



Rohan's



GLOBE TROTTERS



A BOOK OF SOCIAL STUDIES

V.K. Singh

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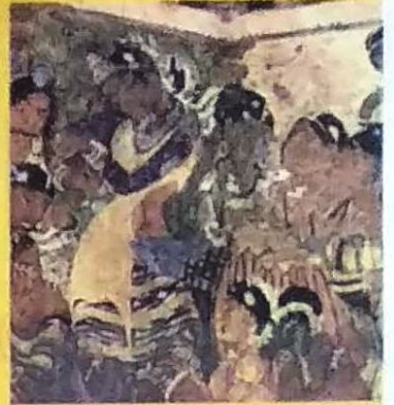
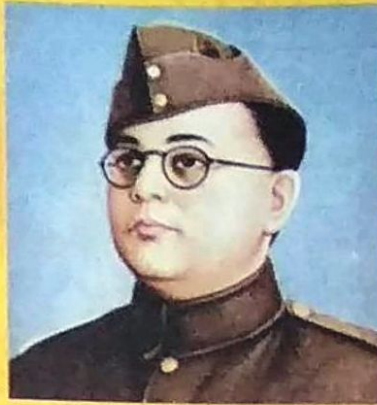
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A BOOK OF SOCIAL STUDIES

5

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Preface...

Man is a social animal and no one can be apart from society. As an extended social group our society has a distinctive cultural and economic organisation. **Social studies** as an educational discipline studies human society and the relationships of individuals within a society.

GLOBE TROTTERS is a series of eight books for classes 1 to 8. It contains the study of history, geography, civics, sociology and economics for primary and middle schools. This series is designed to make children aware of the fact that they are an integral part of this society and inculcate in them a sense of responsibility towards the same.

The salient features of this series are:

- **Live interactive chapters** show related videos or animation in the form of **QR Code** (Download QR Code app in your smart phone and scan the code given).
- **Map Work** make students familiar with different types of maps and enhance their map skills.
- **Timeline** for chronological order of events.
- **Case Studies** to impart practical knowledge.
- Each lesson starts with **Get Going** that helps the students to relate themselves with what they will read about.
- **We will read about** enlists everything that is included in the text.
- **Quick Revision** helps them refresh their memory.
- **Do You Know** provides interesting fun facts and figures to keep them entertained.
- **VBQs/HOTS** contain value-based questions and questions related to higher order thinking skills.
- **Skill Development** includes **Activity, Exploration, Word Fun** and **Life Skills** exercises to help the students reinforce their newly gained knowledge in a manner they will find enjoyable.
- The lessons are explained in an **easy language**.
- Uncluttered layout and spectacular **illustrations** grab the student's attention.

Any suggestions from students as well as teachers for the improvement of the books are most welcome.

—Publisher

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GLOBE AND MAPS

Get Going...

Tanya's mother told her that they were going to Poland for holidays.

Tanya asked, "Where is Poland?"

"Come, I will show you Poland in a map," her mother said, taking out an atlas from the bookshelf.

We will read about:



- Continents and oceans on the Earth
- Shape of the Earth
- Globe and map
- Different types of maps
- Languages of maps

Our Earth is the only planet in the **solar system** that supports life. Life is possible on Earth due to the presence of water, air and suitable temperature.

The surface of the Earth is made up of landmasses and water bodies. There are seven huge landmasses on the surface of the Earth that are called continents. These seven continents, from the biggest to the smallest, are – **Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.**



Continents and oceans



There are five major water bodies called oceans. These are the **Pacific Ocean**, **Atlantic Ocean**, **Indian Ocean**, **Arctic Ocean** and **Southern Ocean**.

SHAPE OF THE EARTH

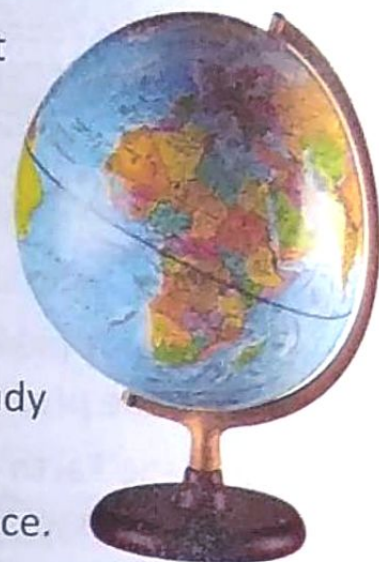
Long ago, people believed that the shape of the Earth was flat. But Magellan's **voyage** around the Earth proved that it is round. Later, pictures of the Earth taken from space also confirmed that the Earth is round.

GLOBE

A globe is a true model of the Earth. Its shape is almost similar to the Earth. It displays continents, countries, oceans, rivers, etc. in the same position as they are located on the Earth. We can see only half of the globe at a time. However, we can easily rotate it to see the other half.

Though a globe is quite useful to us and it helps in the study of the Earth's surface, yet it has certain limitations, like,

- A globe doesn't show the details of the Earth's surface.
- It cannot be carried easily from one place to another.



Globe

MAP

A map is a representation of the whole surface of the Earth or a part of it on a flat surface. The word 'map' has been derived from the word 'mappa', which means napkin in Latin. In olden days, most of the maps were drawn on an animal skin or cloth.

A map is not a photograph. It is a drawing of the Earth's surface showing various **physical** and political features. The science of drawing maps is called **cartography** and the person who draws a map is called a **cartographer**.

A book of maps is called an **atlas**. **Flemish** cartographer Gerardus Mercator was the first to publish a collection of maps in 1595. Its cover had a picture of the Greek **mythological** hero Atlas, holding the Earth. Since then, a



Atlas holding Earth

book of maps is called an atlas.

A map, too, has certain limitations. The Earth is spherical in shape and its surface is curved. A curved surface cannot be exactly drawn on a flat surface such as paper. So, there are some errors in the shapes and sizes of land masses in maps.

Types of Maps

There are different kinds of maps. Each kind gives different kinds of information.

Political Maps: These maps define or show political boundaries of countries, states, cities and other political divisions.



Political map of India

Quick Revision - 1

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. Australia is the largest continent.
2. Magellan's voyage proved that the shape of the Earth is round.
3. We can see only half of the globe at a time.
4. A person who draws a map is called archaeologist.



Do You Know?

In the beginning, all the continents were joined together and only one super continent was there on the Earth which was called Pangaea.

Physical Maps: These maps show physical features like mountains, valleys, plains, plateaus, rivers and other water bodies.

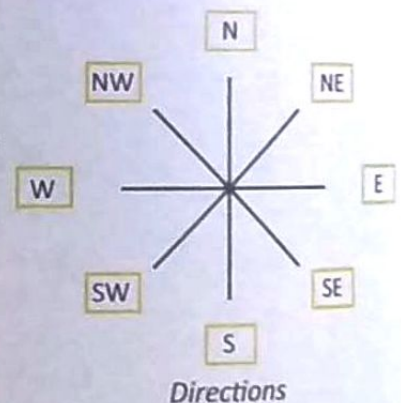
Besides these, there are maps that show crops grown, minerals found in various places, rainfall in different areas, industries, population, transport, soil, natural resources, forests and wildlife.

Language of Maps

A map uses a title, directions, scale, signs and symbols, which are called the language of a map. We must have knowledge of the language of a map to read it correctly.

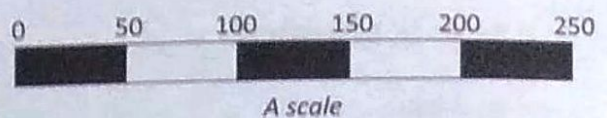
Title: Every map has a title which tells us what the map is all about. For example, a map titled 'Annual Rainfall in India' depicts the average annual rainfall in different parts of India.

Directions: There are four main directions shown on a map. These are North, South, East and West. The top of a map shows the north direction and the bottom shows the south direction. Towards right is the east direction and towards left is the west direction. Apart from these four directions, there are four sub-directions. Between north and east is north-east; between south and east is south-east; between north and west is north-west and between south and west is south-west. Directions help us to locate a particular place on a map.



Scale: It is impossible to show the actual ground distance between two places on a map. Therefore, we use a scale on the map to represent the actual distance. The

ratio between distance on the ground and distance on the map is known as the scale of the map. Suppose the ground distance



between Delhi and Dehradun is 250 km. This distance can be represented as 5 cm on the map. So, the scale is 5 cm: 250 km or 1 cm: 50 km. The scale of a map is often shown as a line with distances marked on it. This is called a **liner scale**. Each division in the bar is 1 centimetre (measured on the map) and indicates 50 kilometres (as shown in numbers just above the bar) on the ground.

Signs and Symbols: You must have noticed different signs and symbols on a map. They are used to show different physical features. We can use them to show lakes, rivers, canals, forts, temples, churches, mosques, railway stations, etc. Most of these symbols are used by all the countries in the world. Therefore, these signs and symbols are called **conventional symbols**.

International Boundary	----	Railway Line		Temple	
State Boundary	-----	Well and Tank	●	Church	
Metalled Road	=====	Stream		Mosque	
Unmetalled Road	=====	Forest		Post Office	PO
Bridge		Capital City	◎	Police Station	PS

Conventional signs and symbols on a map

Colours: Colours are used basically to show different physical features on a map such as mountains, oceans, forests and plains.

To understand the meaning of colours on a map, a legend (key) is made at the bottom of the map.

- Blue – It shows water bodies. Light blue denotes shallow water bodies and dark blue shows deep water bodies.
- Black—It shows cities, roads, railway tracks, etc.
- Brown— It shows hilly or mountain areas.
- Green— It shows plains.
- Yellow— It shows deserts.



Quick Revision - 2

Oral questions:

1. What is the title of a map?
2. Which direction does the top of a map show?
3. What are the four sub-directions?
4. What is the use of scale on a map?
5. What does blue colour on a map indicate?



Do You Know?

Red colour on a map indicates urban areas, major highways, airports, military sites, buildings, etc.

KEYWORDS

- **Solar system**: the family of the Sun and eight planets along with their satellites.
- **Voyage**: a long journey by sea.
- **Physical**: related to land features.
- **Flemish**: related to the region of Flanders in northern Belgium in Europe.
- **Mythological**: based on an age-old traditional concept.

Recap

- Earth is the only planet in the solar system that supports life.
- The surface of the Earth is made up of land masses and water bodies.
- There are seven continents – Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
- There are five oceans – Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean.
- The shape of the Earth is round. A globe is a true model of the Earth.
- A map is a representation of the whole surface of the Earth or a part of it, on a flat surface.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Which is the largest continent in the world?

(a) Asia

☐

(b) Africa

☐

(c) Europe

☐

2. How many oceans are there in the world?

(a) 3

☐

(b) 4

☐

(c) 5

☐

3. The science of drawing a map is called _____.

(a) Seismology

☐

(b) Geology

☐

(c) Cartography

☐

4. Which colour is used to depict hilly or mountain areas on a map?

(a) Blue

☐

(b) Green

☐

(c) Brown

☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

title • globe • mappa • cartographer • Australia

1. The smallest continent on the Earth is _____.

2. A _____ is a true model of the Earth.

3. The word 'map' has been derived from the Latin word _____ which means napkin.

4. A person who draws a map is called a _____.

5. Every map has a _____ which tells us what the map is all about.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. The person who draws a map is called a cartographer.

2. Political map show political divisions.

3. Only physical map has a title.

4. There are four main directions shown on a map.

5. In a map, black colour is used to show road.

6. In a map, yellow colour is used to show deserts.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

D. Name the following:

1. These are large landmasses on the Earth.

2. His voyage proved that the Earth is round.

3. This is a book of maps.

4. The bottom of a map shows this direction.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Name all the oceans on the Earth.

2. What is a map?

3. Who was the first to publish a collection of maps?



4. What are the different types of map?

VBQs/HOTS

A globe can be called as a duplicate earth. Why can't we call a map so?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Make a clay model of a globe. First make a sphere of the clay and pass a thin stick through its centre. You may wrap the sphere in white paper and colour it to show continents and oceans.

EXPLORATION

Find an atlas in your school library and go through it. Make a list of different types of map that you see in it.

MAP WORK

On an outline map of the world, mark and label all the continents and oceans on the Earth.

Life SKILLS

Go to a mall with your parents. Look at the map of the mall to see how it helps you to find different shops. Click a picture and paste it in your notebook. Write 5 to 6 lines about it.

Web Link

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7VDJGI_uLbg





LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Get Going...

Tanya was surprised when her sister located Poland so easily on the map.

"But, how did you know where Poland was?" she asked.

"There are imaginary lines on the earth's surface, which help us to locate a place," her sister answered.

Tanya urged her to tell more about it.

We will read about:



- North Pole, South Pole and the equator
- Latitudes, their important features and important latitudes
- Longitudes and their important features
- How to locate places on a globe

Our Earth is like a sphere. It does not have a top or a bottom. It also does not have sides and corners. Without any point of reference it is difficult to locate a place on the surface of the Earth. Therefore, to locate places on the Earth, certain points and lines have been defined on its surface. Let's study about these reference points and lines in detail.



Earth

NORTH POLE AND SOUTH POLE

The Earth rotates on its **axis**. The two end-points of this imaginary axis of rotation are called the poles. The top end-point is called the **North Pole** and the bottom end point is called the **South Pole**.

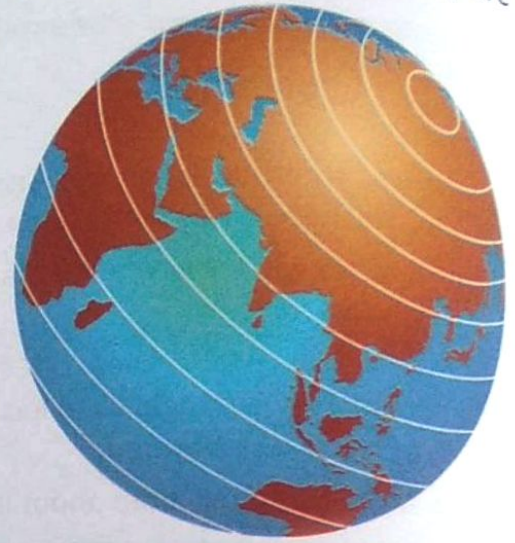
There is an imaginary line drawn midway between the two poles. It is called the **equator**. The line divides the Earth into two equal halves. The upper half is called the **Northern Hemisphere** and the lower half is called the **Southern Hemisphere**. Let us learn about some more imaginary lines drawn on the globe.



