### Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2016-17
Social Studies
Class IV

**Books:**
Liew, Jeanne; *International Lower Secondary Geography Book 1* Marshall Cavendish Education.
Moss, Peter; *Oxford History for Pakistan Book 1*; OUP

**Yearly Syllabus:**

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August:

Topic: Introducing Geography  (Pg: 1-8)

- **Introduction to Geography:** Geography is the study of our planet Earth, its land and the people living on it.
- **Classification of Geography**
  a. Physical Geography includes main areas of study such as physical features of the landscape, weather and climate, natural vegetation and soil.
  b. Human Geography includes main areas of study such as population, settlement, economic activity.
  c. Environmental Geography includes main areas of study such as pollution, its effects, and climate change.
- **Importance of Geography:** Geography is all about our planet Earth, our activities on planet Earth, close connections between us and our surroundings.

Reference Books:


| Key words: Environment, Relief, Drainage, Weather, Climate, Settlement, economic activity. |
| Model Questions: |
| 1. What is Geography? |
| 2. Differentiate between physical and human Geography. |
| 3. Why is it necessary to study environmental Geography? |

| Projects, Assignments and Activity: |
| Work Sheet will be provided. |
| A multimedia presentation will be screened for the students which will explain the classification of Geography in detail. |
| Students will collect pictures of physical, human and environmental Geography and will paste them in their note book. |

**Surf I.T**

- [http://www.worldofteaching.com/geographypowerpoints.html](http://www.worldofteaching.com/geographypowerpoints.html)

Topic: The Age of metals  (pg: 12-13)

- **Metal:** It is a hard and shiny substance. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity.)
- **Discovery of the first metals.** (Gold and Copper )
  - **Gold:** (It was too soft and too rare used to make cups, plates and jewelry)
  - **Copper:** (It was more plentiful and little harder, was used to make weapons, tools and armour.)
- **Invention of Bronze:** (It was made by mixing copper and tin.)
- **How Metal was Smelted and Moulded.** (By the process of moulding in which metal is heated to high temperature until it becomes liquid and poured into moulds of clay and finally carved into shape.)
- **Benefits of Metals.** (Used to make furniture, household goods and jewellery.)
- **Lost Wax Process.** (Complicated shapes could be made by this process and the objects were made in soft wax.)

Reference Books:

Key words: Ore, Smelting, Conch shell, Discus.

Model Questions:

1. Describe how gold, copper and bronze were discovered and state their uses.
2. How did the discovery of metals benefit the people?
3. Identify the given image below and state by which process it had been made?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Surf I.T

September:

Topic: Our Home: The Earth (pg: 9-22)
- **The Universe.** Everything that exits, especially all physical matter, including all the stars, planets, galaxies, etc. in space.
- **Galaxies.** A galaxy is a community of stars.
- **The Solar System.** The Earth and the other eight planets, together with the asteroids, comets and meteors.
- **Why is life possible on Earth?** Earth gets right amount of sun light and water. It has an atmosphere which absorbs heat from the sun so the Earth does not get too hot and prevents the loss of heat at night.
- **Oceans:** Large bodies of water.
- **Continents:** Large land masses.
- **Continental Drift Theory:** This theory states that Earth’s crust is broken into pieces called plates and these plates are constantly moving.
- **Earth is Fragile:** We need to realize that our Earth is fragile, resources are precious and it is our responsibility to make good use of them.

Reference Books:
Key words: Big Bang, Milky way, Temperature, Pangaea, Fragile, Rocks, Minerals.

Model Questions:
1. Why is there no life on the other planets of the solar system?
2. Label rotation and revolution of the Earth in the given diagram.

3. Our Earth is fragile. How can we make it sustainable?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- A multimedia presentation will be screened for the students which will explain the Universe and the movement of plates in detail.
- Students will make Pangaea using the world map.
- A research assignment will be given to the students about the facts and myths about aliens.

