre-historic period?
5. What were the dresses of the early man?
6. Draw and compare any four tools of Old stone age and New stone age.

Prepare a tabular column from the informations you have gathered from this lesson.

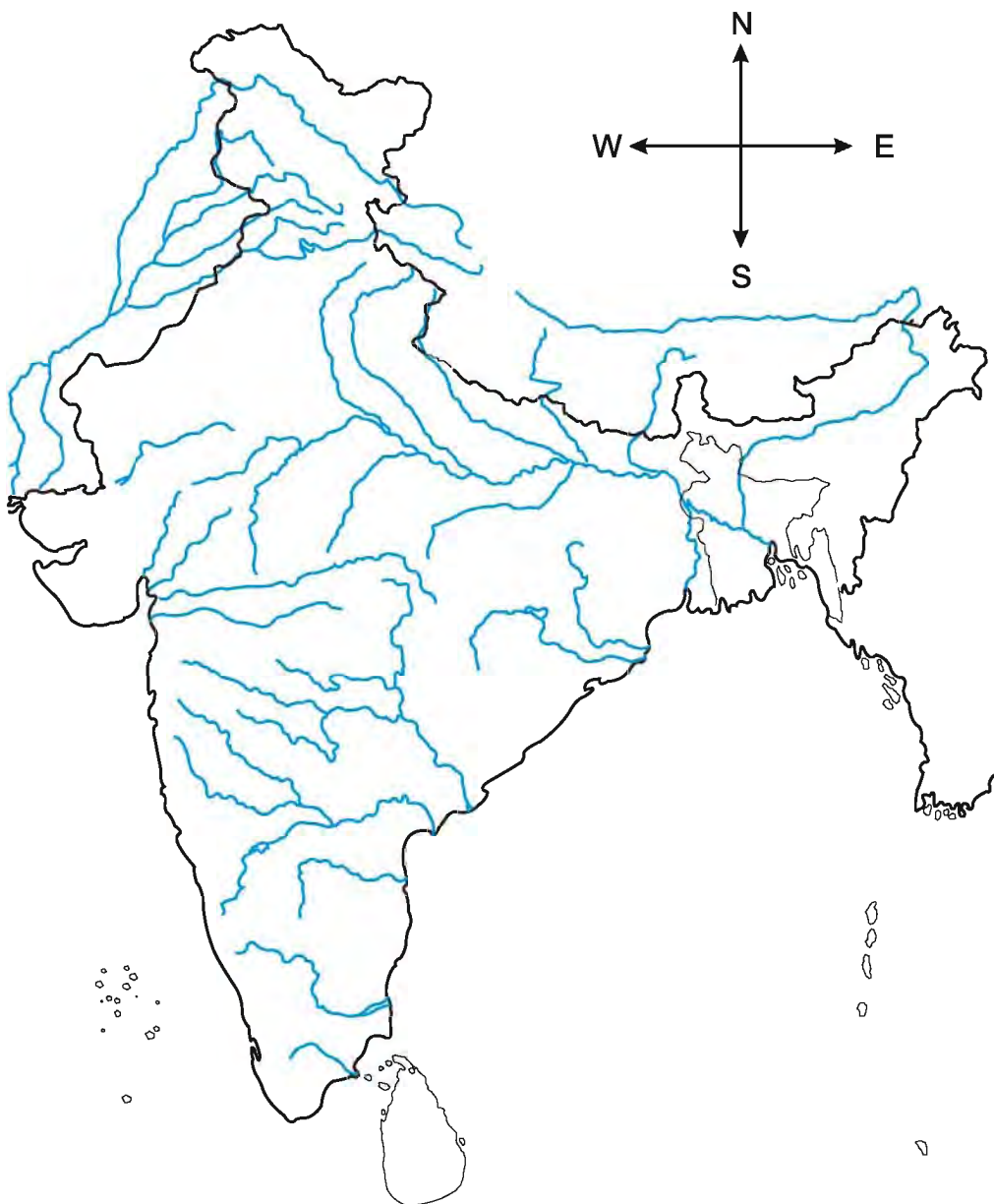
Period	Stages of man/occupation	Tools used
Old stone age	Primitive man – Gathering food, Hunting	Crude stones
New stone age	Stone age man – Rearing of animals, Agriculture	Polished and carved stones
Copper age		
Iron age		