LATITUDES

Latitudes are also known as **parallels**. They are circles drawn horizontally between the North Pole and the South Pole. Latitudes are parallel to each other. They are labelled in degrees. The parallels are drawn at an interval of 1° .

There are 180 degrees of latitudes in all. There are 90 degrees of latitude in the northern hemisphere and 90 degrees of latitude in the southern hemisphere. The Northern latitudes are marked by N and the southern by S. The equator is at 0 degree and the degree goes on increasing up to the poles, both the poles being 90 degree each. The equator is the longest latitude. The length of latitudes decreases as we move to the North Pole or South Pole. On the poles, they are just a point instead of a full circle.



Latitudes

Features of latitudes

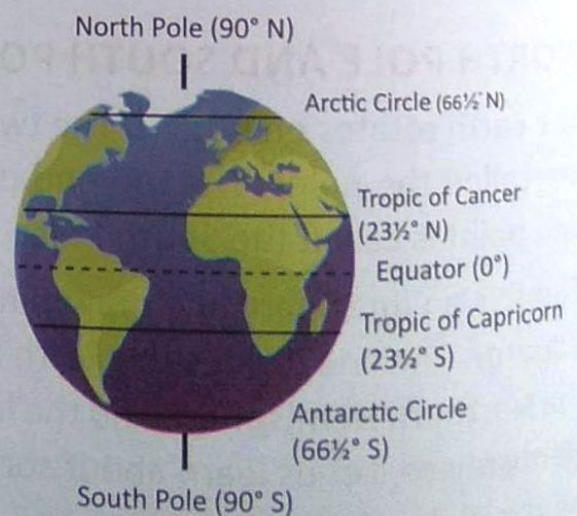
- All the latitudes run parallel to each other.
- The longest latitude is the equator (40,075 kms). It is also called the **great circle**.

Important Latitudes

You already know about the equator (0°), North Pole (90° N) and the South Pole (90° S). Now let us learn about four more important parallels.

- Tropic of Cancer – $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N
- Tropic of Capricorn – $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S
- Arctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N
- Antarctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S

The intensity of the sunrays is highest at the equator and it keeps on decreasing as we move to the North Pole or the South Pole.



Important latitudes

LONGITUDES

Longitudes or meridians are vertically drawn semicircles joining the North Pole and the South Pole. The term 'meridian' means midday. All the places located on a particular meridian have midday at the same time. There are 360 degrees in a complete circle, hence there are 360 meridians in all. The meridians are of the same length.

To locate places, these meridians needed to be numbered. So, the longitude passing through **Greenwich** in England is taken as 0 degree and is named as **Prime Meridian**. It divides the earth into two parts – The eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere. The meridians are drawn at an interval of 1°. There are 180 meridians towards the east and 180 meridians towards the west of Prime Meridian. The meridian 180 degree E and 180 degree W actually refer to the same meridian known as the **International Date Line**.



Longitudes

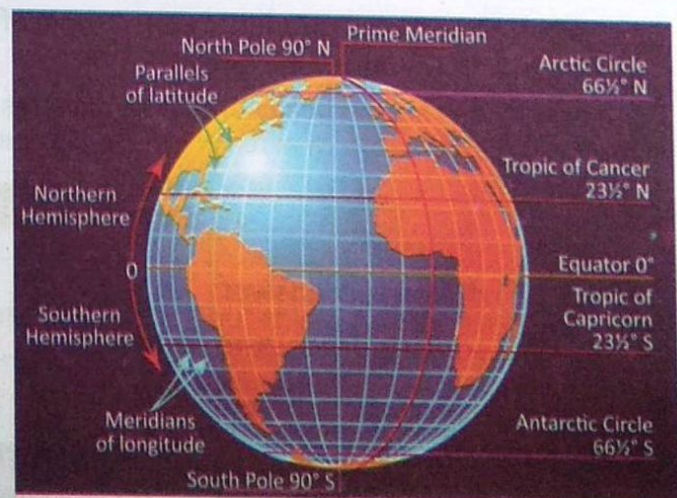
Features of Longitudes

- The length of all the longitudes is same.
- The longitude forms a 90 degree angle with the equator.
- The distance between any two longitudes is maximum at the equator (111.3 km) and it keeps on decreasing as we go towards the poles (0 km at both the poles).

Locating Places on the Globe

Latitudes and longitudes form a network of lines called the **grid**. We can locate any place on the Earth's surface with the help of this grid.

To locate a place on the globe, we should know the value of latitude and longitude of the place.



Grid of latitudes and longitudes



Quick Revision

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. The equator is the longest latitude. ☐
2. The length of latitudes increases as we move towards the poles. ☐
3. All the longitudes are parallel to each other. ☐
4. We need to know the value of latitudes and longitudes of a place to locate it on the globe. ☐



Do You Know?

Aeroplane or helicopter locate a place with the help of the latitudes and longitudes of the place.

KEYWORDS

- **Axis:** an imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth.
- **Parallel:** two lines at equal distance from each other.

Recap

- The top end-point of the axis of the Earth is called the North Pole and the bottom end-point is called the South Pole.
- The equator divides the Earth into two parts – the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.
- Latitudes are circles drawn horizontally between the North Pole and the South Pole.
- Some important latitudes are the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle.
- Longitudes are vertically drawn semicircles joining the North Pole and the South Pole.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. The equator divides the Earth into _____ equal parts.
(a) 2 ☐ (b) 3 ☐ (c) 4 ☐
2. Latitudes are _____ to each other.
(a) vertical ☐ (b) parallel ☐ (c) intersecting ☐



3. The latitude passing through $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree N is called _____.

(a) Arctic Circle ☐ (b) Antarctic Circle ☐ (c) Tropic of Cancer ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

decreases • northern hemisphere • South Pole

1. The bottom end-point of the axis of the Earth is called the _____.

2. The upper half of the equator is called _____.

3. The length of latitudes _____ as we move to the North Pole or the South Pole.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the North Pole and the South Pole?

2. What are latitudes? Name the four important latitudes.

3. What are longitudes?

VBQs/HOTS

Why are latitudes parallel to each other but longitudes are not?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

The teacher will bring a globe in the class and provide information to the students about the latitudes and longitudes of a few places. Now, the students will locate those places on the globe in a group of 2 or 3 students each.

EXPLORATION

Have you heard about GPS or Global Positioning System? What is it? How does it help you to locate places? Do research and find out.

Life SKILLS

Find out why the places near the equator are very warm, but this is not the case with the places away from the equator.

Web Link

- <https://youtu.be/MSA88mmFuyE>





MAJOR LANDFORMS

Get Going...

Rohan was visiting his grandparents in the beautiful hill town of Palampur. "This place looks so different from Goa, where I live," he told his grandmother. "Different places have different features. And all are special in their own way," his grandmother explained.

We will read about:



- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Plains
- River valleys
- Deserts
- Features and importance of the landforms

About 71 percent of the Earth's surface is covered by water bodies and only 29 percent is land. The land surface is not the same all over the world. At some places it is flat and at some other places, it is high. Similarly, the kind of soil is also different at different places. The variations in the Earth's surface are called its **relief features** or **landforms**. Let us learn about some major landforms.

MOUNTAINS

The elevated part of the Earth's surface rising about 900 m higher than the surrounding areas are called **mountains**. About 20 per cent of the Earth's surface is covered by mountains. These are the highest landforms on the Earth's surface.

Features of Mountains

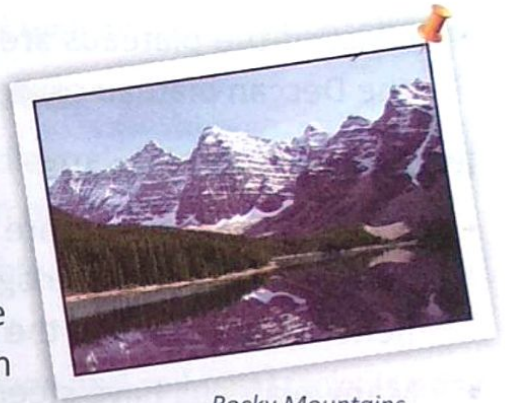
- Mountains have steep slopes, sharp **ridges** and peaks.
- The height and shape of the mountains vary from region to region. The difference in height and shape of mountains is due to their age. The Himalayas are young and have very high conical peaks. The Aravallis, being very old, are low and have rounded peaks.



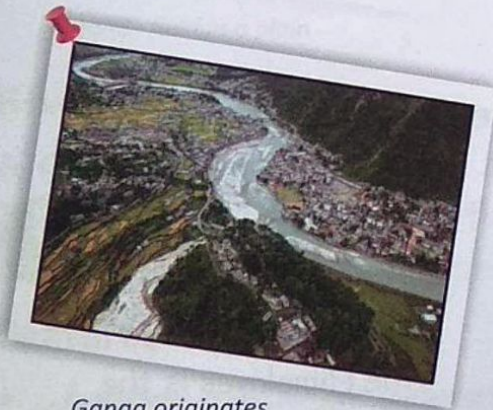


The Himalayas

- Several mountains may join together to form a chain or a range. Some important **mountain ranges** are the Himalayas in Asia, the Andes in South America, and the Rocky Mountains in North America.
- The climate in the mountains is cooler than the plains. The peaks of high mountains remain covered with snow throughout the year.



Rocky Mountains



Ganga originates from the Himalayas

Importance of Mountains

- Mountains block winds carrying moisture. The winds go up along the slope of the mountains. There, the moisture cools down and causes rain.
- Many rivers originate from the mountains and provide water throughout the year.
- Mountains are the storehouses of a wide variety of plants and trees.
- Mountains protect against hot or cold winds.
- Many hill stations are located in the mountains.
- Some mountains have rich deposits of minerals.

PLATEAUS

A plateau is also an elevated part of the Earth, but it has a flat top. The height of a plateau is about 500 m.

Features of Plateaus

- A plateau has a very steep slope.
- Plateaus are generally located near the mountains or surrounded by mountains. For example, the plateau of Tibet is surrounded by mountains on all sides.
- They cover about one-third of the Earth's surface.
- Most of the plateaus are spread over hundreds of kilometres, for example; the Deccan plateau covers a major area of the southern India.



Plateaus

Importance of Plateaus

- Most of the plateaus are rich in minerals like iron, copper, silver, gold, mica and coal. The Chhotanagpur plateau of India is quite rich in minerals, and hence it is also called the '**Storehouse of Minerals**'.
- Many plateaus have steep falling waterfalls which provide a suitable site for producing **hydroelectricity**.
- Natural beauty of plateaus attracts tourists.
- Grasslands in the plateaus are suitable for cattle and sheep rearing.

Quick Revision

Name the following:

1. A young mountain. _____
2. An old mountain. _____
3. An important mountain range. _____
4. A plateau located in India. _____
5. Any two minerals found in plateaus. _____



Do You Know

Mt Everest, located in the Himalayas is the highest peak in the world. It is 8848 m high.

PLAINS

A plain is a flat and low-lying land surface. There is almost no difference in altitude between the highest and the lowest points of a plain. Thus, plains are also called **lowlands**.

Features of Plains

- Most of the plains in the world are formed by sand and silt brought down by rivers. The northern plains of India, for example, have been formed by the rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra and their **tributaries**.
- Plains have fertile soil. So, they are thickly populated all over the world.
- Plains are located in the interior of continents as well as along the seashores.



A plain (land)

Importance of Plains

- Plains have fertile soil. So, a wide variety of crops are grown here.
- Plains are suitable for constructing canals for irrigation facility.
- Constructing roads and railway tracks is easy in plains. Therefore, plains are also suitable for setting up industries.



A paddy field in a plain

RIVER VALLEYS

A river valley is a low-lying area between hills. This valley is formed due to flowing water, and it is usually v-shaped or u-shaped.

Features of Valleys

- A valley has 'head' where it begins in the hills.
- It has 'sides' where it rises up on either side.
- The 'floor' of the valley is where the valley is flat.
- When the rivers enters flat land, the valley bottom becomes plain.



River valley

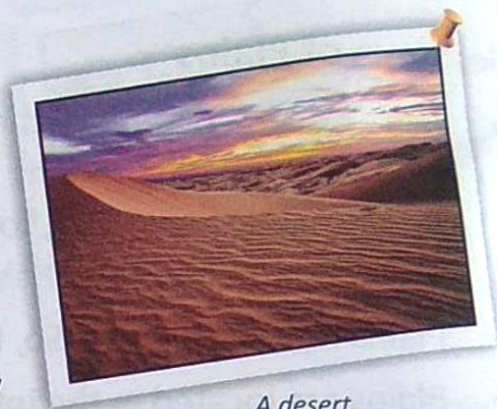


Importance of River Valleys

- River valleys are rich source of fresh water.
- They deposit the fine silt brought down by them along their banks which makes the soil fertile.

DESERTS

A desert is a huge area of land covered mostly by sand and rocks. Some famous deserts are the Sahara in Africa, the Patagonia in South America, and the Thar and Arabian in Asia.



A desert

Features of Deserts

- Water is scarce in deserts due to very low rainfall.
- Vegetation is less in deserts.
- Days are very hot and winters are very cold.
- Dust storms are common in deserts. They form hills of sand called **sand dunes**.

Importance of Deserts

- Many deserts are rich in silica and aluminum. The Arabian Desert is rich in petroleum.
- In many parts of desert, irrigation facility is provided by constructing canals. Indira Gandhi Canal provides water for growing crops in certain parts of the Thar Desert in Rajasthan.

In this chapter, we discussed mountains, plateaus, plains, river valleys and deserts as prominent relief features of the Earth's surface. On what type of landform is your house situated?

KEYWORDS

- **Ridge**: a narrow hilltop.
- **Mountain range**: more than one mountain running continuously.
- **Hydroelectricity**: electricity generated by the force of moving water.
- **Tributary**: small river flowing into a large river.

Recap

- The elevated part of the Earth's surface rising about 900 m higher than the surrounding areas is called a mountain.
- A plateau is also an elevated part, but it has a flat top. The height of a plateau is about 500 m.
- Most of the plateaus are rich in minerals like iron, copper, silver, gold, mica and coal.
- A plain is a flat and low-lying land surface.
- River valley is a low-lying area between hills.
- A desert is a huge piece of land covered by sand and rocks.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- The Andes mountain range is located in _____.
 (a) Asia ☐ (b) South America ☐ (c) North America ☐
- Which among the following is called the 'Storehouse of Minerals'?
 (a) Mountains ☐ (b) Plateaus ☐ (c) Plains ☐
- Which among the following are also called lowlands?
 (a) Plains ☐ (b) Mountains ☐ (c) Plateaus ☐
- The Thar Desert is located in _____.
 (a) Africa ☐ (b) South America ☐ (c) Asia ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

water • Arabian • one-third • rounded • Ganga

- The Aravallis, being very old, are low and have _____ peaks.
- Plateaus cover about _____ of the Earth's surface.
- The Northern Plains of India have been formed by river _____, Brahmaputra and its tributaries.
- River valley is formed due to flowing _____.
- The _____ desert is rich in petroleum.

