

JKG INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Class 6 HISTORY

Le-1: When, Where and How

CHAPTER AT GLANCE

History: History is a chronological account of events as they took place in the past.

Why should we study History:

- i) We should study history as it tells us about our past.
- ii) It gives us understanding about our ancient culture and lifestyle.
- iii) It helps us to solve the problems of the present day world.

Time frames of History:

- i) Historians use chronological sequence for a better understanding. Birth of Jesus Christ has been taken as year zero.
- ii) Any event before Christ is called Before Christ (BC) and any event after the birth of Jesus is called Anno Domini (AD).
- iii) Timeline of history is divided into three stages – prehistory, protohistory and history.

Where did people live:

- (i) People lived near river valleys. This was because rivers provided water for all purposes.
- (ii) Traces of life were found near Sulaiman and Kirtar hills in North West.
- (iii) Traces of life even existed along Ganga. Mahajanpadas like Magadha, Kashi, Vajji, etc. flourished 2500 years ago.
- (iv) The Himalayan mountain has acted as natural barrier between India and Central Asia since ages.

How was the name India Derived:

- i) Our country is called India and Bharat.
- ii) Bharat was used by the people of North India in the Sanskrit composition Rigveda.
- iii) The word Indus traces its roots from the river Indus which is called Sindhu in Sanskrit.

How do we know about the past:

(i) Archaeologist and historians study several sources to tell us about the past. There are two sources - archaeological and literary.

(ii) Archaeology: The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of physical remains.

iii) Archaeologists use sources like monuments, artefacts, inscription and coins.

iv) Handwritten or any other written record of the past is known as a literary source.

v) Literary sources include two types of literature - religious literature and secular literature.

Why studied sources of History:

i) There were two groups of people who studied history. One was called archaeologist and the other group was called historians.

ii) Archaeologists studied remains of buildings made of stones, bricks, paintings and sculptures.

iii. The other group called historians were the people who studied the past and used information found in inscriptions, seals and scripts.

HISTORY:

Le-1 : When, Where and How

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS :

I. Write T for true and F for false:

- (i) The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago. ()
- (ii) The Magadha Kingdom was set up near the Ganga river.()
- (iii)The Rigveda is the earliest composition in the Sanskrit language.()
- (iv)Inscriptions were written on the palm leaf.()
- v. The ordinary people used Prakrit to communicate with each other.()

II. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) The kingdom in the south of the Ganga	(a) Prakrit
(ii)Place where rice was grown first	(b) Magadha
(iii) Place where wheat and barley were grown first	(c) Vindhya
(iv) The language used by ordinary people	(d) Sulaiman hills

III. Very short answer type questions:

Q1. Who are historians?

Ans: _____

Q2. What are tributaries? Ans: _____

Q3. Why was Magadha famous? Ans: _____

Q4. What was the job of religious teachers? Ans: _____

Q5. What is meant by manuscript?

Ans: _____

IV. Short answer type questions:

Q1. Who are archaeologists? What do they do?

Ans: _____

Q2. How can you say that historians and archaeologists are like detectives? Ans: _____

Q3. What are religious literary sources?

Ans: _____

V. Long answer type questions: Q1. What are the different ways to find out about the past? Describe briefly. Ans: _____

Geography

Chapter – 01 The Earth in the Solar System

Chapter at glance:

If we look at sky in the night it seems to be filled with tiny shining objects-some are bright, others are dim. They seem to be twinkling.

Once in a month, we see full moon night of a fortnight later, you cannot see it at all. It is a new moon night or 'Amavasya'.

The sun, moon, stars and planets and all those objects shining in the night are called celestial bodies.

Some celestial bodies are very big and hot. They are made of gas, have their own heat and light. They emit in large amounts. These celestial bodies are called stars. The sun is a star.

While watching the night sky, we notice various patterns formed by different groups of stars. These are called constellations. Ursa Major is one such constellation.

In ancient times, people used to determine directions during the night with the help of stars.

The North star indicates the north direction. It is also called pole star.

Some celestial bodies do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of the stars. Such bodies are called planets.

The Solar System:

The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and

meteoroids form the solar system.

The Sun:(i) The sun is the centre of solar system.

(ii) It is huge and made up of extremely hot gases. The pulling force of the sun binds the entire solar system.

iii. The sun is the ultimate source of heat and light for the solar system.

Planets:

(i) The word 'planet' comes from the Greek word 'Planetai' which means wanderers.

(ii) There are eight planets in our solar system-Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

(iii) All the eight planets of the solar system move around the sun in fixed paths. These paths are elongated. They are called orbits.

(iv) Mercury is the nearest planet and Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun.

(v) Venus because of its shape and size is similar to the earth is considered as 'Earth's-twin'.

iv. Till August 2006, Pluto was also a planet. But now it is called only a celestial body.