Surf I.T
- http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/space/definitions.html

Topic: The Fertile Crescent (pg: 14-15)

- The Fertile Crescent: (First great civilization located in the valleys of Tigris and Euphrates, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.)
- The Sumerians: (First civilized people, invented metal tools and world’s first writing.)
- First Cities: (Sumerian villages grew into big cities. The biggest city was called Ur; it has mud-brick houses and paved streets.)
- New Inventions in Fertile Crescent: (Wheels, Fine pottery, Trade of Wood and Metals, Clocks.)
- Empires of Fertile Crescent: (Decline of Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians Persians and later Persians were over thrown by Alexander and his armies.)

Reference Books:

Key words: Permanent, Civilization, Harness, Hoe, Sundial, Water clock.

Model Questions:
1. Why did early civilizations start in warm river valleys?
2. Explain some of the discoveries made by the people of the Fertile Crescent.

Surf I.T
October:

**Topic:** The Earth’s Landforms (pg: 35-43)

- **Formation of Landforms:**
- **Internal Forces** (such as movements of plates and volcanic eruption) and external forces (such as agents of erosion and weathering) are responsible for the formation of landforms.
- **Different types of landforms:**
- **Mountain**: it is large landform that rises above 600 meters steeply. The processes of folding, faulting and volcanic eruptions are responsible for the formation of a mountain.
- **Hill**: It is less steep and is lower in elevation than a mountain. It is formed by deposition from wind or glaciers or by solidified magma or can be formed by the erosion of mountain.
- **Plateau**: It is a raised flat surfaced landform. It covers 45% of Earth’s land.
- **Valley**: A long depression. V-Shaped valley is formed by a river while the U-Shaped valley is formed by glaciers.
- **Plain**: It is an extensive level stretch of land.

**Reference Books:**

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**Key words:** landforms, folding, mountain, mountain ranges.

**Model Questions:**
1. What cause landforms to be formed?
2. Why is population density high on plains while less on mountains?
3. State the difference between a plain and a plateau.
4. Identify the following valleys:

**Projects, Assignments and Activity:**
- Teacher will display a working model of a volcano.
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- An assignment on the landforms of Pakistan of the place, students had visited will be given.
- Collect information and write a brief report about the famous mountain ranges and Plateaus of the world.

**Surf 1.T**
- [http://www.edu.pe.ca/southernkings/landforms.htm](http://www.edu.pe.ca/southernkings/landforms.htm)
- [http://mocomi.com/landforms/](http://mocomi.com/landforms/)

**Topic:** Early times in China (pg: 16-17)

- **Introduction to China:** (Capital of China is Beijing. Skulls found in the cave near Beijing showed that Homo erectus lived there.)
- **Yang-Shao People**: (It was the first civilization in China that appeared in the valley of the Hwang-Ho River about 6000 years ago.)
- **Long-Shan People**: (These people took over Yang-Shao people about 4500 years ago)
- **Shang Empire**: (about 3750 years ago new group of fierce, cruel but intelligent Chinese people conquered the other kingdoms and began the Shang Empire.)
- **First Writing in China**: (Shang people were the first to use writing in China. The priest scratched the marks on a piece of bone then they touched the back of the bone with piece of red-hot metal, the bone cracked and the cracks were supposed to be god’s reply. People think, this was the beginning of Chinese writing.)
• **Shang People:** (The Shang people were brilliant craftsmen; they made religious vessels, bells for temples, weapons and armour from bronze.)

**Reference Books:**

**Key words:** Homo erectus, Homo sapiens, Peasants, Ceremonies, Vessels.

**Model Questions:**
2. What led to the invention of writing in China?
3. Identify the given image below and state what it was used for?