C. Answer the following questions:

- What is a mountain? How is it different from a plateau?

2. Write some points on the importance of plateaus.

3. What is a plain? Write about some of its features.

4. How are river valleys formed?

5. Name some famous deserts of the world.

VBQs/HOTS

Most of the rivers in India are clean till they reach plains. However, as they enter the plains, they become dirty and polluted. What would be the reason? What characteristic of human beings is clear from this?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Take an empty shoe box and fill it with sand to depict the scene of a desert. You may show sand dunes by elevating some parts of the surface. Similarly, you may depict the scene of other landforms. Display it in the class and describe its features.

EXPLORATION

Find out more about the Himalayas such as its importance for India, the flora found there, etc. Make a report on your findings.

MAP WORK

On an outline map of the world, mark and label any three major deserts of the world.

Life SKILLS

You have to plan a vacation in the desert. Find out what items to carry so that you are comfortable.

Web Link

- <https://youtu.be/riHdooY3JkEI>
- https://youtu.be/BsqKTJtK_vw





WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Get Going...

"How was the weather in Bhopal? Usually the climate is hot there during this time of the year," Nidhi said.

"Yes, you are right. But yesterday it rained. So, the weather was very pleasant," Anuj replied.

Is there any difference between weather and climate? Let us find out.

We will read about:



- Weather and its elements
- Climate and factors that determine the climate of a place
- Temperature zones
- Global warming, its effects and steps to tackle it

WEATHER

Weather is the condition of air, temperature, wind, air pressure, rainfall and humidity in the atmosphere at a given place and time. Some weather conditions are hot, cold, sunny, cloudy, rainy and windy.

Weather changes frequently. It may change in a few hours or a few days. A sunny morning may change into a cloudy day in a few hours. The main elements of weather are temperature, air pressure, movement of air and **moisture** in air.

Let's understand weather with the help of given pictures:

Oh, rainy weather is quite pleasant in hot summers.



Rain makes the condition worse in winters.





CLIMATE

Climate is the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time. The climate of a place shows similar weather conditions over a big area.

Places near the snow-covered mountains like Kashmir, have a cold climate and people wear mostly woollens. But places near the sea have neither hot nor cold climate. So, people do not keep woollens, and wear summer clothes.

Factors that Determine Climate

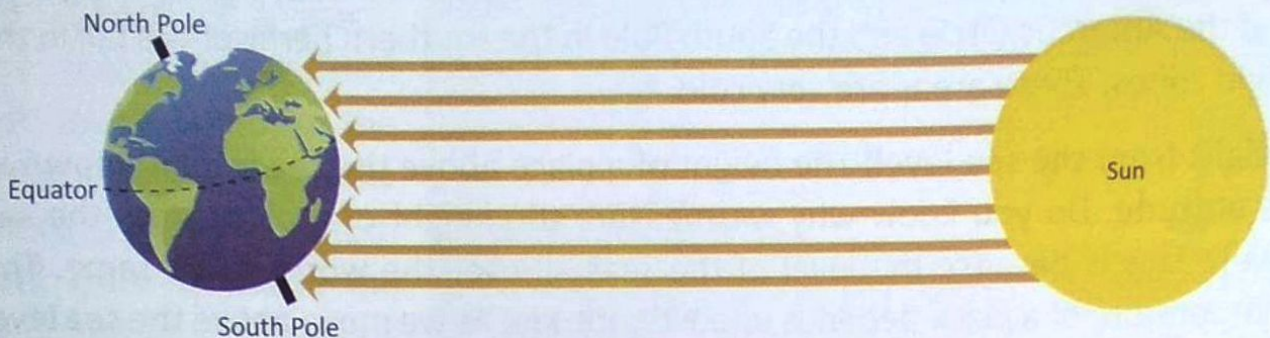
Climate of different places on the Earth is different. There are numerous factors that determine the climate of a place. Let's learn about some of these factors:

- Distance from the equator
- Height from the sea level
- Distance from the sea
- Direction of winds
- Moisture in the air

Distance from the equator: The equator passes through the middle of the Earth. The sunrays fall directly on this part of the Earth. These direct rays spread over a small area, making this region the hottest region in the world. The sunrays fall slanting as we go away from the equator. These slanting rays fall over a large region and hence the heat is not that much intense. So, a large area above and



below the equator are neither very hot nor very cold. But the poles, where the sunrays are the most slanted, are the coldest places on the Earth.



Inclination of sunrays

TEMPERATURE ZONES

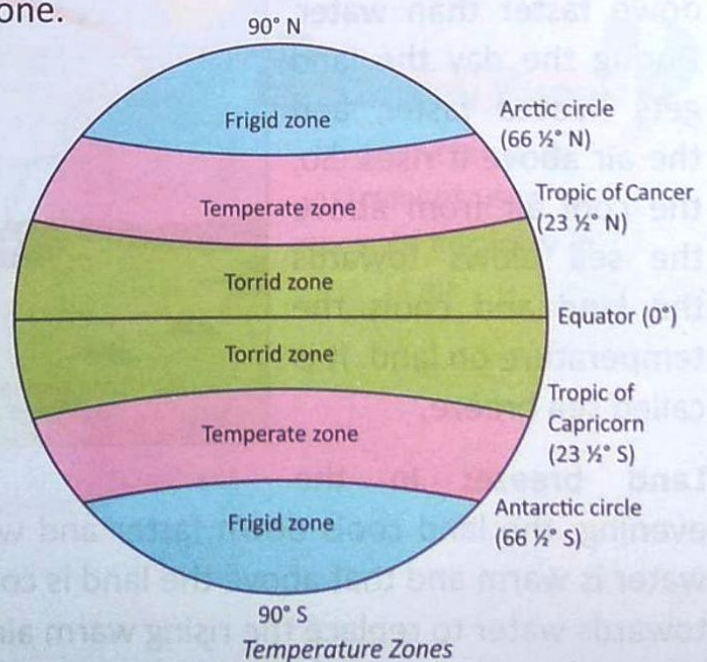
As you know, intensity of the sunrays falling on the Earth varies from place to place. So, we can divide the Earth into three temperature zones – the torrid zone, the temperate zone and the frigid zone. Let's learn more about these temperature zones.

Torrid Zone

The region between the two tropics – Cancer in the north and Capricorn in the south is known as the torrid or **tropical zone**. The climate of this region is hot and humid throughout the year. The Sun reaches directly overhead, at least once a year, at all the places located in this zone.

Temperate Zone

The regions between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle in the northern hemisphere and between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle in the southern hemisphere fall in the temperate zones. These areas have moderate type of climate, neither too hot nor too cold.



Frigid Zone

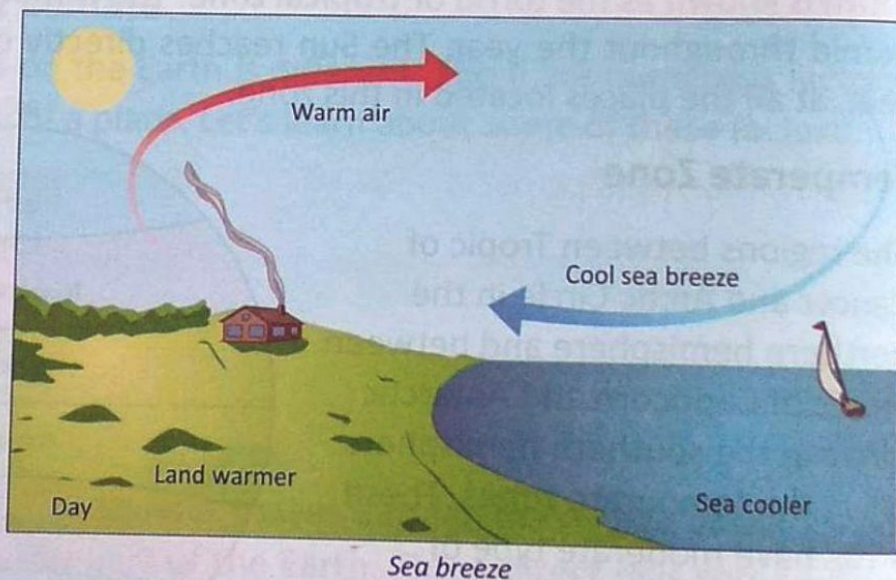
The region between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the northern hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the southern hemisphere fall in the frigid zones. These areas are very cold.

Height from the sea level: The height of a place above the sea level is known as its **altitude**. Do you know why we measure the height of a place from the sea level? This is because the level of the seas all over the world is the same. The temperature of a place depends upon its altitude. As we move above the sea level the temperature begins to decrease. This is the reason why peaks of mountains remain covered with snow.

One important thing you should know that two places located on the same temperature zones may have different climates because of the difference in their altitude. This is the reason why hill stations have cooler climate than that of plains.

Distance from the sea: The places near sea have a moderate type of climate. They have moderate summers and pleasant winters. For example, Mumbai is closer to the equator than Delhi. But, since Mumbai is closer to the Arabian Sea, it is cooler than Delhi in summers. It is due to sea **breeze** and land breeze.

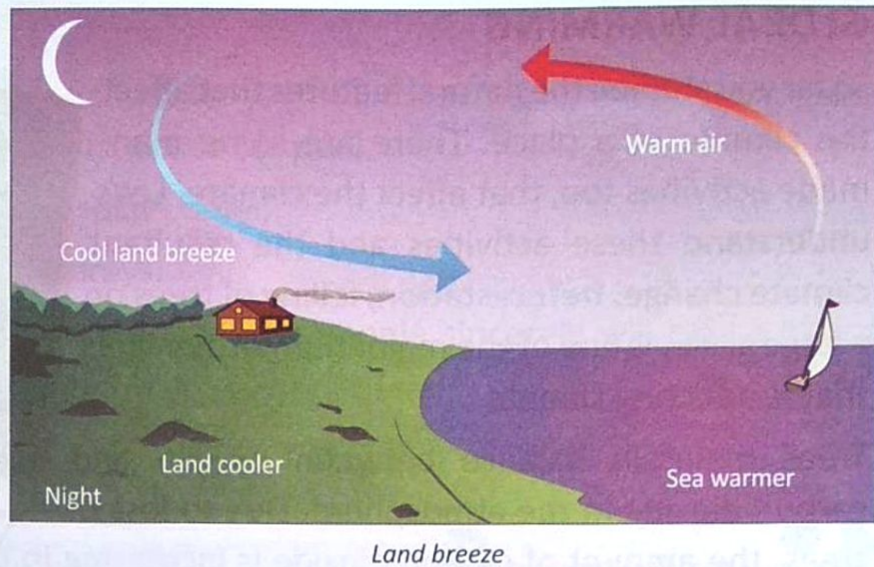
Sea breeze: Land gets heated and also cools down faster than water. During the day the land gets heated faster, and the air above it rises. So, the cool air from above the sea blows towards the land and cools the temperature on land. It is called sea breeze.



Land breeze: In the evening, the land cools down faster and water is still warm. So, the air above water is warm and that above the land is cool. This cool air from the land moves towards water to replace the rising warm air. This is called land breeze.

Direction of winds:

The winds also affect the climate of a place. The winds coming from hot areas increase the temperature while winds coming from cold areas decrease the temperature. During summers, hot wind from Rajasthan, called **loo**, makes the western part of the northern plains very hot.



Moisture in the air: The amount of water vapours or moisture present in the air is called **humidity**. The winds blowing from above the sea carry a lot of moisture with them. This is the reason the coastal areas are very humid. This humidity makes the summers very uncomfortable because the sweat does not evaporate and makes you feel hotter. Humid winds also bring rains. Kerala and Kolkata are among the most humid places in India.

Quick Revision – 1

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. Weather of a place changes frequently. ☐
2. The rays of the Sun fall directly over the equator. ☐
3. Regions falling in the temperate zone have hot climate. ☐
4. The height of a place above the sea level is known as its altitude. ☐
5. The places near sea have a moderate climate. ☐



Do You Know

Hygrometer is an instrument used to measure humidity in air.

GLOBAL WARMING

So far you studied the natural features that affect the climate of a place. There are some man-made activities too, that affect the climate. Let's understand these activities and the resultant climate change. **Deforestation**, felling of trees on a large scale, is one of the major human activities that is affecting climate.



Deforestation

Trees maintain balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Due to loss of trees, the amount of carbon dioxide is increasing in the atmosphere day by day. Carbon dioxide is also added to the atmosphere by burning of wood, coal and petroleum.

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) is an organic compound that is being added to the atmosphere. How? CFCs are released from perfume and deodorant sprays. CFCs are also used in refrigerators and air conditioners. CFC gases, especially carbon dioxide, are also called **greenhouse gases**. Due to greenhouse effect the mean temperature of the Earth is increasing. This phenomenon is known as global warming. The average increase of the temperature on the Earth is causing global warming.

Effects of Global Warming

1. Rapid melting of glaciers and ice-caps.
2. Rise in sea level may result in submerging of islands and coastal areas in water.
3. Warming of ocean water can cause heavy rainfall which may flood the low-lying areas.
4. It may adversely affect the animals found in the polar regions.



Melting of glaciers

Steps to Tackle Global Warming

1. Plant more trees.
2. Save electricity. For this we can use LED bulbs, and switch off light and fans

when not in use.

3. Use fuel-efficient vehicles.
4. Use and promote public transport or car pool.
5. Use solar water heater and solar cooler.
6. Use environment-friendly sprays.

All these small steps if undertaken by all the people sincerely will play a major role in reducing global warming.

Quick Revision – 2

Oral questions:

1. Why is the amount of carbon dioxide increasing in the atmosphere?
2. What is the full form of CFC?
3. Name a greenhouse gas.
4. Tell any two effects of global warming.



Do You Know

As per NASA, the global average surface temperature rose from 0.6 to 0.9 degrees Celsius between 1906 to 2005.

