

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.

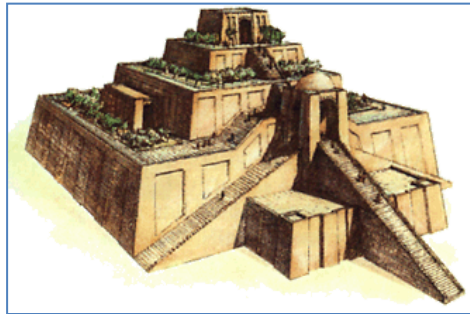
Reference Books:

- ✓ 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

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.

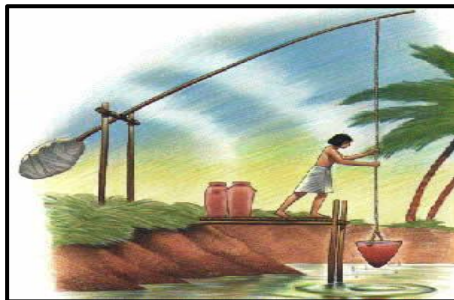
ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline Book I, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
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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

April:

Revision for Final Examinations

May:

Final Examinations 2018