Write the names of your family members

Write the name	Write the name
1. Father : _____	Mother : _____
2. Father's father : (Grandfather) _____ Father's mother : (Grandmother) _____	Mother's father : (Grandfather) _____ Mother's mother: (Grandmother) _____
3. Grand father's father : _____ (Great grandfather) : _____ Grand father's mother : _____ (Great grandmother) _____	Grandmother's mother : _____ Grandmother's father : _____

Formative Assessment

1. Find out whether there are any inscriptions and monuments in your area and collect information about them.
2. Are stones still used as tools? List out.
3. Collect information and photos from the news paper about the excavations.
4. How do you think, that the ancient man got the idea to invent the wheel.
5. Visit the nearest place where the stone age instruments are found.
6. Mark the places in the India map, from where the stone age instruments were discovered.



6. INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

Why do we call the modern age as Computer age? After the invention of electricity, computer is regarded as the most important one and so it is called Computer age.

In the previous lesson, we studied about the early man. The period when early man used stone was known as stone age. The first metal known to man was copper. So he used both copper and stone. That age was known as Copper Stone Age. During that period there existed an ancient civilization in India which was the Indus Valley Civilization. (Harappa)

This is the beginning of the Indian civilization.

Harappa:

In 1856, when the British ruled India, they laid railway lines on the banks of River Ravi, a branch of Indus river. They found a mound of sand. There they saw well- burnt bricks and ruins.

They took those bricks and constructed the railway lines. So they destroyed many such walls of the buildings.

In 1921, archaeologists found out that it was the ancient city of India. Harappa in Sindhi means 'Buried City'. The cities discovered after the Indus Valley Civilization were named as Harappan Civilization.

This civilization flourished in India about 4700 years ago. Likewise, the ruins of the cities were found in Mohenjo-daro, Chanhu-daro, Kalibangan and Lothal.

The Great Bath:

The most important structure found in the citadel was the Great Bath. It was built of kiln-fired bricks and sealed with a lining of bitumen.





There were steps on both the sides of the pool. There were rooms on all the sides of the pool for changing clothes. It was fed by water from a well and the dirty water was emptied by a huge drain.

Buildings :

Houses were built in grid system. There were houses which had two rooms and multi storied houses, public hall, granary and public buildings built out of bricks. There were no windows in the houses. Every house had a well and a bathroom. There were dustbins in front of the houses.

Town planning :

The Indus valley cities were well planned. The northern part of the town was narrow and elevated. The excavators considered that those were constructed on security basis. The eastern side was broad and lowered. We get more information from this town planning.

Mohenjo – daro in Sindhi means 'Mound of Dead'

The town was built with experts who were well versed in the art of town planning.

There would have been an administrative committee in the city to administer it.

Houses were built on both the sides of the broad streets in systematic order.

The houses had flat roofs and were many storied.

Administration:

The public drainage system, the Great Bath, the public hall, street lights and the provision of dustbins show that the administrative system was well organized.

Drainage system:

The drains from the houses were covered. They ran along the sides of the streets which were connected to the street drains.

They had manholes at regular intervals for cleaning.

Applied Science:

The **science and technology** such as construction, selections of lands , measurement of plots, foundation, selection of quality building materials and geometrical figures were in use.



Drainage system - Mohenjo-daro

We have an idea about ancient man from the archaeological evidences. This is the place where you can write your ideas.

List out the similarities and the differences between the Great Bath of the Indus Valley and the ponds that are seen in the temples of Tamil Nadu. What types of machinery would they have used to fill the ponds?

Life style of Indus Valley people :

Row houses were built for the employers of town administration. People exported and imported things like metals, precious stones, ornaments and various useful products.



