

Dawood Public School

Course Outline 2017-18

History

Class VI

Books:

Roberts, Martin. (2008). Timeline: the ancient world 1. (Second edition) Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Yearly Syllabus:

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Timeline of yearly syllabus:

Chapter	Event	Date
First Farmers	Realization of sowing seeds	10000 _{BC}
	Jericho settlement	8000 _{BC}
	Mehrgarh settlement	7000 _{BC}
	Catal Huyuk	6500 _{BC}
	Use of pottery	5500 _{BC}
	Farming in China	5000 _{BC}
The Land of the Two Rivers	First Copper tools	6000-4000 _{BC}
	Hammurabi ruled	c.1790-1750 _{BC}
	Ziggurat was built by Nebuchadnezzar	6 century _{BC}
	Sennacherib destroyed Babylon	689 _{BC}
Indus Valley Civilization	Excavation of Harappa	1920's
	End of Indus valley civilization	1000 _{BC}
Indo Gangetic Kingdom	Aryan came to Indus Valley	1750 _{BC}
	Aryan Priests started Religious songs	1500 _{BC}
	Religious songs were written in Sanskrit	600 _{BC}
The Eastern Mediterranean	Crete civilization	1900-1400 _{BC}
	Sir Arthur Evans excavated Knossos	1899-1935 _{AD}
	Troy and Mycenae powerful	1200 _{BC}
Persian and Greeks	Battle of Marathon	490 _{BC}
	Battle of Thermopylae	480 _{BC}
	Battle of Salamis	480 _{BC}
	Peloponnesian War	431 – 404 _{BC}
The Early religions	Hebrew's golden years	1000 _{BC}
	Israel fell to Sargon II	722 _{BC}
	Confucius	c.550-468 _{BC}
Alexander The Great	Alexander crossed in to Asia	334 _{BC}
	Darius faced Alexander	331 _{BC}
	Alexander kept moving his Army	331-326 _{BC}
	The Armies met on the Jhelum River	326 _{BC}
	Macedonian troops reached to Jhelum	326 _{BC}
	Alexander was seriously ill	326 _{BC}
Mauryan Empire	Nanda king became unpopular	330 _{BC}
	Chandragupta died	300 _{BC}
	Bindusra ruled	297 – 272 _{BC}
	Conquest of Kalinga	265 _{BC}
	Ashoka died	231 _{BC}
Peoples on the move again	Kushans and the White Huns entered Indus	100 _{BC} -500 _{AD}
	Kanishka Rule	127 _{AD}
	Taxila prospered	c.600 _{BC}
	The Silk Road rebuild	1970's

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:

Panini, Giorgio, P. (1983). The Children's History of Civilizations. Hamlyn Publishers, Italy.

Surf I.T:

<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.



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:

Millard, Anne. (n.d). Ancient Civilizations. A piccolo Factbook.

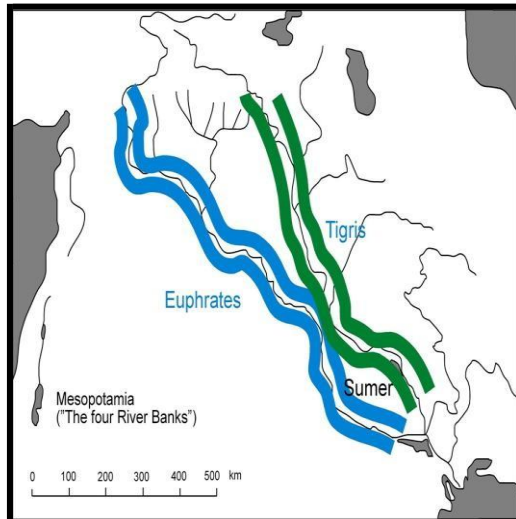
Surf I.T:

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?

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.
- The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as mysterious civilization because many facts are unknown 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:

Kenoyer, Jonathan Mark. (1998). Ancient cities of the Indus valley civilization. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Surf I.T:

<http://www.mohenjodaro.net/mohenjodaroessay.html>

<http://www.harappa.com/har/indus-saraswati.html>

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, were Aryans. They were fierce people with horse drawn chariots. They used weapons made of bronze and were pastoral farmers.

