

Chapter -11. North – East India

Page no .14

Ans-1 .The Enchey Monastery is located at the northern edge of Sikkim. This monastery has a large prayer hall which is full of vibrant murals and images, representing the entire pantheon of Mahayana Buddhist deities.

Ans-2. The Kamakhya Temple is at the top of Neelachal Hill in Assam and is one of the most important pilgrimage destinations in India. The colourful Ambubachi festival is celebrated here annually which attracts pilgrims from all over the country.

Ans-3. The Tawang Monastery in Arunachal Pradesh is the largest monastery in India and the second largest in the world. Tawang Monastery is called Galden Namgye Lhatse in Tibetan language which means 'celestial paradise in a clear night'.

Ans.4. Keibul Lamjao National Park in Bishnupur district in the state of Manipur is the only floating park in the world.

Ans.5. The War Cemetery of Nagaland is a memorial dedicated to the soldiers of the 2nd British Division of the Allied Forces who died in the Second World War.

Ans-6. The Nathu La Pass is located at the altitude of 14,400 ft. in Sikkim. The road to Nathu La Passes through the Tsomgo Lake. It is one of the highest Motorable roads in the world.

Chapter -12 Greatest of the Great

Page no. 16

Name the following great personalities.

1. The person who raised the Indian National Army during India's struggle for Independence in the Second World War.
Subhash Chandra Bose
2. The first woman in the history of Islam to govern a country. She reigned from 1236 to 1240 in Delhi.
Raziya sultan
3. The great philosopher, teacher and visionary who was also called 'Shakyamuni' which means the 'wise man of the Shakya clan'.
Gautam Buddha
4. The great leader of India who was given the title of 'sardar' after he had the Bardoli Satyagraha-the peasants campaign against increased taxes in 1928.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
5. The great poet of India who returned the knighthood back to the British in protest against General Dyer's Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
Rabindranath Tagore
6. The greatest woman who became the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925. She has also written many books like 'The Golden Threshold'. 'The Bird of Time'. And 'The Broken Wing'.
Sarojini Naidu
7. He established Anandwan, a rehabilitation colony for leprosy patients. For their humanitarian work he and his wife are often called Schweitzer couple of India.
Baba Amte

Some Religious gurus of India –

1. She propagated bhakti through songs and music during the 16th century .she was a devotee of Lord Krishna.
Mirabai
2. He was a Nirguna Bhakti saint and a social reformer.He was a strong oppose of distinctions of caste and religious rituals.He preached the unity of God.
Guru Nanak Dev
3. He was a weaver by profession. He believed that God was formless and did not reside at places of worship Only but is everywhere. He sang the glory of one God.
Kabir
4. He was a great saint of the 16th century in Bengal. He worshipped the Lord in the form of Krishna.
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
5. He was a saint –poet of Maharashtra who wrote and sang songs in Marathi language. He believed that God resided in the hearts of the people.
Saint jananeshwar
6. He was a saint born in Tamil Nadu who popularised the worship of Lord Vishnu.
Ramanuja

Chapter – 14 Heritage Quiz

Page no. 18

I. Choose the correct option .

1. UNESCO World Heritage site which is called the Mound of the Dead.
a. Mohenjodaro
2. The place which is called ‘the town of boiled beans’ .
b. Bengaluru
3. A city whose name is derived from a small pool found there which is called the ‘pool of nectar’ .
c. Amritsar
4. UNESCO World Heritage site that has derived its name from a compound found there which is full of date palms.
a. Khajuraho
5. Ancient Indian city which has derived its name from Sanskrit word meaning ‘military establishment’ .
b. Cuttack

II. Encircle the names of the monuments of India in the grid with the help of the clues given.

1. The great landmark of Mumbai which was built to commemorate the visit of the British monarch, King George V and Queen Mary.
Ans- Gateway of India
2. The structure built by Akbar in 1601 to commemorate his victory over Muzaffar Shah II of Gujrat.
Ans- Buland Darwaza
3. The temple which was built by Queen Lokamahadevi in 740 AD to commemorate her husband King Vikramaditya II's victory over the Pallava rulers.
Ans- Virupaksha Temple
4. The monument built by Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah in 1591 in Hyderabad to mark the end of the plague in the city.
Ans- Char Minar
5. Situated at Rajpath in New Delhi, this structure was built in memory of 70,000 Indian soldiers who lost their lives during the First World War.
Ans- India Gate