The Earth:

(i) The earth is the fifth largest planet in size while the third nearest planet to the sun and is our home.

(ii) It is slightly flattened at the poles. That is why, its shape is called Geoid.

(iii) Conditions favourable to support life are found only on the earth which can be listed as follows-

(a) presence of air with life supporting gases like oxygen

(b) neither extremely hot nor extremely cold

(c) presence of water

(iv) From the outer space, the earth appears blue because its 2/3rds surface is covered by water. It is, therefore, called a blue planet.

The Moon:

- (i) Our earth has only one natural satellite that is the moon.
- (ii) It appears so big because it is nearer to our planet than other celestial bodies.
- (iii) The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days and 8 hours. It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin of earth. This makes only one side of the moon visible from the earth.
- (iv) The moon does not have conditions favourable for life. The surface of the moon is covered with plains, mountains and depressions which is observable as shadows on full moon day.

Asteroids:

- (i) There are numerous tiny bodies which also move around the sun. These bodies are called asteroids.
- (ii) They are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
- (iii) The scientists believe that these are the parts of a planet, which are formed by the explosion of that planet many years ago.

Meteoroids:

- (i) The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.
- (ii) Sometimes these objects come close to the earth and drop upon it. While dropping on the earth they get heated up and burn due to friction with the air and appear as a flash of light. Meteors sometimes do not get burnt completely and strike the earth surface creating a hollow.
- (iii) A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases. These are

millions of such galaxies that make the universe.

(iv) Our solar system is a part of Milky Way Galaxy. This galaxy is a cluster of millions of stars that appear as a glowing path across the sky on a clear night.

(v) It was named Akash Ganga on the basis of imagination done in ancient India that it is a river of light flowing in the sky.

Chapter - 01 The Earth in the Solar System

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

Q1.MCQ:

(i) Full moon night occurs once every

(a) day (b) 15 days (c) month

(ii) The Hindi word for the New Moon night is

(a) Amavasya (b) Poornima (c) none of these

(iii) The sun is

(a) a star (b) a celestial body (c) all of these

(iv) Ursa Major is a

(a) star (b) constellation (c) galaxy

(v) The term "Blue Planet" indicates the presence of

(a) oxygen (b) land (c) water

Q2.Fill in the blanks:

(a) The planets do not possess their own _____ and _____.

(b) The Greek word which is the origin of the word "planet" means _____.

(c) The shadows on the moon's surface are due to _____, _____ and _____.

(d) Meteoroids heat up and burn due to _____.

Q3. Very short answer type questions:

(a) From which Greek word, the word 'planet' has been derived?

Ans: _____

(b) What does the solar family consist of?

Ans: _____

(c) Why is the earth called a blue planet?

Ans: _____

(d) What is the difference between the moon and INSAT?

Ans: _____

Q4. Short answer type questions:

(a) How does the earth support life?

Ans: _____

(b) Write a short note on the nearest and the farthest planets to the sun.

Ans: _____

Q5. Long answer type questions:

(a) Define the sun and the moon. Ans: _____

____(b) What is the Pole Star? How can the Saptarishi be used to locate it? Explain with illustration. Ans: _____

CIVICS

Chapter 1 & 2: Understanding Diversity & Diversity and Discrimination (Introduction)

Chapter at glance:

Mankind inherits a variety of things from mother nature. These include plants, trees, flowers, birds, animals, rivers etc.

Diversity: The variety and range we see in things is termed as diversity.

In India diversity can be seen in many things like religion we follow, language we speak, the food we eat, clothes we wear, race we belong to and many more things.

Social Groups:

(i) Human is social being and cannot fulfill all his needs on own. So, humans depend on each other and social groups to fulfill these needs.

(ii) These various groups are family, community and nation.

Can Friends be Different:

(i) Nothing stops people from being friends with people of different backgrounds. One can be friend with any person even if they belong to different social, religious and economic background.

(ii) Right to Education (RTE) has made provision for poor family children to study in public schools. This has helped to reduce economic inequality in education.

How Do we Explain Diversity:

(i) Man initially led a nomadic life.

(ii) In later times, men began to mingle with different people of the society.

(iii) This led to emergence of diversity.

Diversity and Interdependence:

- (i) Within a social group, diverse types of activities are performed depending on culture, skills, interests and education.
- (ii) To fulfill one's needs people depend on others.
- (iii) With the onset of globalization, the concept of interdependence between diverse areas has got a boost.

Unity in Diversity:

- (i) India is a land where unity and diversity run parallel to each other.
- (ii) Indian is a place where people speak different languages, wear different attire, practice different religions, eat different cuisines and inherit diverse culture, but yet live together happily.