Statue of a man with beard made of limestone



Bullock cart driven by man



Dancing girl



Pasupathi



Pieces of broken pots excavated from Harappa

Pots: They made pots with the help of potter's wheel. They were polished and coloured.

Handicrafts:

There would have been workers like document writers, seal makers, carpenters, doll makers, masons and other artisans.

They also found out dolls made out of terracotta and other playing articles out of shells, brass, copper, silver and gold.

They used copper and bronze to make weapons, household articles and tools. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments. Weights were made out of a kind of stone.



Ornaments found in Harappa

Terracotta seals:

Hundreds of rectangular seals were discovered here. Pictographic writings were written on them. The script had not been deciphered yet. On the terracotta seals, bulls, cart, dove, boats and a figure of a human meditating are seen.



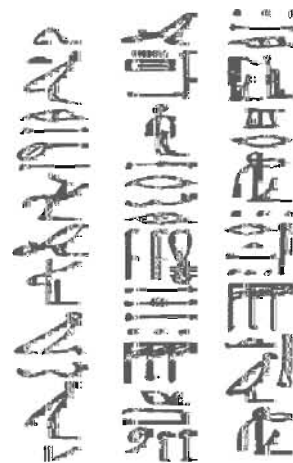
Seals

Script:

The terracotta planks discovered here were engraved with letters. The figures that were engraved on the seals and the pictorial writing showed their skill of writing. They were pictographic writing.

Each picture depicts a specific meaning. Each page was written from right to left and left to right.

These writings are related with the ancient Tamil writings. There are varied opinions regarding this.



Pictorial writing

Occupation :

In the Indus Valley there were agriculturists, artisans, traders, weavers, potters and blacksmiths. Agriculture was their main occupation, They cultivated wheat and barley. They stored the surplus grains in the granary.

1. List out the various occupations in your area.
2. Do we store grains? If yes, where and how?
3. Gather evidences to prove that Indus Valley people traded by sea.

Dress :

People wore cotton and woollen dresses. Men wore a garment similar to the 'dhoti' as lower garment and a shawl as upper garment.

Ornaments :

To make ornaments they used gold, silver, ivory, and precious stones. Poor people wore ornaments made out of shells and copper. Both men and women wore many ornaments.

Art :

They were experts in making pots out of terracotta. The figures of birds, animals, images of male and female, bullock cart driven by a man, pots and bowls were discovered.

Sculpture:

The statue of a dancing girl made out of bronze found in Mohenjo-daro and the statue of a man with beard made out of limestone are examples of the excellent sculptures.

Religion:

The articles excavated in Mohenjo-daro tell us about their religious Practices and the love towards their religion. They worshipped Lord Shiva represented as Pasupathi, Mother Goddess, Lingam, Trident and trees.

They buried the dead in urns along with food and ornaments.

Causes for the decline of the towns:

1. Wooden articles would have got destroyed by fire.
2. Rivalry because of the civil war.
3. Natural calamities and the change in the course of River Indus would have buried things.
4. The Aryans would have destroyed these towns in order to succeed.
5. The heap of bones discovered in Mohenjo-daro is evidence of the invasion of the foreigners.

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of these help you to know about Indus Valley Civilization?
a. stone inscriptions b. archaeological evidences
c. copper plates
2. Mohenjo-daro means
a. Garden city b. Port city c. Mound of Dead
3. Port Lothal of the Copper Stone Age is in
a. Punjab b. Sindu c. Gujarat
4. Harappan Civilization was
a. Civilization of village b. Civilization of town c. Civilization of corporation
5. The metal unknown to Indus Valley people
a. gold b. iron c. copper
6. Harappa in Sindhi means _____
a. Buried City b. City of Fort c. City of Rivers

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The main God of the Harappans was _____.
2. The excavation of the Indus Valley Civilization was done in _____.
3. The Great Bath is situated at _____.
4. _____ was the writing used by the Indus Valley people.