KEYWORDS

- **Moisture:** water vapours present in air.
- **Moderate:** neither high nor low.
- **Breeze:** slow-moving air.
- **Deforestation:** felling of trees and clearing a wide area.

Recap

- Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and particular time.
- Climate is the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.
- Some important factors that determine the climate of a place are – distance from the equator, height from the sea level, distance from the sea, direction of winds and moisture in the air.
- There are three temperature zones – torrid zone, temperate zone and frigid zone.
- The average increase of the temperature on the Earth causes global warming.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. The climate of Kashmir is _____.
(a) hot ☐ (b) cold ☐ (c) hot and humid ☐
2. The sunrays fall directly on the _____.
(a) North Pole ☐ (b) South Pole ☐ (c) Equator ☐
3. The _____ zone is located between the Tropic of Cancer in the north and Tropic of Capricorn in the south.
(a) torrid ☐ (b) Temperate ☐ (c) frigid ☐
4. The regions falling in the _____ zone are very cold.
(a) torrid ☐ (b) temperate ☐ (c) frigid ☐
5. Which among the following is a reason for global warming?
(a) Deforestation ☐
(b) Increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere ☐
(c) Both (a) and (b) ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

temperate • sea • carbon dioxide • land • middle • altitude

1. The equator passes through the _____ of the Earth.
2. The regions in the _____ zone have moderate climate.
3. The height of a place above the sea level is known as its _____.
4. Sea breeze blows from the _____ to _____.
5. Due to loss of trees, the amount of _____ is increasing in the atmosphere day by day.

C. Give reasons:

1. Equatorial regions have hot and humid climate.

2. Frigid zone has very cold climate.

3. Places located at a very high altitude have cool climate.



4. Greenhouse gases are responsible for global warming.

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Differentiate between weather and climate.

2. Write the location of the temperate zone.

3. Explain in brief sea breeze and land breeze.

4. What is global warming? Write its effects.

VBQs/HOTS

1. If we live a disciplined and responsible life, the problem of global warming can be prevented. Do you agree with this statement? Discuss.
2. The climate of Delhi is hot. Why?
3. Why are deserts cool at night?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Draw the figure of the Earth on a chart paper and mark the different temperature zones on it in different colours. Display the chart in the class and explain the location and features of each zone.

EXPLORATION

Find out the elements that determine the climate of your place. Discuss these elements with your classmates.

Life SKILLS

Aforestation is important to control global warming. Adopt a piece of land near your school where you can plant saplings and take turns to water them. You can also plant saplings in your home.

Web Link

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BsqKTJtK_vw





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: THE LAND OF DENSE FORESTS

Get Going...

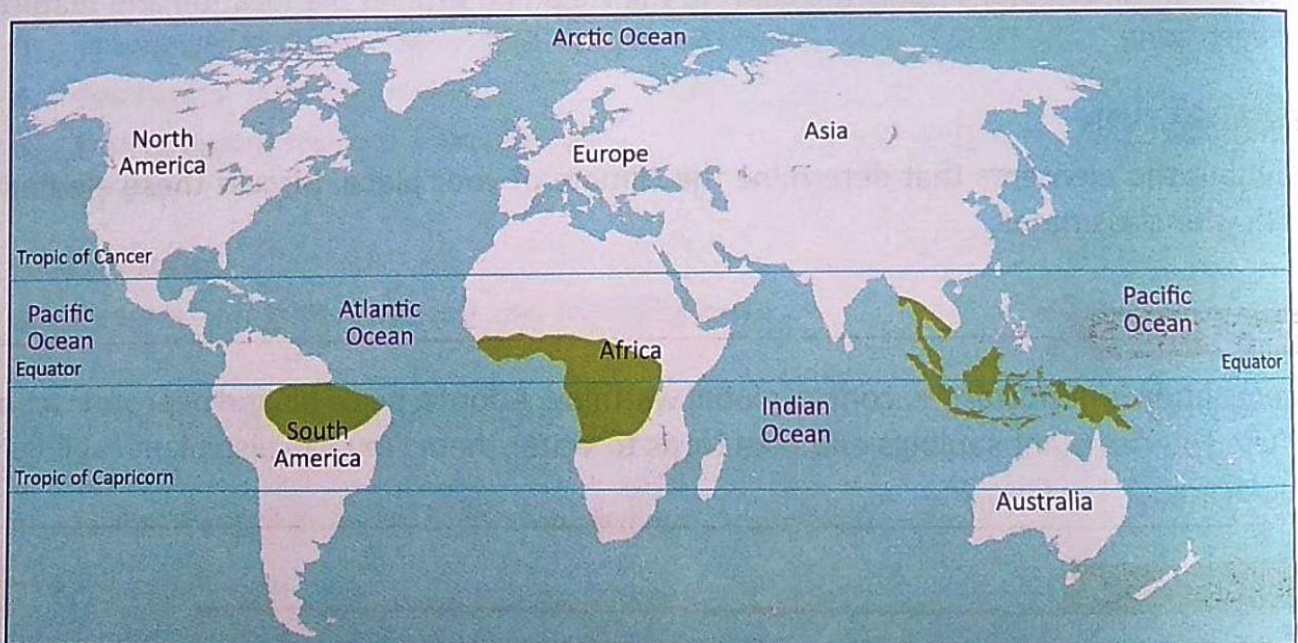
The hot and humid climate give birth to dense forests in the torrid zone. Let's discuss the Democratic Republic of Congo — the land of dense forests in this chapter.

We will read about:



- Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
 - » Location and extent
 - » Land features and Climate
 - » Natural vegetation and wildlife
 - » Life of people and Occupation
 - » Religion and Language
 - » Minerals and industries
 - » Transport and Cities

The region located along the equator in both the northern and southern hemisphere are called **equatorial region**. The equatorial region falls in the torrid zone. In this chapter, we are going to study about a country, the Democratic Republic of Congo,



Equatorial regions in the world

located in equatorial region. Located in Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was earlier called Zaire. It was ruled by Belgium till it became independent in 1960.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

The exact location of the Democratic Republic of Congo is central Africa. The equator passes through the northern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, dividing it into two unequal parts.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the second largest country of Africa in terms of area and the 11th largest country in the world.

The DRC is surrounded by nine independent countries:

- The Central African Republic and South Sudan lie in the north.
- Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania lie in the east.
- Zambia and Angola lie in the south.
- The Republic of Congo lies in the west.

It also forms 160 km coast with the Atlantic Ocean in the west.

LAND FEATURES

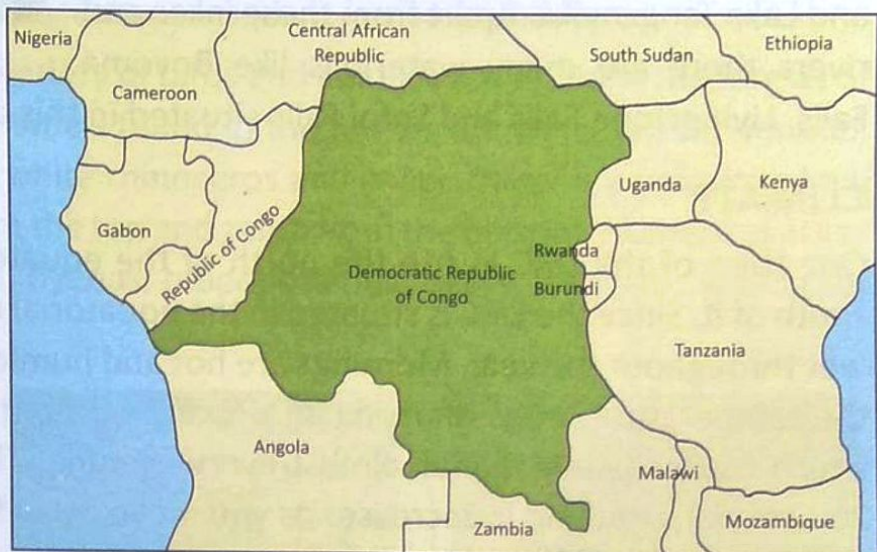
The DRC lies in the heart of the Congo **river basin**. This river basin is a vast low-lying area surrounded by mountains and plateaus. The Rwenzori Mountains are towards the northeast. Mount Margherita (5,119 m) is the highest peak in these mountains. The River Congo is the second longest river in Africa after the River



Do You Know



Besides Zaire, the DRC has also been known as Belgian Congo, Congo-Loopoidville and Cong-Kinshasa.



Map of the DRC



Nile. It is also called the '**Highway of Central Africa**' because it is a major transportation route for people and their goods. Apart from River Congo, other major rivers flowing through this country are River Lualaba, River Uele, River Ubangi, and River Kasai.

Many lakes are also there in the DRC. Some of them are Lake Albert, Lake Victoria, Lake Mweru and Lake Tanganyika. Apart from these lakes and rivers there are many waterfalls like Boyoma Falls, Livingstone Falls and Lofoi Falls situated in this country.



River Congo

CLIMATE

One-third of the DRC lies to the north of the equator and two-third lies to the south of it. Since the DRC is situated in the equatorial region, its climate is hot and wet throughout the year. Mornings are hot and humid, and as the day progresses the temperature keeps on rising. In the afternoon, the sky is full of dark clouds, which causes heavy rainfall almost every evening. The average rainfall is about 200 cm per year, and it decreases as you move away from the equator.

Quick Revision

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. Earlier the DRC was called Zaire.
2. The DRC is the 7th largest country in the world.
3. The Republic of Congo lies in the west of the DRC.
4. River Nile is called the 'Highway of Central Africa'.
5. One-third of the DRC lies to the south of the equator.

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Most part of the DRC is covered with dense rainforests. These forests are evergreen forests, that is, they do not shed their leaves seasonally, and remain green throughout the year. The trees of these forests are very tall and grow close

to each other. They form a **canopy** at the top. As a result, sunlight does not reach the ground and it is dark in these forests even during the day time. The main trees, found here are ebony, mahogany and rosewood. Apart from trees, the forests also have a large variety of creepers, climbers and shrubs. There are about 6,000 different types of plants found in the DRC. Venus flytrap, an insectivorous plant is also found here.



Dense forest in the DRC

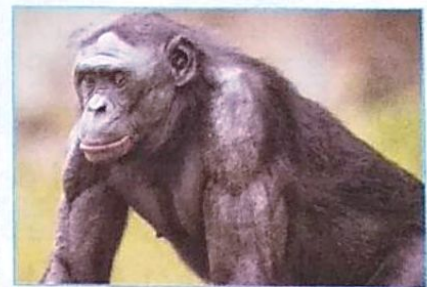
Due to dense forest, a wide variety of birds and animals are found in the forests of the DRC. Some important animals found in the forests are chimpanzee, bonobo, mountain gorilla, elephant, white rhinoceros and okapi. Okapi is a unique animal which looks like a giraffe from the top and zebra from the bottom. Numerous other animals like, baboons, lions, hyenas, hippopotamus, tigers, leopards, antelopes, etc., are also found here.



Okapi



Baboon



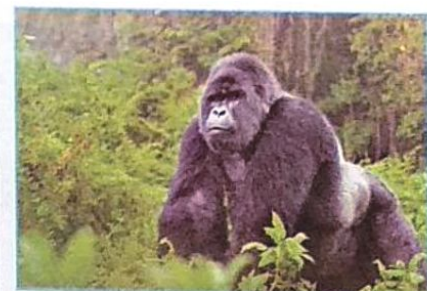
Bonobo



White rhinoceros



Chimpanzee



Mountain Gorilla

Apart from animals, many species of birds like pelican, flamingo, duck, goose are also found here. Many reptiles like snake, crocodile and alligator are also found here. The tsetse fly found in these forests causes sleeping sickness to people.



Due to excessive poaching and hunting many animals in these forests are in danger of becoming extinct. The people of the DRC kill many animals for their meat called **bushmeat**. To protect and conserve wild animals, the government of the DRC has set up many wildlife reserves and national parks.

LIFE OF PEOPLE

The DRC is thinly populated. Most of the people live in villages. Only about one-third of the population lives in towns and cities. A large number of tribes live here, the Bantu is the largest tribe. They speak Bantu language. They are tall and have curly hair. They are fond of music and dance. They follow traditional life style and wear colourful dresses. They mostly live in villages which are located along rivers or near mines.

Another group of tribal people known as **pygmies** live in deep forests. These people are short in height, i.e. less than 5 feet. They live mostly in Ituri forests in the northeast. They still lead a primitive life and move from place to place in search of food.



Pelican



Flamingo



Crocodile



Alligator



Pygmies



Cassava plant

OCCUPATION

Agriculture is the main occupation of people in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The thick forests are cut or burnt to clear land for farming. The main food crops grown are cassava, rice and maize. Cassava is the **staple food** of people. Its roots are dried and ground into flour for making bread.

The main cash crops grown here include coffee, cocoa, rubber, tobacco and oil-palm. Cash crops are mainly exported to Europe and North America. Fishing is



another important occupation of people here.

RELIGION

About 90 per cent of population in the DRC follows Christianity and the rest follows Islam.

LANGUAGE

French is the **official language** of the DRC. Other main languages spoken here are Lingla, Kikongo, Swahili and Tshiluba. Apart from these, many other languages are also spoken here.

MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES

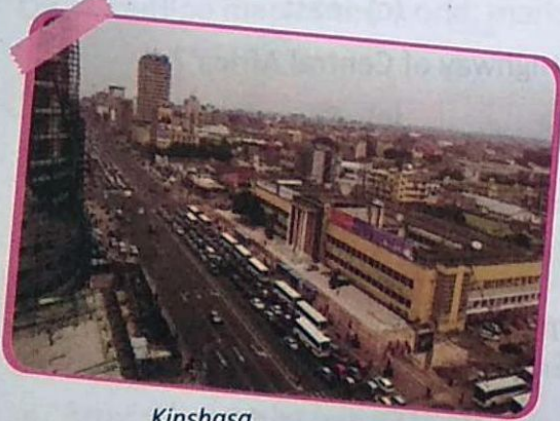
The DRC is rich in minerals. About 80 percent of the world's cobalt is present in the DRC. It also has more than 30 percent of the world's diamond reserves. Other minerals found here are copper, silver, gold, zinc, manganese, coal, iron ore and radium. There are only a few industries due to lack of technology and energy sources. The main industries located here include food processing, textile, beverage, cigarettes, footwear, and mineral processing.



Textile industry

TRANSPORT

Due to dense forest, land transport is not well developed in DRC. Water transport is still the main means of transport here. However, nowadays, air transport is becoming popular.