**Activity:**
A research assignment about the Chinese people will be given to the students.

**Surf I.T**
http://www.ducksters.com/history/china/ancient_china.php

**November:** Revision for Mid-Term Examination

**December:** Mid Term Examination 2016

**January:**

**Topic:** The Physical and the Human Environments  (pg: 23-34)

- **Physical Environment:** It consists of physical features such as mountains, rivers, forest.
- **Human Environment:** It consists of man-made features such as houses, farms, factories.
- **Physical-Human relationship:** There is a close link between human and the physical environment and this is called the physical-human relationship.
- **Factors that Affect Humans:** factors that affect the physical-human relationship are: Population growth and Technology.
- **Differences in Physical-Human Relationship:** People living in different environment interact differently. Factors that affect them are: climate, settlements, technology, vegetation, transport.
- **Case Studies:** Kung Bushmen adapting to the desert and people in Karachi modifying their physical environment.

**Reference Books:**
Key words: Environment, Technology, Human Environment, Physical Environment.

Model Questions:
1. With the help of the given pictures explain how human activity cause changes to the environment.
2. How does the physical environment affect us?
3. Why is human impact on the environment increasing?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Assignment: What difficulty do you foresee if you were sent to a village?

Surf I.T
- http://www.slideshare.net/DMN072812/geography-ppt-lesson

Topic: Egypt and the Nile (pg: 20-21)

- Egypt: (Capital is Cairo. It was a river-valley civilization based on floods, water supply, rich soil and sunshine.)
- Nile valley: (It is about 1000 kilometers long and its long, narrow shape made it develop different from other river-valley civilizations.)
- Decline of Egypt’s Civilization: (No change in Egyptian way of life for 3000 years. By 1000 BC, China and Greece had much more advanced civilizations.)
- Egypt’s Past: (Egyptians left much in writing and drawings of their life on the walls of their tombs and buildings.)
- Egypt’s Government: (Pharaohs were the strong rulers in Egypt.)
- Egyptian Writing: (It was called Hieroglyphs and consisted of a series of small pictures carved in stone or wood, or written on leather.)
- Benefits of River Nile: (It was used for food, irrigation purpose, transport.)
- Religious Beliefs: (Egyptians worshipped many gods, the chief of which was Ra.)

Reference Books:
Key words: Shaduf, Skyscrapers, Tax, Civilization.

Model Questions:

1. Identify the given image and state its uses.

2. Why was it difficult to attack Egypt?
3. What was Egyptian’s belief about life after death?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- A documentary about Egyptian Civilization will be screened for the students.

Surf I.T
http://mocomi.com/indus-valley-civilization/

February:

Topic: Weather and Climate (pg no 64-84)
- Weather: Weather is the change in atmosphere for a short period of time.
- Climate: Climate describes the average weather condition over a long period of time.
- Atmosphere: is the envelope of gases around the Earth. The Earth’s atmosphere is composed of variety of gases mainly Nitrogen, Oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- Atmospheric layers: Earth’s atmosphere is divided into Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere.
- Elements of Climate and Weather: The elements of weather and climate include atmospheric conditions such as; Temperature, Precipitation, Humidity, Air pressure, Cloud Cover, and Wind direction.
- Temperature: Temperature refers to the degree of hotness or coldness of the air which is measured with a Thermometer.
- Direction of the Winds: Winds are the strong movement of air which carries the temperature of an area to other. The direction of wind is known by wind vane.
- Humidity: is the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere which is measured with Hygrometer.
- Air pressure: Atmospheric pressure which is exerted by the weight of air per unit area, which is measured with a Barometer.
- Rainfall: Water that falls to the Earth which is measured with a Rain Gauge.
- Wind Strength: Shows the speed of the wind which is measured with an Anemometer.
- Clouds: Clouds made up of water droplets, caused by the process of condensation. Cloud cover is recorded with Total Sky Imager.
- Is our climate changing? Human activities accelerate climate change and global warming. Use of CFC’s, Fossil Fuels.
- Evidences of Climate change: Droughts which are prolonged periods without water. Floods: which are overflow of water?