III. Match the following:

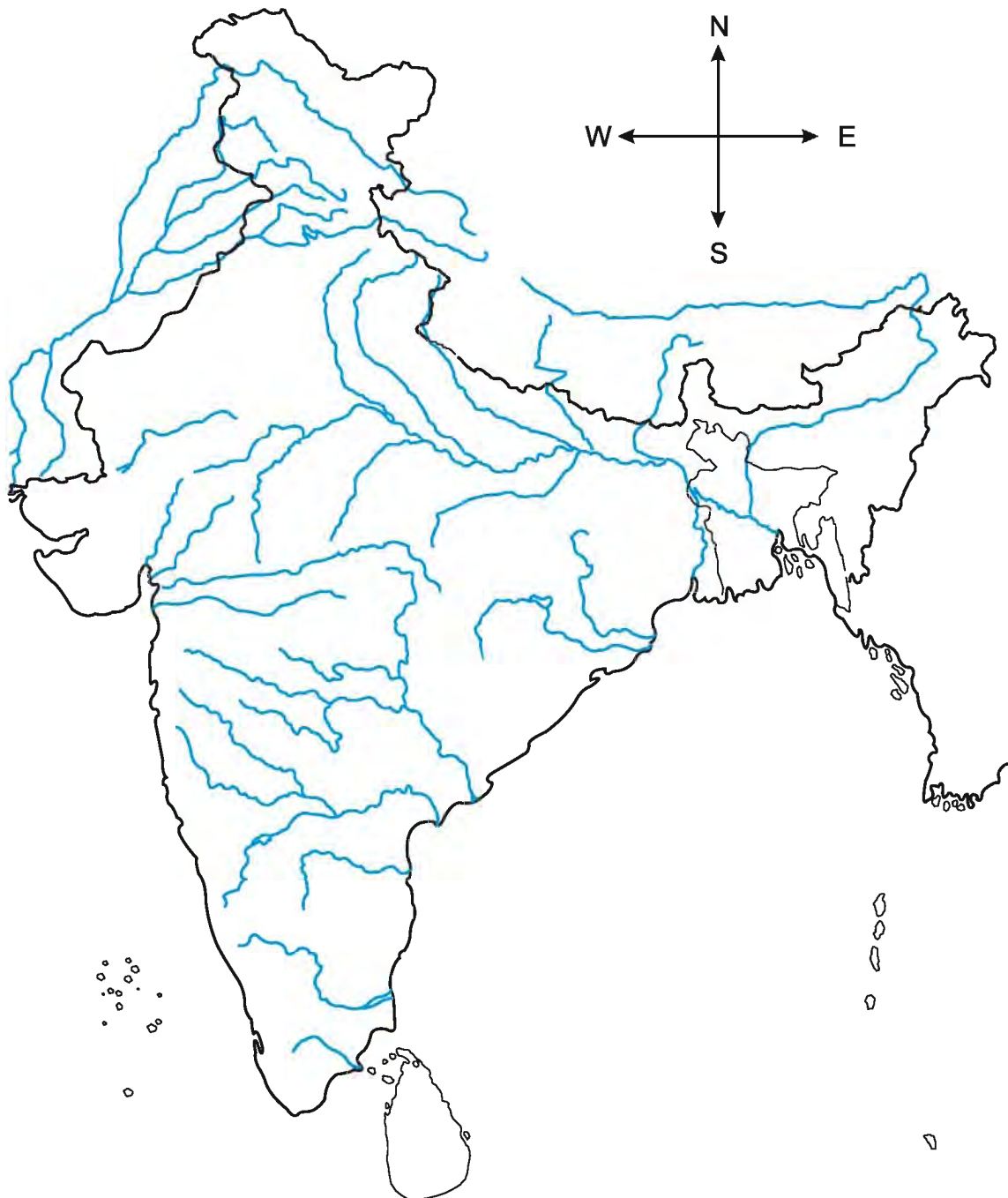
1. Great Bath - pots
2. Excavation - burnt clay
3. Wheel - Ravi
4. Terracotta - Mohenjo-daro
5. Punjab - 1921

IV. Answer the following:

1. List out the occupation of the Harappans.
2. Write about the Great Bath.
3. What are the causes for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization?
4. Explain the writings of the Indus Valley people.