Kinshasa

CITIES

Kinshasa is the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Some major cities of the Democratic Republic of Congo are Kavanga, Kisangai, Likasi and Lubumbashi.



KEYWORDS

River basin: the land where water flows across or under on its way to a river.

Canopy: cover formed by the top of trees.

Bushmeat: meat of wild animals.

Staple food: food that people commonly eat in a region.

Official language: language that is used in official activities.

Recap

- The Democratic Republic of Congo is located in central Africa. It is the second largest country of Africa in terms of area.
- The River Congo is the second longest river in Africa after River Nile.
- The climate of the Democratic Republic of Congo is hot and wet.
- Most part of the Democratic Republic of Congo is covered with dense rainforests.
- Due to the presence of dense forests, a wide variety of wild animals are found here.
- Agriculture is the main occupation of people in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Kinshasa is the capital of the DRC.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Where is Democratic Republic of Congo located?

(a) Africa

☐

(b) Asia

☐

(c) North America

☐

2. Zambia and Angola lie to the _____ of the DRC.

(a) north

☐

(b) south

☐

(c) east

☐

3. Which among the following is known as the 'Highway of Central Africa'?

(a) River Uele

☐

(b) River Lualaba

☐

(c) River Congo

☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

equator • Atlantic • Okapi

1. The _____ passes through the northern part of the DRC, dividing it into two unequal parts.

2. The DRC forms 160 km long coast with the _____ Ocean in the west.



3. _____ is a unique animal which looks like a giraffe from the top and zebra from the bottom.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Write the location and extent of the DRC.

2. Why is the climate of the DRC hot and humid?

3. Describe natural vegetation and wildlife of the DRC.

VBQs/HOTS

1. Democratic Republic of Congo is a difficult place to live in. Which value comes to us when we are able to face difficulties?
2. Why do some tribal people like pygmies, opt to live a primitive life?
3. Why is French the official language of the DRC?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Collect and paste the pictures of important things like trees, wild animals and people related to the DRC in your scrapbook.

EXPLORATION

Find out more about the people of the DRC like their important customs, culture and social practices and make a project report.

MAP ACTIVITY

On an outline map of the world, mark and label the DRC and its neighbouring countries.

Life SKILLS

You are visiting the Democratic Republic of Congo. Pack a first-aid kit keeping in mind the difficulties you may face in the rainforests.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8i6qHdmYi3E>
- <https://youtu.be/qjYw4JTjsSY>





GREENLAND: THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

Get Going...

Aarush was confused. In the world map, Greenland is covered with ice and snow. Then why is it called 'Greenland'? Let's read the chapter to find out the answer.



Greenland in the world map

We will read about:



- Greenland
 - » History
 - » Location and extent
 - » Land Features and Climate
 - » Natural Vegetation and wildlife
 - » Life of people and Occupation
 - » Minerals and industries
 - » Transport and Cities

In the previous chapter, you studied about a country located in the equatorial region. In this chapter, you will study about an island country, Greenland, which is located in the **polar region**. The polar region falls in the Frigid Zone. Since the temperature is very low in this region, Greenland remains covered with ice and snow throughout the year. Situated in the North Pole region, it is the largest and coldest island in the world inhabited by human beings.

HISTORY

This island was discovered by Eric the Red in the 10th century. He thought a pleasant name would attract **settlers** from other countries. So, he named it Greenland.



LOCATION AND EXTENT

Greenland is located towards the northeast of Canada in North America. It is politically a part of Denmark, which is in Europe. However, it is governed by itself. It is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north and the Atlantic Ocean on the south. On the east, its boundary touches the Greenland Sea and on the west the Baffin Bay. It is separated from Canada by this bay.

Greenland is the least densely populated country in the world with an area of over 2 million square kilometres and a population of only around 60 thousand.

LAND FEATURES

Around 80 percent of its area remains covered by ice sheets throughout the year. This sheet of ice is about 1500 metres thick. Sometimes large pieces of ice break from this ice sheet and start floating in water. These floating pieces of ice are known as **icebergs**. They pose a great danger for ships. The highest mountain of Greenland is Gunnbjorn Fjeld (3,700 mt). Tasersuaq is a large lake in Greenland.



An iceberg

CLIMATE

Since Greenland is very close to the North Pole, it has an extremely cold climate.

However, it can be divided into two climate zones – coastal region which is ice-free and inland which is covered by ice throughout the year. The western coast is warmer than the eastern coast, and most of the population of Greenland is settled in this part. The winter temperature along the western coast ranges from -4 degree Celsius to -20 degree Celsius and along the eastern coast from -25 degree Celsius to -30 degree Celsius. The winter

temperature of Inland Greenland ranges from -30 degree Celsius to -45 degree Celsius. During the summer season, there is bright sunshine for many weeks and



Sunrise in Greenland



the Sun does not set during this period. The rainfall is scanty in this region.

Quick Revision – 1

Oral questions:

1. Where is Greenland located?
2. Who discovered Greenland?
3. What is an iceberg?
4. Why is Greenland so cold?



Do You Know?

The Northeast Greenland National Park is the biggest national park in the world.

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Due to extreme cold weather, it is not possible to grow crops in Greenland. During summer months plants like mosses, lichens, grass, ferns and bushes grow here. Trees or deep rooted plants do not grow here.

Only those animals which can survive in extreme cold climate such as polar bear, musk oxes, walrus, reindeer, arctic fox, seals and arctic hare are found in Greenland. Whales are also found in abundance here.



Polar bear



Musk ox



Walrus



Reindeer



Arctic fox



Seal

Animals found in Greenland

Birds like ptarmigan, white-tailed eagle and eider are also found in Greenland.



Ptarmigan



Igloo

LIFE OF PEOPLE

This least densely populated country is inhabited by less than one person in one square kilometre. Most of the people living here are the **Inuits**. They are the natives of Arctic region. Only 20% people are from other countries, mostly Europeans. Inuits were earlier called **Eskimos**.

The inuits are of short height and have flat faces with narrow eyes. Initially they were nomads and used to roam around for hunting and fishing. While moving around, they built temporary houses, made of ice blocks called **igloos**.

People of Greenland mostly wear clothes made of skin and fur of animals. They also wear thick jackets called **parka**. It has a hood to cover their heads. In summers, people live in tents made of animal skin. These are called **tou pigs**.

Nowadays, most of the Eskimos lead a settled life. They live in houses made of wood. They live in villages or towns located on the seacoast.



An inuit wearing parka

OCCUPATION

Fishing is the main occupation of people in Greenland. People are also engaged in **shrimp** fishing. They also hunt whales. Hunting of whales for meat and oil is known as **whaling**. They use a weapon called **harpoon** for hunting. They use all parts of the animals they hunt. They



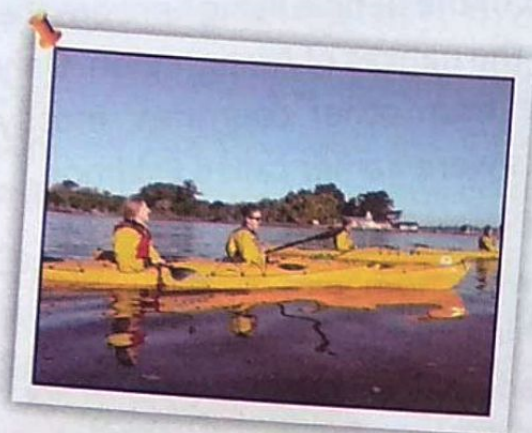
A man hunting with a harpoon



eat their meat, use their skin for homes and clothes. They also use their bones to make harpoons and other tools. The oil of their fat is used to make candles. Food grains are imported from other countries. Nowadays, people use **rifles** in place of harpoons for hunting.

MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES

Important minerals found here are platinum, aluminium, uranium, copper and titanium. The main industries located here are fish processing, mining, whaling, handicrafts and small shipyards.



Kayak

TRANSPORT

There are no railways, no waterways and virtually no roads in Greenland. People travel using boats in the coastal region in summers and by using dog sledge in winters. These boats are called **kayaks**. Another boat called **umiak** is also used. It is broader than a kayak. These boats are used for hunting. Airways are available here but only in major cities.

CITIES

'Nuuk' the capital of Greenland is one of the smallest capital cities in the world. Some other major cities of Greenland are Sisimiut, Aasiaat and Ilulissat.



A view of Nuuk

Quick Revision – 2

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. Growing crops is not possible in Greenland.
2. Greenland is a densely populated country.
3. Initially the inuits were nomads.
4. Minerals are not found in Greenland.



Do You Know

The official language of Greenland are Greenlandic and Danish.

KEYWORDS

Settlers: people who settle in an area.

Bay: a broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards.

Shrimp: a very small sea creature.

Whaling: hunting of whales.

Harpoon: a spear with a shaft and barbed point for throwing.

Rifle: a kind of gun.

Recap

- Greenland is located in the polar region. It is politically a part of Denmark.
- It is the least densely populated country in the world.
- It has an extremely cold climate.
- Due to extreme cold weather, it is not possible to grow crops in Greenland. Fishing is the main occupation of people here.
- Most of the people living in Greenland are inuits.
- There are no railways, no waterways and no roadways here.
- Nuuk is the capital of Greenland.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Greenland is located towards the northeast of _____.
(a) Canada ☐ (b) New Zealand ☐ (c) Brazil ☐
- Tasersuaq, located in Greenland is a _____.
(a) lake ☐ (b) river ☐ (c) waterfall ☐
- Rainfall is _____ in Greenland.
(a) high ☐ (b) low ☐ (c) scanty ☐
- What is the main occupation of people in Greenland?
(a) Agriculture ☐ (b) Mining ☐ (c) Fishing ☐
- What is the capital of Greenland?
(a) Sisimiut ☐ (b) Nuuk ☐ (c) Aasiaat ☐



B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

island • eskimos • mountain • whaling • Baffin

1. Greenland is the coldest and the largest _____ in the world.
2. On the west of Greenland is the _____ Bay.
3. Gunnbjorn field is the highest _____ in Greenland.
4. Inuits were earlier called _____.
5. Hunting of whales for meat and oil is called _____.

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Gunnbjorn Fjeld | (a) Lake |
| 2. Baffin | (b) Bird |
| 3. Tasersuaq | (c) Mountain |
| 4. Eider | (d) City |
| 5. Aasiaat | (e) Bay |

D. Answer the following questions:

1. How did Greenland get its name?

2. What do you know about the land features of Greenland?

3. Describe the two climate zones of Greenland.

4. Why is Greenland called the Land of Midnight Sun?

5. Why is farming not possible in Greenland?

6. What is the difference between an igloo and a tou pig?

7. What is a kayak?

VBQs/HOTS

1. Why do you think the inuits were nomadic? Why didn't they settle down in one place?
2. Australia is bigger than Greenland. Then why is Greenland referred to as the largest island?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

You have already seen the picture of a Kayak in the chapter. Make a model of Kayak using cardboard, gum, paper and straws.

EXPLORATION

Greenland is governed by itself. What type of government does this country have—monarchy, democracy or any other type? Find out and make a project report.

MAP ACTIVITY

On an outline map of the world, mark and label Greenland.

Life SKILLS

Read the lesson and plan a tour for Greenland keeping in mind the best season to visit. Research to include the following:

- (a) How to reach?
- (b) Where to stay in Greenland?
- (c) What to carry for emergency?
- (d) Places of tourist interest.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eIRgcCEN36w>





SAUDI ARABIA: THE LAND OF SANDY DESERTS AND OASES

Get Going...

What are the images that come to your mind when you think of a desert? Long stretches of sand, glaring Sun, extreme heat, cacti plants....

But does a desert have to offer anything else? Let us find out.

We will read about:

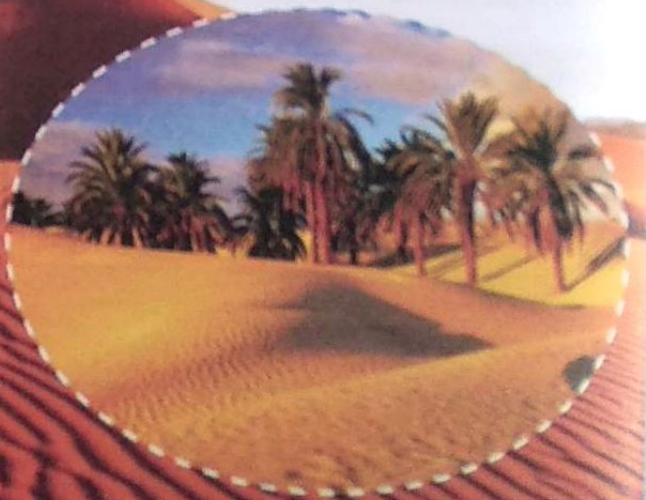


- Some major deserts of the world
- Saudi Arabia
 - » Location and Extent
 - » Land features and Climate
 - » Vegetation and wildlife
 - » Life of people and Occupation
 - » Religion and Language
 - » Minerals and industries
 - » Transport and Cities

Climatic conditions of the world are many and varied. You studied about two different countries having very diverse climatic conditions—DRC and Greenland. In this chapter, we will travel to a desert country—Saudi Arabia.

A desert is an arid land area with very little or no rainfall. There are hot and cold deserts. Hot deserts are covered with sand and rocks. Some major deserts of the world are – Sahara and Kalahari deserts (Africa), Colorado Desert (North America), Atacama Desert (South America). The Great Australian Desert (Australia), Gobi and Thar Deserts (Asia).

The Arabian **Peninsula** on the western side of Asia is also a hot desert. It is the largest peninsula in the world. Saudi Arabia is located in this peninsula.



LOCATION AND EXTENT

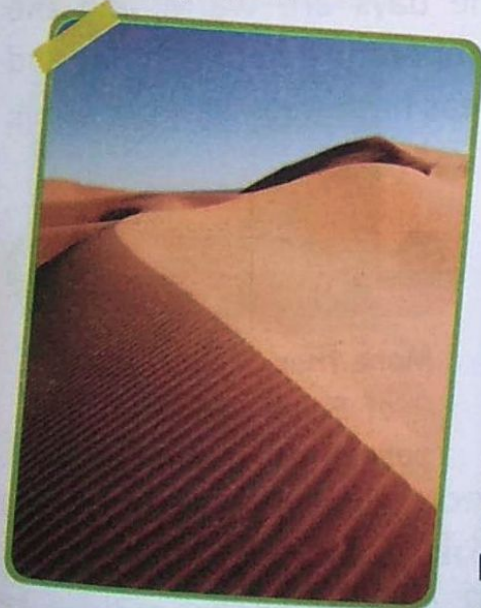
Saudi Arabia lies in southwest Asia. This desert country is located in the Arabian Peninsula and covers about 80 percent of its land. The Tropic of Cancer passes through it. The Arabian Peninsula is surrounded by the Red Sea on the west, the Arabian Sea on the south and the Persian Gulf on the east. All the countries of western Asia which are located close to

Europe are called the **Middle East countries**. Saudi Arabia is also a Middle East country. Occupied mostly by desert, it is the 14th largest country in the world. It shares its borders with the following countries:

- Jordan and Iraq in the north.
- Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and United Arab Emirates in the east.
- Oman and Yemen in the south.