Kashmir and Kerala:

- (i) Kashmir is a beautiful place located in northern part of India. Kashmir is famous for its scenic beauty, house boats and cultivation of fine qualities of saffron, apples and walnuts. The famous cuisine includes wazwan and kahwah. People wear woollens due to cold climate. Phiran is a popular attire along with headgear and scarfs. Kashmiri is widely spoken here. People here follow the ethics of Islam and Buddhism. Eid, Lohri, Diwali are among the festivals celebrated here.
 - (ii) Kerala is a beautiful place located in southern part of India. Kerala is famous for its scenic beauty and cultivation spices like cloves and cinemon. The famous cuisine includes puttu andappam. Men wear mundu and women wear saree. Malayalam is widely spoken here. People here follow the ethics of Hinduism and Onam is the main festival celebrated here.
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Difference and Prejudice:

- (i) Many religions are practised in India and more than over 1,600 languages are spoken.
- (ii) Sometimes, we meet people with different ideas.
- (iii) Differences in people exist on various grounds.
- (iv) These differences lead to prejudice. Prejudice means to form an opinion without

realising actual facts. Ex People think Boys are good in sports (Fact: Girls are equally good like P.V Sandu)

Creating Stereotype:

- (i) As children grow up, boys and girls are taught to do certain types of tasks.
- (ii) These are based on certain types of stereotype images. It means to fix people into one particular image.

Inequality and Discrimination:

- (i) Discrimination is when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.
- (ii) Discrimination can take place on several grounds.
- (iii) A group of people may be seen inferior as they speak a different language, follow another religion, have different customs and practices.
- (iv) People may suffer discrimination on economic or social grounds. Tribals, some religious groups and some regions are discriminated against others for several reasons.

On Being Discriminated Against:

- (i) People are engaged in certain types of occupations. Certain kinds of jobs are more valued than others.
- (ii) Caste rules did not allow the so called untouchables to take on work of their choice in spite

they were forced to serve the high class.

- (iii) DrAmbedkar suffered discrimination in school when he was only of nine years of age.
- (iv) He emerged as the pioneer of rights of Dalits. He believed the Dalits must fight for their rights and raise voice against caste system.

Striving for Equality:

- (i) The struggle for freedom against British rule also strived for equality.
- (ii) Dalits, women, tribals and peasants have fought for long against inequality.

(iii) The framers of the Indian Constitution aimed to overcome discrimination and inequality of the society.

(iv) People were granted freedom to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and expose themselves freely.

v. To guarantee equality, India became a secular st

CIVICS

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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The caste system is a form of _____.
- (ii) A country's customs, religions, arts and history constitute its _____.
- (iii) 'The Discovery of India' is a book written by _____.
- (iv) If you do something to put other people down, you are _____ against them.
- (v) _____ fought for the rights of the Dalits.

Q2. Write T for true and F for false :

- i. All Indians have the same national language.()
- (ii) Caste system is an example of diversity. ()
- (iii) Kerala and Ladakh are in different parts of India. ()
- (iv) We feel secure with people who are very different from us.()

Q3. Very short answer type questions:

(a) Why diversity is important in our lives?

Ans: _____

(b) Give one way in which Kerala and Ladakh are different.

Ans: _____

(c) In what ways the people are discriminated in the society?

Ans: _____

(d) 'India is a secular country'. What does this mean?

Ans: _____

Q4. Short answer type questions:

(a) 'India is a country of many diversities'. Explain the statement by giving examples.

Ans: _____

(b) How does discrimination occur?

Ans: _____

Q5. Long answer type question:

(a) How is our national anthem an expression of the unity in India?

Ans: _____

(b) Differentiate between inequality and discrimination.

Ans: _____

Chapter – 03

What is Government?

Chapter at glance:

- Every country needs a government to run the country according to some laws.
- The government plays an important role in our lives and does a number of things for the people.

• Need for a Government:

- (i) The government is required to maintain law and order in a country.
- (ii) Government makes provision for services like roads, electricity, waterways, railways, health and sanitation, etc.
- (iii) Government even protects against external aggression and is responsible for maintaining unity and integrity of the country.

• Level of Government:

- (i) Government in any country functions at several levels-central, state and local.
- (ii) Central government looks after nation, state after the provinces and local looks after the villages and towns.

• Laws and the Government:

- (i) Laws are made by the government and as citizens of a country, people have to abide by it.
- (ii) Government even has the power to enforce these laws.
- (iii) Courts have the power to give justice to the aggrieved party.

• Types of Government:

(i) The laws are made by the government in a manner depending on the type of government in the country.

(ii) There are two types of governments: Democratic and Authoritarian.

(iii) In a democratic government people have a right to choose their representatives. For example, India, UK and USA.

(iv) Authoritarian governments are where there is absolute obedience to the authority.

Examples of such type of governments are Saudi Arabia and Myanmar.