Books:

Yearly Syllabus:

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### Timeline of yearly syllabus:

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<td><strong>First Farmers</strong></td>
<td>Realization of sowing seeds</td>
<td>10000 BC</td>
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<td>Jericho settlement</td>
<td>8000 BC</td>
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<td>Catal Huyuk</td>
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<td>Use of pottery</td>
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<td>First Copper tools</td>
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<td>Hammurabi ruled</td>
<td>c.1790-1750 BC</td>
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<td>Ziggurat was built by Nebuchadnezzar</td>
<td>6 century BC</td>
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<td>Sennacherib destroyed Babylon</td>
<td>689 BC</td>
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<td><strong>Indus Valley Civilization</strong></td>
<td>Excavation of Harappa</td>
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<td>End of Indus valley civilization</td>
<td>1000 BC</td>
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<td><strong>Indo Gangetic Kingdom</strong></td>
<td>Aryan came to Indus Valley</td>
<td>1750 BC</td>
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<td>Aryan Priests started Religious songs</td>
<td>1500 BC</td>
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<td>Religious songs were written in Sanskrit</td>
<td>600 BC</td>
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<td><strong>The Eastern Mediterranean</strong></td>
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<td>Sir Arthur Evans excavated Knossos</td>
<td>1899-1935 AD</td>
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<td>Troy and Mycenae powerful</td>
<td>1200 BC</td>
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<td><strong>Persian and Greeks</strong></td>
<td>Battle of Marathon</td>
<td>490 BC</td>
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<td>Battle of Thermopylae</td>
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<td>Battle of Salamis</td>
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<td>Peloponnesian War</td>
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<td><strong>The Early religions</strong></td>
<td>Hebrew’s golden years</td>
<td>1000 BC</td>
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<td>Israel fell to Sargon II</td>
<td>722 BC</td>
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<td>c.550-468 BC</td>
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<td><strong>Mauryan Empire</strong></td>
<td>Nanda king became unpopular</td>
<td>330 BC</td>
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<td>Chandragupta died</td>
<td>300 BC</td>
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<td>Bindusra ruled</td>
<td>297 – 272 BC</td>
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<td>Conquest of Kalinga</td>
<td>265 BC</td>
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<td>Ashoka died</td>
<td>231 BC</td>
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<td><strong>Peoples on the move again</strong></td>
<td>Kushans and the White Huns entered Indus</td>
<td>100 BC - 500 AD</td>
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<td>Kanishka Rule</td>
<td>127 AD</td>
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<td>Taxila prospered</td>
<td>c.600 BC</td>
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<td>The Silk Road rebuild</td>
<td>1970’s</td>
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Syllabus Contents:

August:

**Topic:** First Farmers (Pg: 6-10)

- Farming started with the realization of Paleolithic people about the sowing seeds which were eaten raw earlier.
- Different early farming settlements were Jericho, Catal Huyuk and Mehrgarh.
- Tools used for farming by ancient people like sickle.
- Weapons made of bones etc.
- Their way of living was simple.

**Reference Books:**

**Surf I.T:**
- [http://www.factmonster.com/dk/encyclopedia/early-farming.html#id2873955](http://www.factmonster.com/dk/encyclopedia/early-farming.html#id2873955)

**Key words:** Neolithic, Paleolithic, Sickle, Revolution, Inventive, Cereals, Pulses, Period, Hearth.

**Model Questions:**
1. How did farming start in Neolithic period?
2. Identify the image.

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September:

**Topic:** The Land of the Two Rivers (Pg: 18–22)

- Introduction to civilization.
- Sumer’s civilization and its people. They lived in Mesopotamia. They were very creative, inventive and impressive, built temples and palaces, tamed floods, etc.
- Hammurabi and his laws; He was the king of Babylon and had 282 laws carved on stone pillars.
- Babylon and Assyria’s rise and fall of Babylon.

**Reference Books:**

**Surf I.T:**
- [http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/neareast/ss/052909Mesopotamia_2.htm](http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/neareast/ss/052909Mesopotamia_2.htm)
**Key words:** Mutilation, Swamp, Ziggurat, Siege engines, Civilization, Procession

**Model Questions:**

1. What is the historical importance of the Land of the Two Rivers?

2. How did Sumerians prove to be impressive people?

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**Topic:** The Indus Civilization  
(Pg 32 – 37)

- There are many similarities between River Euphrates, Tigris, Nile and Indus as well as the civilizations developed along these rivers.
- It is also known as mysterious civilization because many facts are unveiled of this civilization like who ruled it, what was the religion, what kind of people they were?
- Things known about Indus civilization like location, population, brick makers
- Things not known about Indus civilization like people, religion and rulers.
- Indus civilization seals made up of steatite.
- End of Indus civilization is also mysterious.

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

- [http://www.mohenjodaro.net/mohenjodaroessay.html](http://www.mohenjodaro.net/mohenjodaroessay.html)

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**Key words:** Excavations, Citadel, Seal, Boss, Tributary, Pastoral farmers

**Model Questions:**

1. What is steatite? Describe the seals which have been found by archaeologists in Indus Valley. What might they have been used for?

