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

Yearly Syllabus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Early Greece; The Minoans and the Mycenaean’s</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weather and Climate</td>
<td>64-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>The Greek City States</td>
<td>28-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earth’s movements and their causes</td>
<td>Handout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Greek Religion and Government</td>
<td>30-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climate and Natural Vegetation</td>
<td>91-115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Revision for Mid-Term Exam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Mid-Year Examination 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Rome and its Empire</td>
<td>40-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longitudes and Latitudes</td>
<td>Handouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Factual information related with the physical features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Government and Religion in Rome</td>
<td>44-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time Zones</td>
<td>Handout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Fall of the Roman Empire</td>
<td>52-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>116-128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Revision for Final Exam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Final Examination 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
August

History:

Topic: Early Greece; The Minoans and the Mycenaean’s (Pg: 2-3)

- **Meaning of Civilization**: The culture and the way of life of people during a particular period of time in a particular part of the world.
- **Minoan Civilization**: It is the first Civilization of the Europe which began on the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea. This Civilization ended when a volcano erupted.
- **Mycenaean’s**: were Aryan tribes which took over the land and these people were named after their chief city Mycenae.
- The main rival of Mycenae for trade was the city of Troy.
- **Homer**: a Greek poet wrote a long poem about the famous Trojan War.
- Around 1200 BCE, the Mycenaeans were conquered by a new wave of people called Dorian’s.
- Different races joined together to produce the “Golden Age” of Greece.

Reference Books:


**Key Words:** Civilization, Fortification, Districts, Conquered, Armour, Slaughter.

Sample Questions:

1. Compare democracy and dictatorship.
2. Why did towns develop into separate city states?
3. On this given map name the civilization.

![Map of Mycenaean Empire](http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/worldhistory/cretehistory1.htm)

Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.
- Students will draw the map and will chalk out the main Mycenaean cities and colonies.

Surf I.T

http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/worldhistory/cretehistory1.htm

Geography:

Topic: Weather and Climate:

- **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>
<tr>
<th>Element of weather</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Name of the Instrument to measure the element</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Projects, Assignments and Activity**:

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Activity from book page # 83 “how green are you?”
- Collect weather forecast report of a week and make your own report.
- Fieldwork (temperature Recording) to explain the various local influences on temperature in the school.

**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/)

**September**

**History**:

**Topic**: The Greek City States: (Pg: 28-29)

- Greek cities were developed near the seas, later they were separated into city states.
- There were about 150 city states in Greece, some had kings some were ruled by nobles and some were ruled by the people themselves.
- Two main cities were **Athens** and **Sparta**. In Athens, life was pleasant and advanced even for slaves, whereas life in Sparta was harsh and was ruled by dictatorship.

**Reference Books**:

Key Words: Temple, Theatre, Democracy, Dictatorship, Preoccupied, Flogged, Barracks.

Sample Questions:
1. State the similarities and differences between the governments in Athens and Sparta.
2. How were the slaves treated in Sparta?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Role play will be conducted in the class on different Greek costumes.

Surf I.T
http://greece.mrdonn.org/city-states.html

Geography:

Topic: Early The Earth’s Movements and its causes (Handout)
- **Earth’s Axis**: The earth’s axis is inclined at an angle of 661/2° to the plane of its orbit.
- **Rotation**: The movement of earth on its own axis which causes day and night. It takes 24 hours to complete its one turn.
- **Revolution**: The movement of earth around the Sun in its orbit. Revolution of earth around the sun with its inclined axis causes the change in season and variation in day length.
- **Summer Solstice**: Condition of earth in its orbit when the northern hemisphere experiences summer. The overhead sun position is on the Tropic of Cancer.
- **Winter Solstice**: Condition of earth in its orbit when the northern hemisphere experiences winter and the overhead sun position on Tropic of Capricorn.
- **Autumnal Equinox**: Condition of earth in its orbit when the northern hemisphere experiences autumn. Overhead sun position is on the Equator.
- **Spring Equinox**: Condition of earth in its orbit when the northern hemisphere experiences spring. Overhead Sun position on Equator.
- **Different Length of Day and Night**: Revolution of earth around the sun with its inclined axis causes the variation in day length. Different places on earth experience different day lengths in different seasons except Equator.
- **Apparent Movement of Sun**: Sun does not move but appears to move.

Reference Books:
Key words: Solstice, Equinox, Overhead Sun, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Equator. (Meanings are given in the Handout)

Sample Questions:
1. Why is the duration of day and night different for different places?
2. Explain the condition of Earth shown in the following figure.

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet and handouts will be provided.
- Multimedia presentation will be screened to develop students’ understanding about the rotation and revolution of the Earth and their causes.
- Different angles of incidence with the help of torch and globe will be demonstrated.