Map of Saudi Arabia



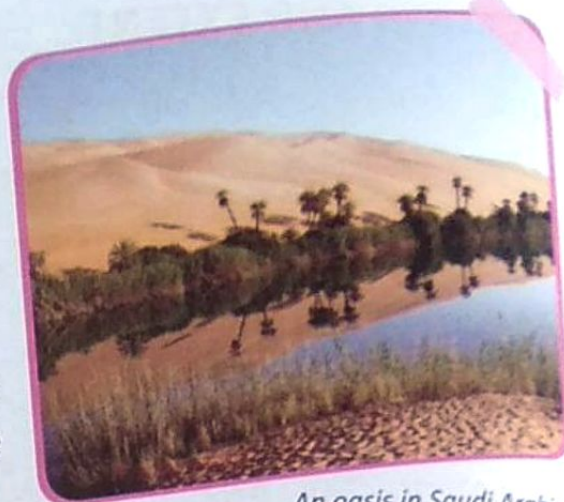
Sand dune

It is surrounded by the Red Sea in the west and the Persian Gulf in the east.

LAND FEATURES

Most of the land of Saudi Arabia is covered by deserts. Hills of sand called **sand dunes** are very common here. These sand dunes change their place due to fast wind. The western coastal region is humid and has a mountain range called Sarawat Mountains. Beyond this mountain range lies the plateau of Najd.

The eastern part of the country is rocky and sandy lowlands. The Rub'al Khali region in the southern part of the country is one of the largest continuous sand desert in the world. This region contains almost no life. The northern part of the country has the An Nafud and the Ad Dahna deserts. The population is settled near the oases. Ha'il and Al Hasa are two major **oases** of Saudi Arabia.



An oasis in Saudi Arabia

There are no rivers or permanent water bodies located here. The eastern part of the country has wadis, which are dry river beds that form temporary streams when it rains. Due to very low rainfall water is scanty in Saudi Arabia. Jabal Sawda (3,133 m) is the highest mountain peak of this country.



Abha hill station

CLIMATE

The climate of Saudi Arabia is very hot and dry. Day temperature in summers reaches up to 50 degree Celsius, but nights are pleasant, and sometimes cold. The Sun shines very brightly during winters, the days are warm and the

nights are very cold. There is a great difference of temperature between day and night. Dust storms are common here. The coastal areas have mild climate. Abha, a hill station, is cool in summers.

Quick Revision – 1

Name the following:

1. Sahara desert is located in this continent. _____
2. This sea is located to the south of Saudi Arabia. _____
3. A mountain range located in Saudi Arabia. _____
4. The highest mountain peak of Saudi Arabia. _____



Do You Know?

More than 30 percent of Saudi Arabia's population consists of foreign workers.

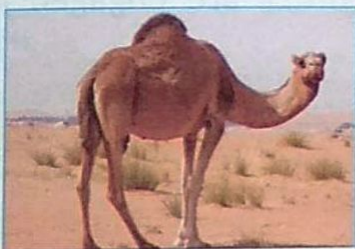
VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Vegetation is scarce in Saudi Arabia because of scanty rainfall and sandy land. A large area of the country has no plants. Only plants that can survive in hot and dry climate are found here. These plants have long roots that reach deep into the soil in search of water. Most of these plants have thorns. Mainly cactus is found here. But apart from it weeds, herbs and shrubs are also found in this region. Date palm is a very common tree found in this region. The Asir region has grasslands and trees. It is the greenest part of the country.



Date palm

Camel is the most useful animal found in this country. It is also called the '**Ship of the Desert**'. It can live without food and water for many days. Its wide padded feet do not sink into the sand. Therefore, it is widely used for transport in the desert. Other animals found here are wolves, baboons, hyenas, wildcats and ibex. Birds like bustards, pelicans and pigeons are also found here. A variety of snakes are also found here.



Camel



Baboon



Wildcat



Ibex



Bustard



Pelican

Wildlife found in Saudi Arabia

LIFE OF PEOPLE

Until a few decades back, most of the population of this country were nomads. They used to move from one place to another in search of water and green pastures. They were called **Bedouins**. They kept herd of sheep, goats, and camels. Bedouins



moved in groups along with their herds. Such a group was called **caravan**.

After the discovery of petroleum in this region the life of people has changed remarkably. Now, more than 95 percent of the population have permanently settled in cities located around oases. The people of Saudi Arabia are called **Arabs**. They wear **ghutra** and **egal** as a headdress. **Thawb** is a loose fitting, white

robe that men wear, while women wear abaya, black

dress that leaves only their eyes exposed. The staple food includes khobz, lamb, falafel, shawarma and hummus.

Al Ardha is a popular dance of this country that commonly performed by the Bedouins.



Bedouins



Falafel

Most of the people in this country are engaged in petroleum extraction and manufacturing of petroleum products. A few farmers grow date palms and other crops like wheat and barley around oases. The Bedouins rear camel for their milk, meat, skin and hair. They exchange their goods for dates, food grains and other things.

RELIGION

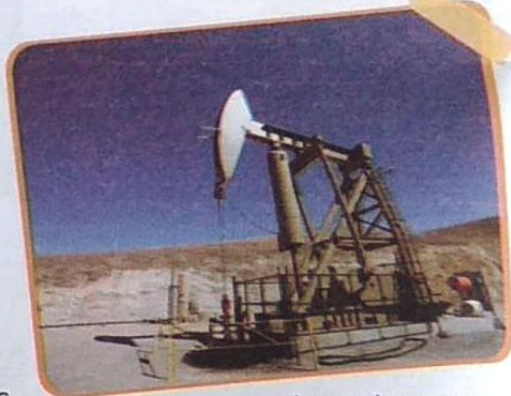
Most of the people in Saudi Arabia are the followers of Islam. The two most important pilgrim centres of Muslims – Mecca and Medina are located in this country. Muslims from all over the world visit these holy places.

LANGUAGE

Arabic is the national language of Saudi Arabia. English is also widely spoken here.

MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES

Minerals like copper, iron ore, gold and silver are found here. But, petroleum is



A petroleum well

the most important mineral found here. Saudi Arabia has around 25 percent of the world's known petroleum reserves. It is the leading exporter of petroleum in the world. Such huge reserves of petroleum have made Saudi Arabia one of the richest countries of the world. Petroleum is also called **liquid gold** because of its economic value. Major industries located here are petroleum refineries and petrochemicals. Cement, fertilisers and plastic industries are also located here.

TRANSPORT

Saudi Arabia has a well-developed network of railways, roadways and airways. Luxury cars and buses are common here.

CITIES

Riyadh is the capital city of Saudi Arabia. Some other important cities of this country are Mecca, Medina, Jeddah, Abha and Al-Hasa.



Riyadh

Quick Revision – 2

Write 'true' or 'false':

1. Date palm is a common tree found in Saudi Arabia.
2. Camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.
3. Bedouins kept herd of sheep, goats and camels.
4. Saudi Arabia is poor in petroleum.



Do You Know

Saudi Arabia was a founder member of OPEC (Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries).

KEYWORDS

Peninsula: a piece of land covered by water on three sides.

Middle East country: a country in Western Asian region.

Oasis: a small area in desert where water is available.



Recap

- Saudi Arabia is located in the Arabian Peninsula.
- Most of the land of Saudi Arabia is covered by deserts.
- The climate of Saudi Arabia is hot and dry.
- Vegetation is scarce in Saudi Arabia due to lack of water.
- Camel is the most useful animal found here.
- Most of the people of Saudi Arabia are engaged in petroleum extraction and manufacturing of petroleum products.
- Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- The Atacama Desert is located in _____.
 (a) Africa ☐ (b) South America ☐ (c) Asia ☐
- Jordan and Iraq are located in the _____ of Saudi Arabia.
 (a) east ☐ (b) north ☐ (c) south ☐
- Al Hasa is a major _____ of Saudi Arabia.
 (a) desert ☐ (b) river ☐ (c) oasis ☐
- Which among the following is a commonly found tree in Saudi Arabia?
 (a) Banana ☐ (b) Mango ☐ (c) Date palm ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

petroleum • Asir • Abha • Rub'al Khali

- The _____ region in the southern part of Saudi Arabia is one of the largest sand desert areas of the world.
- _____, a hill station is cool in summers.
- The _____ region has grasslands and trees.
- After the discovery of _____ in Saudi Arabia, the life of people got remarkably changed.

C. Name the following related to Saudi Arabia:

- The highest mountain peak _____



2. Religion
3. An oasis
4. National language

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Write the location and extent of Saudi Arabia.

2. Describe the climate of Saudi Arabia.

3. Write about the plants and animals found in Saudi Arabia.

VBQs/HOTS

1. Why is farming not possible in Saudi Arabia?
2. Why do you think that petroleum has changed the face of Saudi Arabia?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Make a scrapbook on Saudi Arabia by collecting and pasting the picture related to this country. Below every picture write a few sentences about the picture.

EXPLORATION

Mecca and Medina are the holiest places of the Muslims. Collect more information about these holy places from the Internet and make a project.

MAP ACTIVITY

On an outline map of the world, mark and label the Arabian Peninsula, and Saudi Arabia.

Life SKILLS

Discuss with your classmates the types of clothes required for a person who is visiting a place with a hot and dry climate.

Web Link

- https://youtu.be/-cIQj_8gG2c
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CHDimeS69Fo>





PRAIRIES— THE GRASSY PLAINS

Get Going...

Ishaan was fascinated about the new cowboy hat that his father gifted him. He asked his father, "Why is this hat known as cowboy hat?"

"These hats were originally worn by the cowboys of Prairie grasslands of North America," his father answered.

Ishaan wanted to know more about cowboys and Prairies.

We will read about:



- Prairies
 - » Location and extent
 - » Land features and Climate
 - » Natural vegetation and wildlife
 - » Life of people
 - » Minerals and industries
 - » Transport and Cities

In the last chapter, we learned about a land covered with golden stretches of sand with hardly any greenery. In this chapter, we will learn about a place which is entirely covered with green grass— the prairies of North America.

Grasslands covers more than one-fifth of the Earth's land surface. These are enormous and flat plains of grass with very few trees and bushes. Most of the grasslands are located in the temperate zone, i.e, between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N in the northern hemisphere and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in the southern hemisphere.

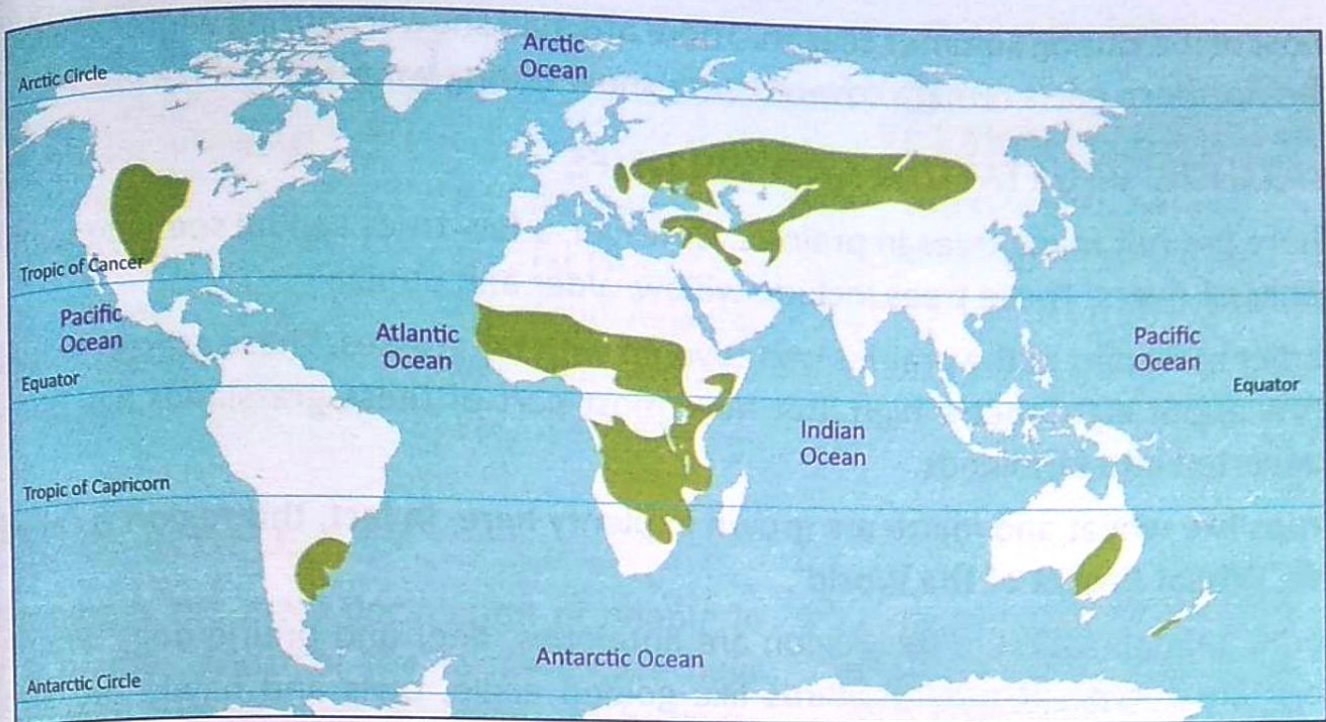
These grasslands are known by different names in different parts of the world:

- Prairies in North America
- Steppes in Russia
- Downs in Australia
- Pampas in South America
- Veld in South Africa

LOCATION AND EXTENT

The prairies are vast grasslands located in North America. 'Prairie' is a French word which means meadow or grassland. These grasslands are located in the interiors





Temperate grasslands in the world map

of the continent of North America. They are situated wholly in the northern hemisphere. They are surrounded by the Rocky Mountains in the west and the Great Lakes in the east. They stretch from Canada in the north, upto Mexico in the south. Thus, you can see that they are almost midway between the equator and the North Pole.

