

Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2017-18
Social Studies (History)
Class V

Books:

Moss, Peter; Oxford History for Pakistan Book I; OUP

| Month | Contents | Page # |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| August | Early Greece; The Minoans and the Mycenaeans | 2-3 |
| September | The Greek City States | 28-29 |
| October | Greek Religion and Government The Persian Wars and Alexander the Great | 30-31 38-39 |
| November | Revision for Mid-Term Exam | |
| December | Mid-Year Examination 2017 | |
| January | Rome and its Empire | 40-41 |
| February | Government and Religion in Rome | 44-45 |
| March | Roman amusements Fall of the Roman Empire | 48-49 52-53 |
| April | Revision for Final Exam | |
| May | Final Examination 2018 | |

August:

Topic: Early Greece; The Minoans and the Mycenaeans

(Pg: 26-27)

- **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 Europe which began on the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea. This Civilization ended when a volcano erupted.
- **Mycenaeans:** were Aryan tribes who 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 an epic 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.

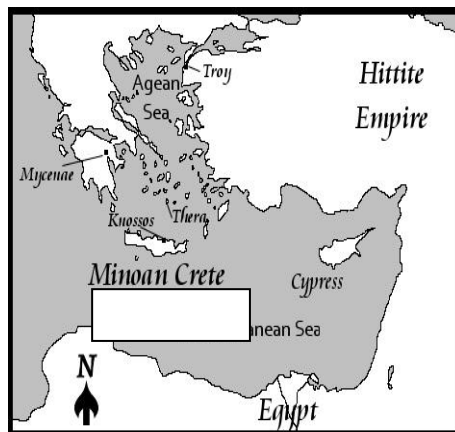
Reference Books:

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline Book I, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Crompton, Teresa. (2008). History in Focus Book I, Danesh Publications.

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. When were the Dark Ages of Greece?
4. On this given map name the civilization.



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.
- Events arranged in a chronological order
- 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>

September:

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

- Greek cities 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.

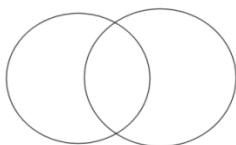
ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline Book I, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Crompton, Teresa. (2008). History in Focus Book I, Danesh Publications.

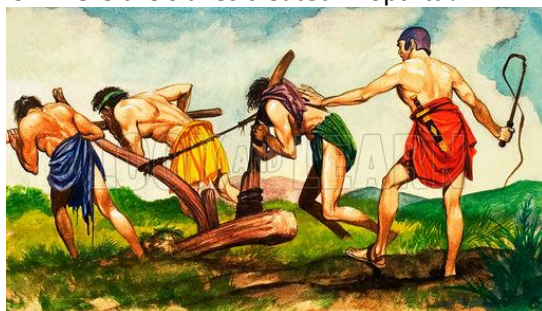
Key Words: Temple, Theatre, Democracy, Dictatorship, Preoccupied, Flogged, Barracks.

Sample Questions:

1. State the similarities and differences between the governments in Athens and Sparta. Draw circles like this and then give the answers.



2. How were the slaves treated in Sparta?



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Models of Greek buildings will be made.
- Greek cities will be marked on the map and information will be collected about them.

Surf I.T

<http://greece.mrdonn.org/city-states.html>

October:

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.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline Book I, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Crompton, Teresa. (2008). History in Focus Book I, Danesh Publications.

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

Sample Questions:

1. Write the names of Greek gods and goddess?



2. What was the Greek's idea of life after death?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.
- Students will collect information about the Greek Gods and Goddesses and about other Greek religious beliefs.

Surf I.T

<http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/Greece.html>

<http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/greece/greekgods.htm>

Topic: The Persian Wars and Alexander the Great

(pg 38-39)

- The Persian Empire: (evolution, spread of the empire, Greek invasion)
- The Battle of Marathon: (Pheidippides, new battle strategy, Persian defeat, Marathon race)
- Battle of Thermopylae: (Spartan-Athenian alliance, Leonidas, Spartan traitor)
- Battle of Salamis: (third defeat of the Persians, Greek army tactics)
- Macedonia and Alexander the Great: (Greek domestic disputes, King Philip of Macedonia, Alexander)
- Alexander's empire: (Alexander, life and times, conquests and expansion of the empire, reforms and rules, death)