Formative Assesment

1. Why did civilization orginate at the riverbanks – Discuss.
2. How to you know the cities are planned and constructed?
3. Visit the nearest museum.
4. Mark the following places in the outline map of India. Lothal, Kalibankan, Rugar, Harappa, Mohenjo – daro.



7. ANCIENT TAMIL NADU

The land mass between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin is hailed as our Grand Old Country of Bharath by Bharathiyar in his "Ode to Child". (Pappa Pattu) Historians conclude that the land to the south of the Vindhyan Range is the most ancient in the world.

In the southern state there are people who speak different languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tulu. The people who live in the south of Tirupathi speak Tamil.

Bavanandhi Munnivar, the author of Nannool describes Tamil Nadu as follows.

Venkata hills on the North, Cape Comorin on South and the land between these two is Tamil Nadu.

During the British rule, most of the parts of south India was called 'Madras Presidency'. After independence, the state which had Tamil as its language was separated. Arignar Anna, the then Chief Minister in 1967 named the state as Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil we speak can be appreciated as Senthamizh, Paeynthamizh and Muthamizh. The National poet Subramania Bharathiyar sang

"Senthmizh naadenum pothinilae-inba
Thean vandhu paayuthu kathinelae-yengal
Thanthaiyar naadenum pothinilae-oru
Sakthi pirakuthu mouchinilae."

Tamil Nadu was ruled by the descendants of Chera, Chola and Pandya who were called Moventhars during the ancient time. The southern part of south India was ruled by Pandyas, west by Cheras and north east by Cholas.

The Prehistoric Tamil Nadu :

Before prehistoric period, the Indian Ocean on the south of Cape Comorin was a land mass. It was called as 'Kumari Kandam'. The river Fahruli ran on this land mass which was eight to ten times bigger than South India. There were wide ranges of mountains. It was said that the land had sufficient rain, dense forest, civilized people and efficient kingdom. That kingdom would have been the ancient Pandyan Kingdom.

Three Sangams :

The capital of Pandyas was Thenmadurai. Tamizhvalartha Thalai Sangam assembled there. The Pandyas ruled over the land with Kapadapuram as its capital. This place was left over after the tsunami in which Thenmadurai was taken away by the sea. In Kapadapuram the poets gathered and had the Second Sangam. That city also became a prey to tsunami later.

Then the Pandyas ruled with Madurai as their capital. The last Sangam was held in Madurai Muthoor. It was known as Kudal as the Pandya kings patronized the poets and held research on Tamil. It was believed that the First, Second and Third Sangam helped in the development of literature and Tamil flourished under the leadership of Pandyan Kings. These Sangams would have been for a long time.

The Continent Lemuria :

The conditions were favourable for the growth of living organisms only at Cape Comorin which was submerged after the tsunami. Because of this the evolution of man would have taken place then. The language spoken by those people was the basic of Tamil language. The researchers believed that those were the ancient Tamilians. People who live on the southern part of the land mass are considered as the

ancestors of the people of Cape Comorin. There was a big land mass connecting Africa and Australia, which was called **Lemuria** after the name of the monkey Lemur.

It was believed that human beings evolved from the Lemurs. The language of the people was ancient Tamil. The land where their decendents lived was called Tamil Nadu.

Historic period:

The historic period of Tamil Nadu began from the Sangam age. Sangam age is the period during which the poets of the Third Sangam joined together and did research on Tamil. This period lasted for 400 years from BT 200 – AT 200. Some consider that it was between BT 300 – AT 300.