LAND FEATURES

The prairies are spread over endless plains. One can see clearly upto many kilometres without any obstruction. These grasslands are watered by the rivers Mississippi and Missouri.

CLIMATE

The prairies have extreme type of climate. They are hot in summers and cold in winters. The total annual rainfall is about 50 centimetres.



Mississippi river



Prairies in North America

Most of it is during summer season. There are mild showers during winter season. The northern parts remain covered with snow during winter season.

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

There are not many trees in prairies. However, a few trees can be seen along the banks of rivers. These trees include willow, alder and poplar.

Earlier most part of the prairies was covered with tall grasses. These grasses would grow about eight metre high. But now, most part of these grasslands has been converted into farmlands.

Crops like wheat and maize are grown in plenty here. In fact, this region is called the '**Wheat Basket of the World**'.

Some animals found in this region are antelopes, deer and prairie dogs. Prairie dogs are a type of rodents. Birds like golden eagle, owls and hawks are also common. American buffalo known as bison is also found here. However, bison is almost on the verge of extinction because of hunting by humans.



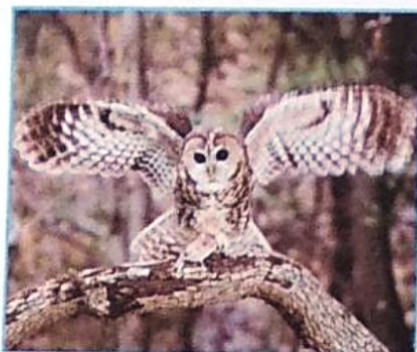
Antelope



Prairie dog



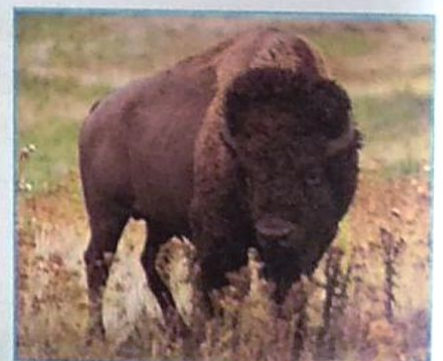
Golden eagle



Owl



Hawk



Bison

Wildlife found in prairies

Quick Revision – 1

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Prairies | (a) Australia |
| 2. Pampas | (b) Russia |
| 3. Downs | (c) South America |
| 4. Steppes | (d) South Africa |
| 5. Veld | (e) North America |



Do You Know

Prairies were formed about 8,000 years ago.

LIFE OF PEOPLE

Farming is the main occupation of people in the prairies. Most of the farmers have huge farmland spread over hundreds of hectares. Farmers live in small homes on the farms with their families. These houses are called **homesteads**. Some workers called **cowboys**, also live on farms. Most of the agricultural activities like ploughing, sowing, and harvesting are done by large machines.



Farmers in prairies



Crops being harvested by machine

The surplus produce is stored in large granaries called **silos**. Farmers in prairies are very rich because of excessive production. They live a luxurious life.

The western part of prairies is less fertile and hilly. Only grasses grow here. So animals are reared and grazed on these rugged open grass lands, called **ranches**. **Cattle rearing** is another important occupation of the people in the prairies. Cattle are reared for milk and meat.

Dairy farms are located near cities. The milking of cows is done by machines. A large part of meat is consumed locally and the surplus is exported to Europe. Chicago is the main centre for slaughtering of cattle.

MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES

Minerals like coal and oil are found here. The main industries located here are ore-crushing refineries, meat packaging, flour mills and milk-food, etc.



Roads in prairies



A dairy farm in prairies

TRANSPORT

The prairies have a well-developed network of roadways, railways and airways. Goods are easily transported within and outside the prairies.

CITIES

Some major cities of this region are Chicago, St Louis, Kansas and Dallas.

Quick Revision – 2

Write 'True' or 'False' :

1. There are not many trees in prairies. _____
2. Rice is the most widely grown crop here. _____
3. The condition of farmers is not good in prairies. _____
4. Chicago is the main centre for slaughtering of cattle. _____



Do You Know?

Prairies are also known as the 'Granaries of the World'.

KEYWORDS

Homestead: home of farmer and worker in a farmland.

Silo: tall container to store food grains.

Cattle rearing: to keep and breed animals and look after them.

Recap

- Grasslands covers more than one-fifth of the Earth's land surface.
- Most of the grasslands are located in the temperate zone.

- The prairies are spread over endless plains.
- Crops like wheat and maize are grown in plenty in the prairies.
- Farming is the main occupation of the people in the prairies.
- Cattle rearing is another important occupation of the people in prairies.
- The prairies have a well-developed network of roadways, railways and airways.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Grasslands in Australia are called _____.
 (a) Downs ☐ (b) Steppes ☐ (c) Pampas ☐
- 'Prairies' is a _____ word which means meadow or grasslands.
 (a) Latin ☐ (b) French ☐ (c) Greek ☐
- Which among the following is a major river in prairies?
 (a) Nile ☐ (b) Mississippi ☐ (c) Amazon ☐
- Which among the following is the main centre for slaughtering of cattle?
 (a) Dallas ☐ (b) Kansas ☐ (c) Chicago ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

cattle • silos • bison • machines • Great Lakes • Rocky

- The prairies are surrounded by the _____ mountains in the west and the _____ in the east.
- American buffalo, known as the _____ is also found in prairies.
- The surplus produce is stored in large granaries called _____.
- _____ rearing is an important occupation of the people of prairies.
- The milking of cows is done by _____.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

- Grasslands in Russia are called steppes. _____
- The prairies are almost midway between the equator and the North Pole. _____
- The climate of prairies is neither too hot nor too cold. _____
- A few willow, alder and poplar trees are found in the prairies. _____
- Minerals like coal and oil are found in the prairies. _____



D. Answer the following questions:

1. Write the location and extent of the prairies.

2. Why is the prairies called the 'Wheat Bowl of the World?'

3. What do you know about the wildlife of prairies?

4. What do you know about the farmers of prairies?

5. Write about the transport system of prairies.

VBQs/HOTS

1. Which value of the farmers helps the prairies to become the 'Wheat Basket of the World?'
2. Why do the prairies have extreme type of climate?
3. Why is rice not widely grown in prairies?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Draw the scene of a ranch on a drawing sheet and colour it. Display it in your class and describe the role of cowboys in prairies.

EXPLORATION

Surf the Internet and find about any one city located in the prairies and make a project.

MAP ACTIVITY

On an outline map of the world, mark and label the major grasslands of the world.

Life SKILLS

Find information about the agricultural activities related to ploughing, sowing and harvesting.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMaQz3wlk4Q>



NATURAL DISASTERS

Get Going...

When we hear about a flood or an earthquake, we say that a disaster has happened. We consider ourselves to be lucky for not having to go through it. But the fact is that everyone is vulnerable to disasters. So it is important to learn about disasters.

We will read about:



- The difference between natural and man-made disasters
- Flood
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Cyclone
- Tsunami



A natural activity or an accident that causes a great loss to life of people and property is termed as **disaster**. Disasters which are caused by natural activities like flood, drought, earthquake, cyclone, tsunami, and landslides are called **natural disasters**. Disasters which are caused due to human negligence or machine failure are called **man-made disasters**, like, fire accident, rail accident, etc. In this chapter we will study about some natural disasters.

FLOOD

Flood is the most common natural disaster in the world. Flood is a situation when a large part of land gets submerged in water in a very short period of time. It generally occurs in the rainy season when rivers start overflowing. Sometimes, cracks occur in the embankments of rivers or dams and cause flood.

Deforestation is also one of the main reasons for floods. In India, floods occur in many parts during the monsoon season. States like Bihar, Assam and West Bengal are prone to floods.



Flood

Effects of Flood

- Many houses, specially kutcha houses are destroyed.
- Many people and animals are injured or lose their lives.
- Crops standing in the fields are washed away.
- There is acute shortage of clean drinking water because most of the water bodies get contaminated.
- Many diseases spread after floods because of unhygienic conditions.

Precautions

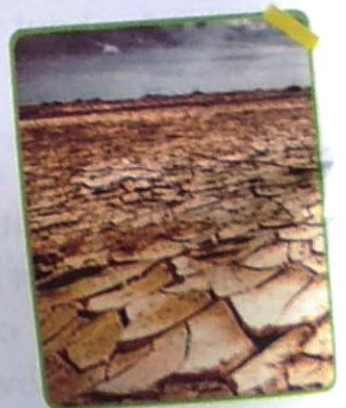
- Listen to flood warnings on radio and television.
- Store clean drinking water and food for emergencies.
- Keep some plastic bags for packing food articles and clothes.
- Move to an elevated place.
- Do not enter into the flood water because it may have many harmful animals.
- Drink only boiled water.

DROUGHT

Drought is a situation when there is acute shortage of water for many months. It occurs when there is no or very little rain. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra and Bihar are some drought-prone states of India.

Effects of Drought

- Soil gets dried because of shortage of water and crops are destroyed.
- Farmers lose their livelihood.
- There is a great shortage of food.
- Many people starve and die during droughts.
- Many animals also die.
- Plants and trees are also adversely affected.



Drought

Precautions

- Practice **rainwater harvesting** to save water for dry periods.
- People should store water if there is an indication of drought.
- Better method of irrigation like drip irrigation should be practised.
- More and more plants should be grown in drought-prone areas.

EARTHQUAKE

The shaking of the Earth's surface is referred to as an **earthquake**. It occurs due to the movement of huge rock plates inside the Earth's crust.

Earthquake is measured on a **seismometer**. The intensity of an earthquake is rated on **Richter scale**.



Earthquake

The place inside the Earth's crust, where an earthquake originates is called **focus**. The place directly over the focus on the Earth's surface is called **epicentre**.

Thousands of earthquakes occur every year. But we don't feel most of them as they are of very low intensity. An earthquake of intensity less than 3 on the Richter scale is a mild earthquake. An earthquake of intensity 7 is quite devastating. Areas near the epicentre of an earthquake are adversely affected.

Effects of Earthquake

- Buildings, roads, bridges, etc., are damaged.
- Electric and telephone lines are damaged.
- Sometimes fire breaks out in damaged buildings.
- Many people and animals are trapped inside the buildings.
- Sometimes earthquakes also occur in the ocean which ultimately trigger a **tsunami**.

Precautions

- Do not panic and try to move to an open area immediately.
- Remain close to walls or sit under a table or bed.
- Keep away from trees, poles, signboards or electric wires.
- Do not use a lift. Instead, use staircase.
- Switch off electric supply.
- Do not sit inside a car or bus.
- Keep away from windows and mirrors.

CYCLONE

Cyclone is a strong circulatory wind that causes heavy rainfall. It is very destructive



and often causes a great loss to life and property. During a cyclone, wind blow at a high speed and heavy rains occur. Most of the Indian states located along the eastern seacoasts, like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, are the most cyclone-prone states.

Effects of Cyclone

- A cyclone destroys everything that comes in its way. It uproots trees and poles.
- It can blow away buildings from their foundation.
- It disrupts electric and telephone lines.
- Many low-lying areas submerge in water due to heavy rainfall.



Cyclone

Precautions

- Listen to the weather reports on radio or TV and follow the advice.
- Do not go into or near the sea.
- Move to a safer place.
- Store food and drinking water for emergency.
- Do not go out till you get official advice.

Case Study

CYCLONE FANI

Cyclone Fani, pronounced as Foni meaning snake or hood of snake, was an extremely severe cyclonic storm. It was one of the strongest storms to batter the Indian subcontinent after the 1999 Odisha cyclone. It made landfall near Puri lashing the coast with winds gusting at more than 120 miles per hour. Millions of people in India and Bangladesh were evacuated. Large sections of coastal areas in both the countries were flooded due to heavy rains.

Cyclone Fani was a peculiar cyclonic storm in the sense that it did not weaken even after coming on contact with land. The cyclone maintained its intensity till it reached Bhubaneswar and then changed direction to move in a northeastward direction towards Mayurbhanj. It was also suggested that the cyclone might be packing extra force due to climate change which has been linked to intensified storms in warm, wet areas as well as severe drought in drier regions.

TSUNAMI

A tsunami comes when strong sea waves strike the coastal areas and sometimes enter many kilometres into the land. A tsunami is caused either by an undersea earthquake or a volcanic eruption. The waves travel at a speed of about 750 kilometres per hour. When the waves strike the coast they look like a wall of water.



Tsunami

Coastal areas are most prone to this devastating natural disaster.

Effects of Tsunami

- It damages homes, trees, poles, etc. in the coastal areas.
- Many people and animals die due to drowning.
- A large area along the coast gets submerged in water.
- Crops standing in the fields are destroyed.

Precautions

- If there is an undersea earthquake, listen to warnings related to tsunami.
- If there is a tsunami alert, move to a safer place.
- If you cannot move away, close all the doors and windows of the house properly.
- Store food and drinking water for emergency.

Quick Revision

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. Fire accident is a natural disaster.
2. Bihar is a flood-prone state.
3. Drought is caused due to acute shortage of water for many months.

KEYWORDS

Deforestation: act of cutting down or burning trees.

Rainwater harvesting: collecting and storing rainwater for later use.

Tsunami: huge waves in the sea caused by an undersea earthquake.



Recap

- Flood is a situation when a large part of land gets submerged in water.
- Drought is a situation when there is acute shortage of water for many months.
- An earthquake occurs due to movement of huge rocks plates inside the Earth's crust.
- Cyclone is a strong circulatory wind that carries heavy rainfall.
- A tsunami is caused either by an undersea earthquake or a volcanic eruption.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Which among the following is a natural disaster?
 (a) Cyclone ☐ (b) Fire accident ☐ (c) Rail accident ☐
- Which among the following may occur due to overflowing of rivers?
 (a) Earthquake ☐ (b) Tsunami ☐ (c) Flood ☐
- The intensity of an earthquake is measured on a _____.
 (a) speedometer ☐ (b) hygrometer ☐ (c) richter scale ☐
- Which among the following brings heavy rainfall?
 (a) Cyclone ☐ (b) Drought ☐ (c) Earthquake ☐
- Which among the following is caused due to an undersea earthquake?
 (a) Flood ☐ (b) Tsunami ☐ (c) Cyclone ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

mild • water • safer • unhygienic • Flood

- _____ is the most common natural disaster in the world.
- Many diseases are spread after floods because of _____ conditions.
- Soil gets dried because of shortage of _____ during a drought.
- An earthquake of intensity less than 3 on the Richter scale is a _____ earthquake.
- If there is a tsunami alert, move to a _____ place.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

- One should not get panic at the time of a disaster.
- Rajasthan is a drought-prone state.
- An earthquake of intensity 7 is considered to be mild.
- Coastal areas are mostly affected by cyclones.