Surf I.T
- http://www.slideshare.net/Mariadebiologia/the-movements-of-the-earth
- http://www.windows2universe.org/kids_space/qearth_motion.html

October

History:
Topic: Greek Religion and Government: (Pg: 30-31)

Religion:
The Greeks had many gods who lived on Mount Olympus.
- Greeks prayed and sacrificed to an appropriate god when they wanted something.
- The king god was Zeus, and the queen goddess was Hera. Other gods were for many aspects of life, sea god Poseidon, sun god Apollo, war god Ares, and under world god Hades.
- There were half gods, whose parent was a god and the other a human.
- The temple for each god was a beautiful building into which only priests could go.

Government in Athens and Sparta:
- The most important thing that ancient Athens gave to the world was the system of government called democracy.
- The government of Sparta had two kings whose main job was to lead the army in the battles. Any Freeman in Athens could address the Assembly from Acropolis.

Reference Books:

Key Words: Disguised, Sacrifice, Altar, Hazy idea, Council, Dictator, Assembly.

Sample Questions:
1. Write the names of Greek gods and goddess?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Worksheet will be given.
- Students will collect the pictures of Greeks gods and goddesses and will paste in their scrap books.

Surf I.T
- http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/Greece.html
- http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/greece/greekgods.htm
Geography:

**Topic:** Climate and Natural Vegetation:

- **Natural Vegetation and the Ecosystem:** An ecosystem comprises of living organisms and their non-living environment.
- **World distribution of Natural vegetation:** Climatic zones and natural vegetation are closely connected. Distribution of natural vegetation type is greatly influenced by the temperature and rainfalls received by an area.
- **Factors affecting Natural Vegetation:** There are three factors that influence type of vegetation. These are rainfall, temperature, and sunlight. Large amount of rainfall throughout the year support the growth of dense forest. High temperature throughout the year supports dense growth of the forest. Sunlight is essential for photosynthesis.
- **The Earth's main Ecosystem (Biomes):** Biome is a large scale ecosystem.

- **Tropical Rainforest:** Rainforest vegetation is evergreen. Layers of rainforest include Canopy layer, Emergent layer, Undergrowth. Adaptation features are Buttress roots, and broad leaves with drip tip.
- **Coniferous Forest:** Coniferous forests vegetation is evergreen. Adaptation features are conical shape, needle shaped leaves, and broad thick resinous bark.
- **Tropical Grasslands:** Savannas are dominated by long coarse grasses with scattered trees. Adaptation features of vegetation are deep roots, and swollen trunk.
- **Hot Deserts:** Deserts are dominated by cacti, short bushes and tough grasses. Adaptation features of vegetation are needle like leaves, deep roots, and swollen trunk.
- **What happens when the forest are destroyed?** The results of the destruction of rainforest land are habitat destruction, soil erosion, disturbance in carbon dioxide and oxygen atmospheric balance, and climate change.

**Reference Books:**

---

**Key Words:** Biome, Evergreen, Deciduous, Rainforest, Tundra, Drip tip, Needles, Conical shape, Adaptation, Habitat, Native species, Ecosystem.

(Refer to Glossary, given on page 129)

**Sample Questions:**

1. Define biome, food chain, and producers.
2. Describe the factors that influence the vegetation of an area.
3. What are the results of deforestation of rainforest?
4. State the adaptation features of a tree shown in figure 1.

---

**Projects, Assignments and Activity:**

- Worksheet will be given.
- Activity “Vegi Hunt”

**Surf I.T**

- http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20brazil.html
November  Revision

December  Mid-Term Examination 2016

January

History:
Topic: Rome and its Empire: (Pg: 40-41 )
- Romans believed that their city was founded by twin brothers Romulus and Remus.
- In a quarrel, Romulus killed his brother and founded a city which he named Rome.
- In 510 BCE the kings were driven out of Rome and it became a Republic.
- Three Punic wars were fought and Romans completely defeated Carthage.
- Hannibal a great Carthaginian general defeated Romans but was not successful.
- Frontiers were fixed and inside the boundaries “Pax Romana” was introduced, which means Roman Peace.
- The empire lasted 400 years and people thought it would last forever.

Reference Books:

Key Words: Quarrel, Wicked, Shepherd, Ditch, Republic.

Sample Questions:
1. Who was Hannibal?
2. Identify the picture. Describe in your own words.

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Worksheet will be given.
- Role play of the story of Romulus and Remus will be done in the class.

Surf I.T
http://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome/romulus_and_remus.php
http://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome.php

Geography:

Topic: Factual information related with the physical features.