Note : BT – AT was calculated based on the birth year of Thiruvalluvar ie 31 B.C. According to the decision taken by Tamil scholars that time can be calculated considering that Thiruvalluvar was born 31 years before Christ. This was accepted and announced by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Sangam literatures, what we got now are Ettuthogai and Pathupattu. The poem in these literature were written by Kapilar, Paronar, Avvayyar, Nakkeerar,

and hundreds of poets. With the help of these we can understand the civilization, customs, culture and political life of Tamilians.

Tolkappium which was a pride to Tamil literature originated before the Third Sangam. Tamil literature would have developed a few thousand years ago. It was a pride to Tamil, that Tirukkural, which was hailed by all the religions originated during the Sangam age. The national poet Bharathiyar says.

“Valluvan thanai ulakinukae thanthu
Vanpugaz konda Tamil Nadu”

Our mother tongue Tamil which is adoptive to grammatical norms and is called Senthamizh. Scholars call Tamil a classical language, because it had developed without the help of other languages.



Five division of Lands

Activity:

Identify the type of land division that you live in. Write down.

The people who lived in the south which was surrounded by water on three sides were good sea traders before the Sangam age as per the proverb, “Tiraikadal oodiyum thiraviyam theddu”. The language Tamil is abundant with words like Navai, Kalam, Kappal, Thoni, Odam, Padagu, Theppam and Katamaram which are used to denote the mode of travel at sea.

This shows their interest in sea trade. There were many ports like Puhar, (Kaveripoompattinam), Korkai, Musiri, Thondi and Vanchi. They had trade contacts with Egypt, Yavanam, Rome, China and other eastern countries. They followed the barter system.

Mohenjo-daro and Harappa excavated in the Northern hemisphere were examples of town civilization.

They examined thousands of things. It was proved that it had connection with the Southern Tamilians for more than four – five thousand years ago. This showed that in those days Tamilians were not only in the south but also in the north.

During the Sangam, the poets divided the lands into five physical divisions. The mountainous region was called Kurinchi, the forested region was referred as Mullai, the coastal area was Neidel and the sandy regions which suffered drought were called Palai. The occupation of the people depended on the region where they lived.

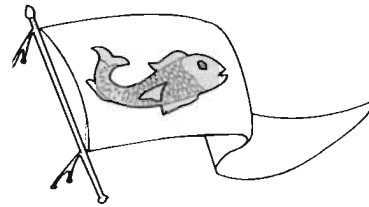
In those days, the most important duty of the kings on those days was protecting their subjects. Apart from the kings there were chieftains and patrons who ruled smaller regions. Conditions were favourable for the poets, pannar, koothar, viraliyar, traders, idayars, uzhavars, maravars to lead a comfortable life.

Agriculture was honored as it provided food to all. Next to agriculture weaving was given importance.

“Uzhuthundu vazhvarae vazhvar matrellam
Thozhuthundu pinselbavar.”

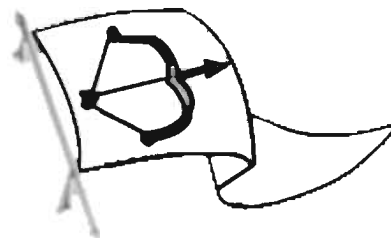
The Three Tamil kingdoms :

The Pandyas :



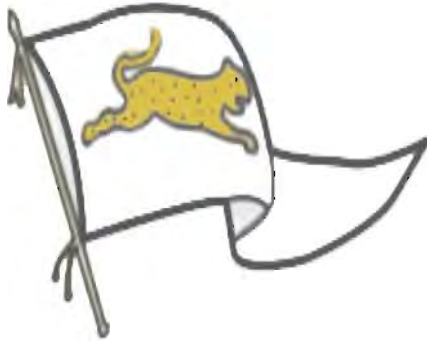
The Pandyan king Mudathirumaran and Thalaiyalanganathu Cheruvendra Nedunchezian who defeated the combined forces of seven kings, lived in the Pandya kingdom. The one who played an important role in Sillapathigaram by saying, “Yano Arrasan; Yanae Kalvan” (I am not a king, I am the culprit) and established truth was also a renowned Pandya king.