Reference Books:
Key Words: Weather, Climate, Atmosphere, Solar radiation, Evaporation, Transpiration, Climate change, Drought. (Refer to Glossary, given on page 129)

Sample Questions:
1. State the difference between weather and climate.
2. Fill the following table:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Element of weather</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Name of the instrument to measure the element</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wind Pressure</td>
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Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Teacher will display weather instrument in the class.
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Activity from book page # 83 “how green are you?”

Surf I.T
- [http://www.weatherwizkids.com/weather-climate.htm](http://www.weatherwizkids.com/weather-climate.htm)
- [http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/weather_climate/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/weather_climate/)

Topic: Pyramids and Mummies (pg no 22-23)

- **The Pyramids:** (Largest man-made buildings of ancient Egypt.)
- **Construction of Pyramids:** (The stones were cut from east bank of the Nile, loaded on rafts and were taken to west bank, to the building site.)
- **Mummies:** (The preserved body was called mu.mmy which was wrapped in linen bandages and kept in the coffin.)
- **Process of mummification:** (The inside parts of the dead body were removed later the body was pickled and preserved in salt, finally it was wrapped in linen bandages.)

Reference Books:

Key words: Pyramids, Chamber, Quarry, Mummy.

Model Questions:
1. How were huge stones and statues moved?
2. Identify the following images given below:

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- A documentary about Egypt will be screened for the students.

Surf I.T
March:

Topic: Major Climate types of the World (pg no 85-90)

**Distribution of Climate Types:** Factors that causes the distribution of world climatic zones. Distribution of world climate types on map. Distinguish characteristics of each climate zone such as, ATR, AR.

**Tropical Climate:** Tropical climates can be divided into two major types that are Equatorial climate and Tropical Monsoon Climate. The Equatorial Climate is characterized by small annual temperature range and high annual rain falls. Tropical Monsoon climate is the type of Equatorial Climate characterized by small annual temperature range and high annual rain falls.

**Temperate Climate:** Temperate climates can be divided into two major types that are warm temperate climate, and cool temperate climate. Warm temperate climate is also known as Mediterranean climate. The warm temperate climate has warm and wet winters and hot and dry summers. The cool temperate climates' winter temperature frequently falls below zero freezing point.

**Polar Climate:** The polar climate is characterized by large annual temperature range and low annual rain falls.

**Reference Books:**


**Key Word:** Weather, Climate, Tropical Climate, Temperate Climate, Polar climate
(Refer to Glossary, given on page 129)

**Sample Questions:**

1. Describe the climatic condition of a rainforest land.
2. Identify the region with the help of the given climograph.

**Projects, Assignments and Activities:**

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Collect weather forecast report of a week and make your own report.
- Students will be asked to read and interpret the climograph of different regions.
- A short video on the life of Eskimos will be screened.
- Surf I.T.
  - [http://www.slideshare.net/chua.geog/sec1-major-climatic-types-of-the-world](http://www.slideshare.net/chua.geog/sec1-major-climatic-types-of-the-world)

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**Topic:** Everyday life in Ancient Egypt (pg. 24-25)

- **Homes:** Simple houses made from reeds or mud, used largely for sleeping only. Rich people had multi-storied houses and pretty gardens.
- **Food:** Though Famines occurred frequently, ancient Egyptians enjoyed a variety of food and a special drink made from soaking half-baked bread in flavored water.
- **Clothing:** Light, thin and made of white linen. Rich people wore light robes, wigs, jewellery and make-up.
- **Furniture:** Rich Egyptians had high-quality furniture made from wood and copper.
- **Entertainment:** Egyptians loved outdoor sports including boxing, weightlifting, races etc. They were also very fond of music and dance and picnics.
- **Family life:** Family life was very important in Egypt.

**Reference Books:**

Key words: Nobleman, Bust, Famines, Reed, Harps.

Model questions:
1. Why was family life important in ancient Egypt?
2. Describe the clothing of ancient Egyptians.
3. Identify the following image

![Image of a bust](image)

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- A dress-up activity will be done where students will follow the dresses and make-up of ancient Egyptians.

Surf I.T:

April: Revision for Final Examinations

May: Final Examination 2016