Physical Features are:
1. Mountains
2. Deserts
3. Waterfall
4. Rivers
5. Seas
- A mountain range is a series of mountains that are connected together generally to form long line of mountains.
- The Himalayas stretch 1,491 miles through much of central Asia. They travel through many countries.
- At around 4,300 miles long, the Andes Mountains make up the world’s longest mountain range.
- The Andes stretch north to south through much of South America.
- The Alps are a major mountain range in central Europe.
- The Rocky Mountains Range from north to south in western North America.
- The Atlas Mountains are a mountain range across a northern stretch of Africa extending about 2,500 km (1,500 miles) through Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.
• Deserts are areas that receive little precipitation, classified as an area that receives less than 250 millimeters (10 inches) of annual precipitation on average.
• The largest deserts in the world are polar deserts: the Antarctic Desert and the Arctic Desert.
• The third largest desert in the world and the largest non-polar desert is the Sahara. Situated in North Africa.
• The Arabian Desert is the fourth largest desert in the world, with an area of about 2,330,000 square kilometers. The Arabian Desert is situated on the Arabian peninsula.
• The fifth largest desert on Earth is Asia’s Gobi Desert. Situated in northwestern China and southern Mongolia.
• Inga Falls, a 3,000-foot wide waterfall, is located on the Congo River, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
• Niagara Falls is undoubtedly the best known waterfall on the planet. It has three separate parts: American Falls, Bridal Veil Falls and Horseshoe, or Canadian, Falls.
• Victoria Falls is a 5,600-foot wide waterfall located on Zambezi River in Zimbabwe.
• Vermilion Falls is the sixth biggest waterfall in the world. It’s located along Peace River, in Northern Alberta, Canada.
• The Nile River is 4,135 miles long. It is located in the continent of Africa, mostly in the countries of Egypt and Sudan. It flows north into the Mediterranean Sea.
• The Amazon River is 3,980 miles long. It is located in the continent of South America and flows through several countries.
• Yangtze - Located in China, the Yangtze River is 3,917 miles long and flows into the East China Sea.
• The river system of the Mississippi River and the Missouri Rivers is the longest river system in North America at 3,902 miles. It flows south into the Gulf of Mexico.
• A sea is commonly defined to be an extended body of saline water associated with one of the world’s five oceans (Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Arctic, and Southern oceans).
• South China Sea, Chinese Nan Hai, arm of the western Pacific Ocean that borders the Southeast Asian mainland. It embraces an area of about 1,423,000 square miles (3,685,000 square km), with a mean depth of 3,976 feet (1,212 metres).
• The Caribbean Sea is a tropical sea in the center of the Caribbean area. The body of water is part of the Atlantic Ocean. The sea is southeast of the Gulf of Mexico.
• The Mediterranean Sea is the body of water that separates Europe, Africa and Asia. The Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow passage called the Strait of Gibraltar.
• The Bering Sea is a marginal sea of the Pacific Ocean. It has a deep water basin, which then rises through a narrow slope into the shallower water above the continental shelves. It covers over two million square kilometers.
• The Sea of Okhotsk is a marginal sea of the western Pacific Ocean. It covers 611,000 sq.mi. (1,583,000 km²). The average depth is 2,818 feet (859 metres). Its maximum depth is 11,063 feet (3,372 metres).

Topic: Longitude and Latitude

• There are two sets of lines running through a globe or a flat world map. Lines running north and south, parallel to the equator, are called lines of latitude while those running east and west of the Prime Meridian are lines of longitude.
• Properties of latitude: Latitude is the angular distance of a point on the Earth’s surface north or south of the equator, measured in degrees.
• All latitudes run parallel to the equator.
• There are four parallels of latitude. Two of them are Tropic of Cancer 23 ½ degrees North and the Tropic of Capricorn, 23 ½ degrees South.
• The other two parallels are the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, which are 66 ¼ degrees North and 66 ¼ degrees South.
• Equator divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
• Each degree of latitude is divided into 60 minutes and each minute into 60 seconds.
• Properties of longitude: it is the angular distance, measured in degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian.
• All meridians of longitude converge at the poles.
The Prime Meridian divides the world into Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

- Each degree of longitude is subdivided into 60 minutes and each minute into 60 seconds.
- Longitudes, besides being useful in locating positions on the globe, are also useful for the calculation of local time in relation to Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T)

Reference Books:
- Excel in Geography, Secondary 1, Goh Cheng Leong, Federal.

Key words: Longitude, Latitude, Equator, Prime Meridian, Greenwich Mean Time, Hemisphere

(Meansings are given in the handout)

Sample Questions:
1. Why are longitudes and latitudes important?
2. Name the important parallels of latitudes. Why are they important?
3. Distinguish between the given diagrams.

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet and handouts will be provided.
- Multimedia presentation to develop students’ understanding about latitudes and longitudes.
- Map of latitude and longitudes

Surf I.T
- http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/geography/latitudelongitude.htm

February

History:
Topic: Government and Religion in Rome. (Pg: 44-45)

- Republican System of government emerged in Rome.
- Every year the freemen elected two consuls who were in charge of the city and the empire.
- All the free people of Rome were divided into three classes.
- Patricians: belonged to old and wealthy families.
- Plebians: were free citizens who could vote, join the army or take any job they wanted.
- Knights: had many privileges but were not Patricians.
- Slaves: belonged to bottom class and had very few rights and were bound to their master.