2. List the differences between Indus valley civilization and Egyptian civilization.

**Activity:** Slide show will be screened for the students about the excavations from the site of Indus Valley.
October:
Topic: Indo-Gangetic Kingdoms (Pg 38 – 42)

- Indo-European nomads, the Aryans. They were fierce people with horse drawn chariots. They used weapons made of bronze and were pastoral farmers.
- Caste system of Aryans like Brahmins, priests and teachers. Kshatriyas, nobles and the rulers. Vaishiyas, farmers and merchants. Shudras, untouchables
- Their religion and social life. They were interested in gambling, music and dancing.

Reference Books:

Surf I.T:
- http://www.ancient.eu.com/Aryan/

Key words: Indo Europeans, Clan, Ceremony, Sacrifice, Caste, Vedas, Hymn, Doab

Model Questions:
1. What were the four main castes of the Aryans?
2. Draw a flow chart of Aryan’s Caste system.

Activity: Power Point Presentation will be screened for the students about Aryans and Hindu’s Caste System.

November:
Topic: The Eastern Mediterranean (Pg 48 – 52)

- The island of Crete, one of the earliest civilization.
- King Minos and Minotaur, famous king of Crete.
- King Minos was very powerful and cruel.
- The king of Athens, Aegeus quarrelled with Minos.
- Theseus, son of Aegeus decided to fight with Minos.
- The famous Trojan War was fought for princess Helena.

Reference Books:
**Surf I.T:**

- [http://greece.mrdonn.org/minoans.html](http://greece.mrdonn.org/minoans.html)
- [http://greece.mrdonn.org/trojanwar.html](http://greece.mrdonn.org/trojanwar.html)

**Key words:** Epic of Gilgamesh, Minotaur, Theseus, Naxos, Knossos, Odysseus, Mycenae

**Model Questions:**

1. What do you know about King Minos?
2. Identify the given picture. What do you think the soldiers are doing?

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**December:**

**Mid-Term Examination 2016**

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**January:**

**Topic:** Persians and Greeks  (Pg 53 – 59)

- Greeks area, location, profession and form of government
- City-states of Greece like Athens and Sparta.
- Persians location, profession and form of government
- Wars between Persians and Greeks and affects of those wars on Greece
- Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta and its effects. This war lasted for 27 years and the whole Greece suffered.

**Reference Books:**

**Surf I.T:**


**Key words:** Democracy, Helots, Hellas, Colonies, Free-man, City states, Satraps

**Model Questions:**

1. Which sea was important to the Greeks and why? Explain in detail. Draw a map.
2. How did the Spartans train their men to be strong and disciplined warriors?

**Activity:** Documentary will be screened about the famous battles.
February:

**Topic:** The Early Religions: (Pg 72 – 77)

- Judaism
- Buddhism
- Confucianism

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

- [http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/religion/jewish.htm](http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/religion/jewish.htm)
- [https://sites.google.com/site/worldreligionsforkids/judaism](https://sites.google.com/site/worldreligionsforkids/judaism)
- [http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Buddhism.html](http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Buddhism.html)
- [http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/religion/buddhism.htm](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/religion/buddhism.htm)
- [http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/religion/buddhism.htm](http://www.kidspast.com/world-history/0139-confucianism.php)
- [http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Confucius.html](http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Confucius.html)

**Key words:** Hebrews, Canann, Nebuchadnezzar, Messiah, Buddha, Sanghas, Eight-fold Path, Confucius.

**Model Questions:**

1. What are monotheism, pantheism and agnosticism?
2. What do you know about the Golden Age of Jews?

March:

**Topic:** The Mauryan Empire: 326-184BC (Pg 78 – 83)

- Mauryan Empire was established by Chandragupta Maurya.
- Chandragupta Maurya was a good general, reigned over a large empire, defeated Seleukos Nikator and had a well organized army and established active espionage system.
- Ashoka was the son of Bindusra, he ruled very well, erected stones and pillars, all over the empire, with the messages on them, to his people.
- **Dharma:** a code of conduct, designed by Ashoka; included tolerance, thoughtfulness, respect for teachers, obedience to parents, generosity etc.

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

- [http://www.timemaps.com/civilization/The-Mauryan-empire#7](http://www.timemaps.com/civilization/The-Mauryan-empire#7)

**Key words:** Espionage, Edict, Alliance, Mint, Repent, Supervisor, Dharma

**Model Questions:**

1. Who was Kautilya? What role did he play in setting up the Mauryan Empire?
2. What did Asoka believe to be his main duty as an emperor?

**Activity:** A documentary on the life of King Ashoka will be screened for the students.
**Topic:** The People on the move again  
(Pg 84 – 91)

- The Greek Kings from Bactria
- The reign of the Emperor Kanishka
- Taxila; the main city of Indus Valley Civilisation.
- Gandhara Civilisation
- Great Silk Road; its importance in history and rebuilding By China and Pakistan in 1970’s.
- The Spread of Buddhism

**Reference Books:**

**Surf I.T.:**
- [http://www.kushan.org/essays/chronology/kanishka.htm](http://www.kushan.org/essays/chronology/kanishka.htm)
- [http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/worldhistory/silkroad.htm](http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/worldhistory/silkroad.htm)

**Key words:** Central Asia, Menander, Pataliputra, Consul, Stupa, Gandhara, Taxila, Hellenistic, Kushans, Mahayana, Silk Road.

**Model Questions:**

1. Who entered the Indus Valley and why?
2. Write a detailed note on Taxila.
3. Identify the picture. Discuss his role in history.

**April:**

Revision for Final Examination

**May:**

Final Examination 2017

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