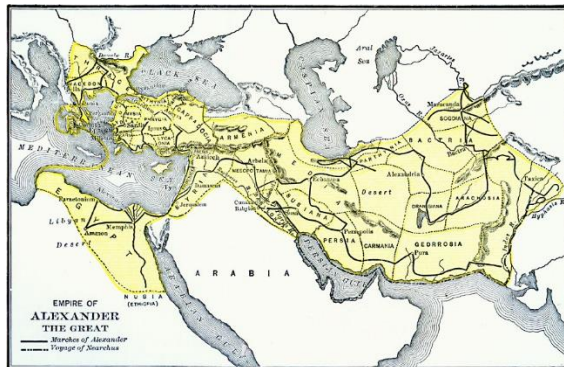
Key Words:colonies, strategy, empire, retreated, expeditions, scholars

Sample Questions:

1. List the major battles fought between Persia and Greece?
2. How did the Marathon races start? Why are they considered as the greatest races in sports?
3. Who was Alexander?



4. List the achievements of Alexander the Great and mark his empire on the map.



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.

Surf I.T:

<http://www.kidspast.com/world-history/0074-alexander-the-great.php>

<http://www.historyforkids.net/alexander.html>

November: Activity presentation / revision

December:

Mid-Term Examination 2014

January:

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 400years and people thought it would last forever.

Reference Books:

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline Book I, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Crompton, Teresa. (2008). History in Focus Book I, Danesh Publications.

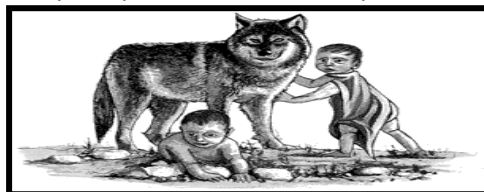
Key Words: Quarrel, Wicked, Shepherd, Ditch, Republic.

Sample Questions:

1. Who was Hannibal?



2. Identify the picture. Describe in your own words.



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.
- Students will mark the areas conquered by the Romans on the map

Surf I.T

http://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome/romulus_and_remus.php

http://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome.php

February:

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.
- **Plebeians:** 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 considered gods, there were special priests who told about future.
- Many people believed in mystery religion.
- Emperor Nero persecuted some of the new religions especially Christianity.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline Book I, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Crompton, Teresa. (2008). History in Focus Book I, Danesh Publications.

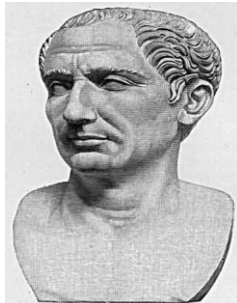
Key Words: Censors, Magistrate, Patrician, Knight, Plebian, Privilege, Collapse, Mystery, Persecuted.

Sample Questions:

1. Describe the three classes in Rome.



2. What happened when Julius Caesar was murdered?



3. Write about the different religions in Rome.
4. Identify the Roman god.



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.

Surf I.T

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/romans/religion/>

<http://rome.mrdonn.org/senate.html>

March:

Topic: Roman Amusements

- Roman holidays: (six months of holidays, religious festivals, elections, entertainments, circus)
- Theatres: (love for drama and oration, real life executions)
- Entertainment at home: (toys for children, board games for adults, feasting , role plays, libraries)
- Chariot racing: (danger, thrill, gambling on racers, most popular event)
- The baths: (best forms of entertainment, exercises, conferences, cleansing routine, business)
- Gladiators: (mock battles, real killings, worst aspects of entertainments, the Colosseum)

Key Words: tortured, condemned, gambling, combat

Sample Questions:

1. How did the Roman emperors keep the people of Rome busy?
2. Why was chariot racing such a popular sport in Rome? Discuss the races and their outcomes.
3. Describe the importance of the Roman baths.



4. Who were gladiators? What was their fate in Rome?



5. Describe the Colosseum in detail.



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.

Surf I.T

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/ancient-rome/roman-entertainment/>
<http://persweb.wabash.edu/facstaff/royaltyr/AncientCities/web/bradleyj/Project%201/Games.html>

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 250CE, 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.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline Book I, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Crompton, Teresa. (2008). History in Focus Book I, Danesh Publications.

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.
4. Identify the building and its importance in Roman history



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Worksheet will be given.

Surf I.T

http://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome/fall_of_rome.php

http://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome/constantine_the_great.php

April:

Revision

May:

Final Examinations 2018