The Empire:
- Julius Caesar was made dictator for life but was murdered in 44 BCE. His nephew and adopted son Octavius, was made the ruler for life.

Roman Religion:
- The Romans had the same gods as the Greeks but with different names.
- In Rome the emperors were made into gods, there were special priests who told about future.
- Many people wanted more beyond so they believed in mystery religion.
- Emperor Nero persecuted some of the new religions especially Christianity.

Reference Books:
Geography:

**Topic: Longitude and Time**

- Longitude is used for fixing the time in different places and all places on the same meridian are supposed to have the same time.
- The earth takes 24 hours or 1440 minutes to turn one complete circle on its axis. When we divide 1440 by 360, we obtain 4 minutes. This means that the earth turns one degree of longitude in 4 minutes.
- The difference in time between different places on the earth depends on the degrees of longitude separating them.
- All places within certain time zone have the same time called **Standard Time**.
- The International Date Line is defined as an imaginary line that goes north and south through the Pacific Ocean, one day is on the east side of the line and the following day is on the west side.
- **Two simple rules:** For every 15 degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, one hour has to be added to G.M.T. In crossing the Date Line eastwards, one day has to be subtracted from the calendar.
- For every 15 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, one hour has to be subtracted to G.M.T. In crossing the Date Line eastwards, one day has to be added to the calendar.

**Key words:** Longitude, Latitude, Equator, Prime Meridian, Greenwich Mean Time, Hemisphere, International Date Line

(Meansings are given in the handout)

**Sample Questions:**

1. When crossing the International Date Line from east to west, would you be gaining a day? What would your answer be if you had travelled from west to east?
2. We add and subtract an hour when crossing the International Date Line. Justify the given statement.
3. Add a positive or a negative sign in the given map to show the World’s Time Zones.
Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Work Sheet and handouts will be provided.
- Map of latitude and longitudes

Surf I.T

March

History:
Topic: Fall of the Roman Empire. (Pg: 52-53)
- People living in that period believed that Rome and its empire would last forever. But in 250 CE, the Roman Empire began to weaken.
- There were many reasons, because Roman citizens became lazy and wanted more luxuries and an easy life. The cry was “Bread and Circuses”.
- Barbarian tribes took a strong hold over the empire, they were hired and they were interested only in pay not in fighting.
- In the last period of Rome few strong emperors as Constantine the Great became the emperor of both the east and the west of Rome
- Most of the Europe went into the dark ages as the barbarian tribes made kingdoms there.
- After few centuries, life became a little more peaceful and from monasteries the monks went out to start a new civilization.

Reference Books:

Key Words: Corrupt, Expect, Frontier, Barbarian, Establishment, Disappear, Monasteries.

Sample Questions:
1. What were the reasons for the breakup of the Roman Empire?
2. i. Identify the person.
   ii. Write what you know about him.

3. Describe about the ages of Rome.

Projects, Assignments and Activity:
- Worksheet will be given.

Surf I.T
Geography:

Topic: Agriculture

- **What is Agriculture?** Agriculture is growing of crops for raising animals, for food and raw materials for industries.
- **Types of Farming:** Arable Farming (growing of crops), Pastoral Farming (raising of animals)
- **The Different Purposes of Agriculture:** Subsistence agriculture refers to growing crops or keeping animals for their own use or to feed their own families while commercial farming refers to growing crops or keeping animals for selling purposes.
- **Importance of Agriculture:** Source of food supply, Employment of Labor, Foreign Exchange earner, Solution for poverty and hunger.
- **High Technology agriculture:** Scientists have discovered new farming technologies to feed the growing population and increasing demand for food such as Greenhouse technology, Hydroponics, Aeroponics. These methods do not require soil; however, these methods are expensive.

Reference Books:


Key Words: Agriculture, Arable farming, Pastoral farming, Plantation agriculture, Shift Cultivation, Hydroponics, Aeroponics. (Refer to Glossary, given on page 129)

Sample Questions:

1. Differentiate between arable farming and pastoral farming.
2. Describe the importance of agriculture.
3. Identify the type of farming technique shown in the figure.

Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.
- Do the activity given on page # 127.

**Surf I.T**

- [http://www.neok12.com/Agriculture.htm](http://www.neok12.com/Agriculture.htm)
- [http://www.kidsgardening.org/node/3760](http://www.kidsgardening.org/node/3760)
- [https://www.towergarden.com/what-is-tower-garden/how-it-works/aeroponics](https://www.towergarden.com/what-is-tower-garden/how-it-works/aeroponics)

**April**  Revision

**May**  Final Examination 2017