

SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION

STD: VIII

Social Science

1) Topographical Map

- 2)
 - Belong to different tribes
 - Main occupation was cattle rearing and farming
 - Society was stratified on the basis of occupation as Priests, Soldiers & Common people
 - The main deity was Lord Indra etc....

3)

Small Scale	Large Scale
Atlas Map	Topographical Map
Wall Map	Cadastral Map

4)

- *Kurichi*: Hunting and collection of forest resources were the mean of livelihood of the people in this hilly area.

- *Mullai*: Rearing of cattle was the major occupation of the people.

5)

A	B
International soil year	2015
Chinese civilization	Hwang-Ho valley
Paleolithic age	Bhimbetka
Indus Valley civilization	John Marshel

6)

- Practice of burying (big urn, Nannangadi, Stone circle, dolmen etc...)

- Different types of iron tools are used (sword, spear, knife etc...)
- Known as Iron Age in south Indian history
- Trade relation with Romans (roman coins found)
- Black and red wares were used
- Main areas; Kodumanal, Alagarai, Thirukambaliyoor, Pazhani etc.....

7)

- Adam Smith: Described Economics as study of wealth

- He wants limited government intervention (Laissez Faire theory)
- Famous work "An Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nation"
- Adam Smith has laid a strong foundation for Economics.
- Alfred Marshel: Believed that wealth should ultimately result in the welfare of the society
- Famous work "Principles of Economics"
- Alfred Marshall presented several new principles in the field of Economics.

8)

- The reward for the factors of production like land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship are distributed according to their respective share.

- The total income generated is distributed as interest on capital, profit of the entrepreneur, wages of the labour, and rent of the land.

- 9) ●Cleared forest using iron
●Started farming using iron plough
●Domination power

10)

Colours	Features
Green	Natural Vegetation
Yellow	Farm Land
Blue	Water Bodies

- 11) ● The conquered region were brought under cultivation
● Irrigation facilities for development of agriculture
● Roads were established for the development of cities
● Various taxes for meeting the administrative expenses

12) **Saptangas**

Swami, Kosa, Janapada

- 13) ● Buddhism helped the growth of democratic value oriented awareness in the society
● Buddhism played major role in promoting trade and agriculture between India and neighbors
● Buddhism encouraged education (Nalanda, Taxila)
● Jainism encouraged construction of stone pillars, cave temples etc.
- 14) ● Kingdom was extensively large
● Administration was centered by the king
● Unified administration was established throughout the whole state



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