Caste system of Aryans: Brahmins were priests and teachers

Kshatriyas were nobles and the rulers.

Vaishiyas were farmers and merchants.

Shudras were untouchables

Religion and social life of Aryans: They were interested in gambling, music and dancing.

Reference Books:

Crompton, Teresa: Stimpson, Beatrice. (2009). History in Focus 1. Peak Publications, Karachi.

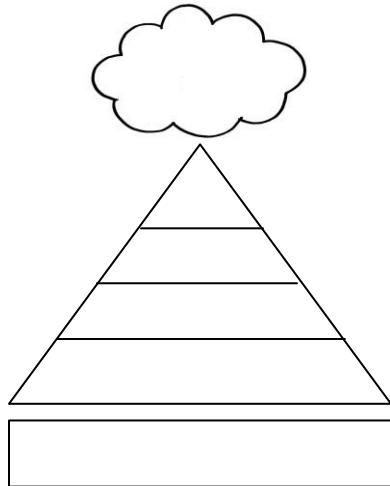
Surf I.T:

<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 were famous kings 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:

Wells, H.G: (1998). An Illustrated History short History of the World. Webb and Bower Publishers (Ltd).

Surf I.T:

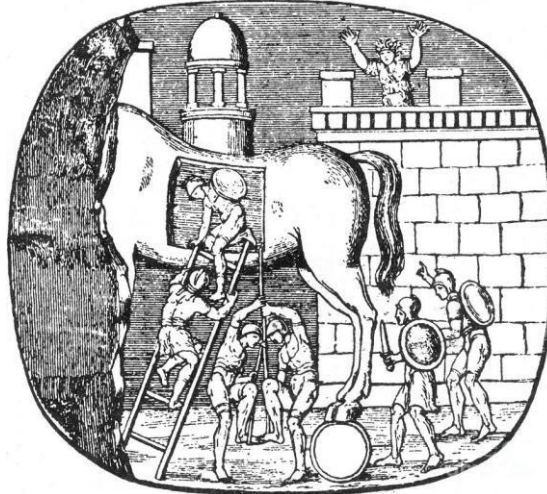
<http://greece.mrdonn.org/minoans.html>

<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?



December:

Mid-Term Examination 2017

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 these 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:

Bowra, C.M. (1965). Classical Greece. Time-life books, Amsterdam.

Surf I.T:

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/244117/Greco-Persian-Wars>

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:

Hussain, J. (1999). Illustrated History of Pakistan I. Oxford University Press. Oxford.
Wells, H.G: (1998). An Illustrated History short History of the World. Webb and Bower Publishers (Ltd).

Surf I.T:

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

Topic: Alexander the Great: (Pg 67-71)

- Alexander the Great
- War against Darius III of Persia
Further Conquest
- The results of Alexander’s conquests

Reference Books:

Crompton , Teresa: 2004. History in Focus 1. Peak Publication.
Wells, H.G: (1998). An Illustrated History short History of the World. Webb and Bower Publishers (Ltd).

Surf I.T:

<http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/alexander-the-great>
<http://www.biography.com/people/alexander-the-great-9180468>
<http://www.historyofmacedonia.org/AncientMacedonia/AlexandertheGreat.html>

Key words:

Bucephalus, Philip of Macedon Olympias Phalanx.
Mosaic, Hellenization.

Model Questions:

- 1 What were the results of Alexander’s conquests?
- 2 What sort of a person was Alexander? He is usually described as “Alexander the Great”: does he deserve the title?

Activity: Documentary will be screened about the life of Alexander

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:

Schulber, Lucille. (1968). Historic India. Time-life books, Amsterdam.

Surf I.T:

<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:

Hussain, J. (1999). Illustrated History of Pakistan I. Oxford University Press. Oxford.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.ancient.eu/Greco-Bactria/>
- <http://www.kushan.org/essays/chronology/kanishka.htm>
- <http://www.advantour.com/silkroad/>
- <http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/articles/worldhistory/silkroad.htm>
- <http://encyclopedia.kids.net.au/page/ba/Bactria>

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 2018

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