

**Dawood Public School**  
Course Outline 2017-18  
Social Studies  
Class IV

**Books:**

Moss, Peter; Oxford History for Pakistan Book 1; OUP

**Yearly Syllabus:**

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**August:**

## **The Fertile Crescent** (pg: 14-15)

- **The Fertile Crescent:** It is the first great civilization located in the valleys of Tigris and Euphrates, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.
- **The Sumerians:** They were the first civilized people, invented metal tools and world's first writing.
- **First Farmers:** They discovered the farming process, made predictions about floods, seasonal changes, division of the year according to changing temperatures.
- **The discovery of metals:** gold and copper, moulding metal, creating complicated shapes and tools.
- **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 overthrown by Alexander and his armies.

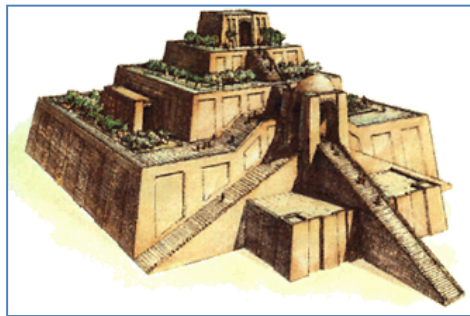
### **Reference Books:**

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

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

### **Model Questions:**

1. Why did the early civilizations start in warm river valleys?
2. List the discoveries made by the people of the Fertile Crescent.
3. Identify the building and list its uses



### **Projects, Assignments and Activity:**

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Students will bring clay and make their own writing blocks.
- They will also paint the writing blocks.

### **Surf I.T**

<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/4a.asp>

<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/4d.asp>

## **September:**

**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:**

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

**Key words:** Homo Erectus, Homo Sapiens, Peasants, Ceremonies, Vessels.

**Model Questions:**

1. Compare Yang-Shao people and Long-Shan people.
2. What led to the invention of writing in China?
3. Identify the given image below and state what was it 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](http://www.ducksters.com/history/china/ancient_china.php)

**October:**

**Topic: The Zhou and Qin Dynasties**

**(pg: 18-19)**

- **The Zhou kings:** State of Zhou, the rule of the kings for a thousand years, changes introduced by this dynasty.
- **The Feudal System:** definition, what is the Feudal System? How did the emperor control all 11 states, where is it used now?
- **Fighting during the Zhou Dynasty:** (domestic quarrelling, defence against Barbarians from Central Asia.
- **The thinkers:** The daoists – Lao-tzu, Confucius, the Legalists
- **The Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty:** Emperor Qin – the first emperor of united China, reforms under Qin, abolishment of the Feudal System, introduction of the military governors, abandonment of weapons and burning all history books.
- **The Great Wall of China:** purpose, buildings in pieces, completion.
- **Promotion of peace:** burning of all books recording history, treatment of Protestants.
- **Emperor Qin's terracotta army:** burial rituals of the Qin dynasty.
- **The Han Dynasty:** Han rule over four centuries, period of peace and wisdom.

**Key words:** Feudal, Philosophers, Barbarians, Savage, Reign, Rebellion, Scholars.

**Model Questions:**

1. Why did people fight constantly during the Zhou dynasty?
2. What role did the thinkers play during this time?
3. What did archeologists find in Emperor Qin's grave?



**Activity:**

Students will prepare an illustrated booklet on either the Qin dynasty or the Great Wall of China.

**Surf I.T**

<http://www.historyforkids.net/dynasties-of-ancient-china.html>

<http://www.chinahighlights.com/travelguide/china-history/the-qin-dynasty.htm>

**November:**

**Revision for Mid-term examinations**

**December:**

**Mid-term Examinations 2017**

**January:**

**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 and transport.
- **Religious Beliefs:** Egyptians worshipped many gods, the chief of which was Ra.

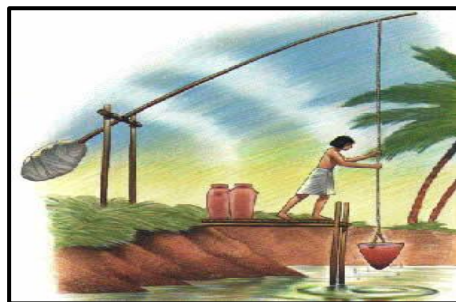
**ReferenceBooks:**

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

**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 Egyptians' 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: 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 dead body of a person was called mummy 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.)

### **ReferenceBooks:**

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

**Key words:** Pyramids, Chamber, Quarry, Mummy.

### **Model Questions:**

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



3. Study the given picture below and explain the process of mummification.



### **Projects, Assignments and Activity:**

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- A documentary will be screened for the students.

### **Surf I.T**

<http://mocomi.com/indus-valley-civilization/>

## **March:**

### **Topic: Everyday life in China (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.

### **ReferenceBooks:**

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

**Key words:** Nobleman, Bust, Famines, Reed

#### **Model questions:**

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



#### **Projects, Assignments and Activity:**

- A dress-up activity will be arranged where students will dress and make-up as ancient Egyptians.

#### **Surf. I.T:**

[www.ancient-egypt-online.com/daily-life-in-ancient-egypt.html](http://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/daily-life-in-ancient-egypt.html)

## **April:**

**Revision for Final Examinations**

## **May:**

**Final Examinations 2018**