The Cheras :



The famous, Chera kings Imayavaramban Neduncheralathan and Sillambu Pugazh Cheran Senguttuvan reached the Himalayas and hoisted the Chera flag.

The Cholas :



The famous Chola kings were Karikal Peruvallathan and Killivalavan.

Karikalan who ruled over two thousand years ago conquered Eelam. He made the captives build the bank of river Cauvery. Kallanai which exists even today was built by him. This famous king was called as Karikal Peruvallathan.

The famous kings of the medieval period were Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra Chola. They conquered not only the North but also Java and Kadaram.

The seven chieftains were called as Kadaiyelu Vallalgal. The famous among them were Pari, Ori, Kari, Nalli, Elini, Pegan and Aay.

Social Life :

“Pirrapokkum ella uirukkum -chirappova
Cheithozhil vettrumai yan”

According to the Thirukkural mentioned above there was a society without any discrimination.

There were discrimination according to their occupations. There was sect system but they were not discriminated according to their birth. Untouchability was not in practice. In due course, caste discrimination and untouchability came into force.

Women had the privilege of choosing their life partners. Parents agreed to that. The rituals, raising of holy fire and chanting of mantras were not in vogue. Women were not treated as per the Vedas.

As building of temples was not in practice, the Sangam people worshipped the stones erected in memory of the dead soldiers which were known as Hero Stones or Nadukkal and their ancestors.

They celebrated harvest festival, Pongal festival and the festival of Spring season. In the capital they celebrated Indiravizha. They did not know about the festivals of the Puranas.

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The area that was considered as the most ancient one in the world
 - a) Ganges Valley
 - b) the area in the south of Vindhya
 - c) north west valley

2. The land mass on the South Kanyakumari during pre-historic period
 - a) Continent of Kumari
 - b) Continent of Bharath
 - c) Continent of Africa

3. The place where evolution of man began
 - a) Mediterranean countries
 - b) Asyria
 - c) Lemuria

4. Which year is considered as the birth year of Thiruvalluvar
 - a) AD 31
 - b) BC 31
 - c) AD 13

5. The city where the Second Sangam was held
 - a) Thenmadurai
 - b) Kapadapuram
 - c) Koodal Nagar

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was the organisation where the Tamil poets assembled and did the literary research in Tamil.
2. The _____ were the ancestors of the people of Cape Comorin.
3. The historical period of the Tamil began from _____ age.
4. The Grammar book, _____ originated before the Third Sangam.
5. _____ was the most important occupation of the Sangam age.

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tolkappiam | - Yano Arrasan; Yanae Kalvan |
| 2. Mullai | - Hero Stones |
| 3. Pandiyar Nedunchezhiyan | - Ravi |
| 4. Heroic death | - coastal area |
| 5. Kurinchi | - book before Tamil Sangam |
| 6. Neithel | - forest area |

IV. Answer the following:

1. Why is Tamil known as classical language?
2. Name the Tamil words which are used to denote the mode of travel at sea.
3. Why is Madurai known as Kudal?
4. What are the countries with whom the Tamilians had trade?
5. Mention the physical divisions of the land during the Sangam age.
6. Name the famous Pandya kings.
7. Name the important Chera kings.
8. Write notes on Karikal Peruvallathan.
9. Name the Kadaiyelu Vallalgal.
10. Mention the social status of women during the Sangam age.

V. Answer in detail :

1. Write the characteristic features of the ancient Tamil.
2. Describe the First, Second and Third Sangam.
3. Write about the sea trade of the Sangam Age.

Formative Assessment

1. Prepare and display the models of 5 types of lands.
2. Prepare a tabular column based on the trees, flags and flowers of the three tamil kingdoms.
3. Do the festivals of the present time gives only happiness? Discuss.
4. **Who am I?**
Land and areas around the land. Who am I?
Mountain and areas around the mountains. Who am I?
Forests and areas around the forests. Who am I?
Sea and areas around the sea. Who am I?
Draught stricken area- Who am I?