5. When a tsunami occurs the sea waves travel at a speed of about 750 kilometres per hour.

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Differentiate between natural and man-made disasters.

2. Write the precautions one should take in case of a flood.

3. Write the causes of an earthquake. What should one do when an earthquake occurs?

4. What is a cyclone? Write its effects.

5. Why does a tsunami occur? Write its effects.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Do research and make a list of major floods occurred in India in the last two years. Which is the most frequently affected state?

EXPLORATION

Cyclone, tornado, hurricanes, typhoon—all these are strong winds which can cause damage to life and property. Do these names refer to the same phenomenon? Or are they different? Find out.

MAP ACTIVITY

On an outline map of India, mark and label any four flood-prone states.

Life SKILLS

The place where you live is on tsunami alert. List the things you may require during emergency.

Hint: Power cut and failure of online transactions happen when tsunami strikes.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9baxXMc5vSY>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4jLpuv9Hzc>





MOVING NEAR AND FAR

Get Going...

Vasco da Gama, the first European traveller who came to India by sea, took ten months to reach India. Now, a journey to Europe from India is a matter of only a few hours. The transport facilities have evolved, and have become faster and more comfortable with time. Let us find out how.

We will read about:



- How means of transport were evolved
- How the invention of engine brought a revolution in the development of different means of transport
- Different means of transport
 - » Roadways and Railways
 - » Waterways and Airways

We often visit different places within our town or city. Sometimes we travel to other cities of our country and sometimes we go to other countries. We use different means of transport according to the distance to be travelled and our convenience.

However, in earlier times when there were no means of transport, people had to walk for long distances.



Sledge - a wheelless cart



A horse cart

They had to carry loads on their shoulders. With the passage of time, people learnt to make sledge, a wheelless cart. A sledge was pulled by men or animals. After the invention of the wheel, men started to make carts fitted with wheels, such as horse-cart and bullock-cart.

The logs of wood floating on water gave the idea of making rafts. With the passage of time, boats replaced rafts.

INVENTION OF ENGINE

The invention of engine revolutionised the whole transport system. The first engine was steam engine which was powered by steam. It was invented by James Watt. Steam engine



Steam engine



A raft

helped to develop rail transport. In due time, diesel engine was invented which helped in the development of land and water transport. Electric engine was developed later. In later years, aeroplanes were invented. As time passed, men kept developing faster and better means of transport. Science and technology has helped men to develop vehicles like metro train, mono rail, bullet train, modern cars, ships, etc.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSPORT

We can classify transport into four main categories—roadways, railways, airways and motorways.

Roadways

In earlier times, most of the roads were kutcha roads made up of mud and stones. They were not suitable for modern means of road transport. Therefore, wider and smoother roads began to be built. These roads were made up of concrete and can bear heavy loads of vehicles. These roads allow easy travel for people as well as goods.



Expressway

United States of America has the largest network of roads. India has the second largest network of roads after China. The roads that connect major cities in a



country are known as **highways**, freeways and expressways.

Many countries are connected by roads. The USA is connected to Mexico and Canada by road. Many countries in Europe are connected by roads. India too is connected by roads to its neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Important highways in the world

1. The Pan-American highway from Alaska in North America to Chile in South America.
2. The Trans-Canadian highway between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.
3. The Australian Trans-Continental highway.
4. The Burma-China highway.



Pan-American highway

Important highways in India

1. The Golden Quadrilateral is an important highway system in India. It connects four major metro cities—Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.
2. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) connects India to Pakistan. It runs from Kolkata to Peshawar (Pakistan).
3. The Indo-Tibet road connects India to China.
4. The Mumbai-Pune expressway is India's first expressway.

No doubt, smoother and wider roads have made travelling by road comfortable and eminent. But, the rapid increase in the number of vehicles on roads has increased pollution. The number of road accidents is also rising. The government and people should look for ways to tackle these problems.

Quick Revision – 1

Name the following:

1. The inventor of steam engine. _____
2. Country with the largest network of roads. _____
3. Highway that connects the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. _____
4. The first expressway of India. _____



Do You Know

The Grand Trunk Road was built by Sher Shah Suri, an emperor of Medieval India.

Railways

Railways are the most preferred means of transport for travelling long distances comfortably and at low fare. Large quantities of goods can also be carried easily by trains.

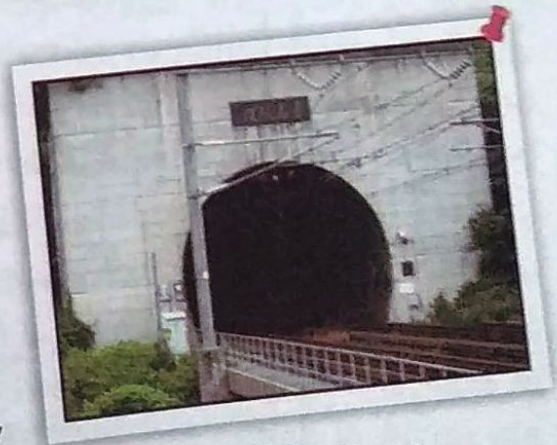
Earlier, trains used to run on steam engines. But the invention of diesel engine and then electric engine revolutionised railways. Almost all countries of the world have railway network.



Indian railway

Important rail lines of the world

- Seikan Tunnel in Japan is the longest and deepest undersea rail tunnel in the world.
 - Channel Tunnel is another undersea tunnel which connects United Kingdom and France.
 - Trans-Siberian railway is the longest railway line in the world. It is over 9000 km long and runs from Moscow in European Russia to Vladivostok in Asian Russia. It takes seven days to cover this distance.
 - Trans-continental railways runs across an entire continent. Trans-continental railway lines are in the USA, Canada and Australia.
- High speed trains like Maglev of China, Bullet trains of Japan and TGV of France are also famous. These trains run with an average speed of over 250 km/hr.



Seikan Tunnel



Maglev train

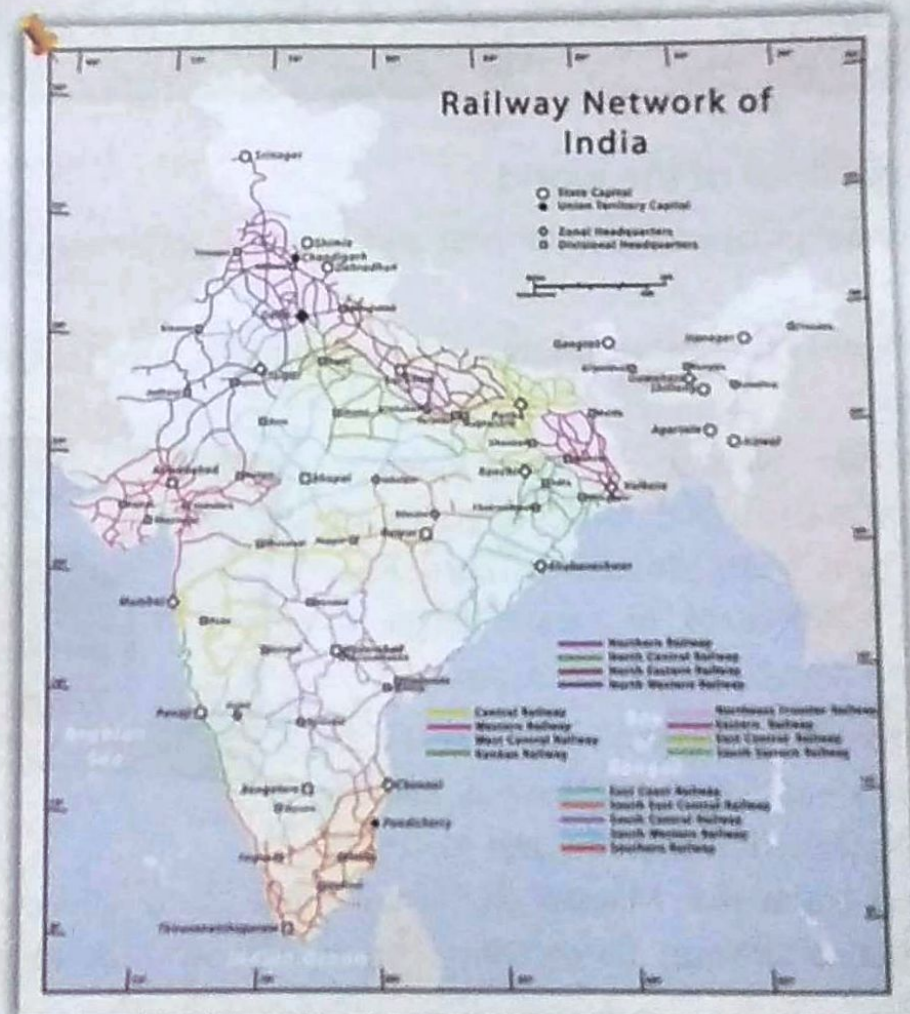
Trains in India

The first train in India ran between Mumbai and Thane in 1853. Nowadays, India's railway network is the fourth largest in the world after USA, Russia and China.

Many superfast trains like Shatabdi Express and Duronto Express, several luxury trains like Palace on Wheels, Fairy Queen and Golden Chariot also run in India. Lifeline Express, is a mobile hospital

train running in India.

Some major cities of India, like Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Kochi, Chennai, Jaipur and Bengaluru have metro trains. Mumbai and Kolkata have a system of local trains.



Rail routes of India

Quick Revision – 2

Name the following:

1. Engine used in trains in earlier times.
2. The longest and deepest underground rail tunnel in the world.
3. A high speed train of France.
4. A luxury train in India.



Do You Know

Gorakhpur railway station has the longest railway platform in the world.

Waterways

Waterways are one of the slowest but the cheapest means of transport. In the beginning, people used to make rafts to cross rivers and lakes. Later on boats were made. After the invention of steam engine, ships came into being. Nowadays big and luxurious ships are used to carry people. Large ships to carry goods are called **cargo ships**. Bulky goods are



Ship

transported to other countries by cargo ships.

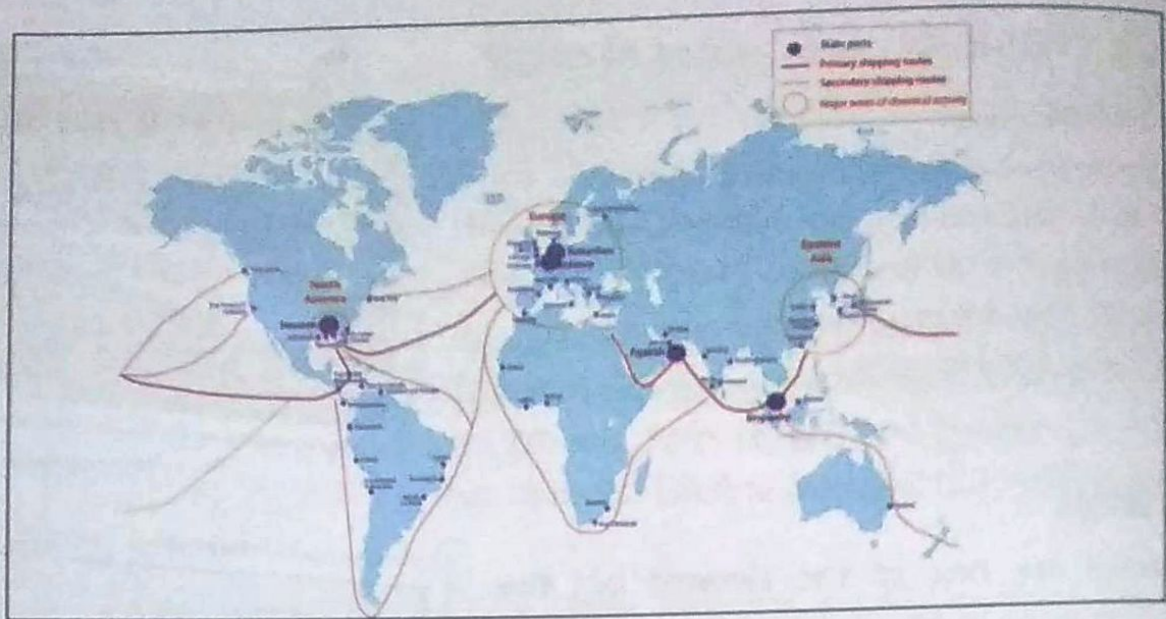
Petroleum is carried through waterways by using oil tankers. Water transport is cheap because it does not require building of any roads or railway lines. It just requires good ports, where goods can be loaded and unloaded easily. Mumbai port is the busiest port of India.

Rivers and lakes can also be used for transportation within a country. This type of water

transport is known as **inland waterways**. Rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang ho in China, Danube in Europe, and Nile and Congo in Africa are popular inland waterways. Many lakes in North America are also used as means of inland waterways. However, to travel to different countries you need to sail over oceans and seas.



Mumbai port



Sea routes of the world

Some important sea and ocean routes of the world are given below:

- The North Atlantic sea route connects Eastern North America to Western Europe and is the busiest route in the world.
- The Suez canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea through Egypt. It was opened in 1869. Because of this canal, ships do not have to travel around Africa to travel between Asia and Europe.
- The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic ocean with Pacific ocean. It was opened in 1914. Because of this canal, ships do not have to travel around South America to go from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean.



Wright Brothers

Airways

Airways is the latest and fastest means of transport. But it is the most expensive means of transport. Aeroplane was invented by Wright brothers in 1903. With the passage of time, many new improvement and developments have been made to create more advanced aeroplanes.

Nowadays we have bigger and faster aeroplanes. Modern aeroplanes can fly at a height of about 11 km above sea level and can fly at the speed of 1000 km per

hour. There are aeroplanes like Boeing 747 and Airbus A380 which can carry about 400 passengers. India has developed a Jumbo cargo plane, Hercules which can carry a huge quantity of goods and military equipments. Most of the countries are now connected to one another by air routes. Aeroplanes



Airways—fastest means of transport

need airport to land and to take off. Most of the developed countries have airports in all their major cities. North America and Europe have very dense network of airways. The busy airports in the world are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Montreal, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Rome, Jeddah, Mumbai, New Delhi, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

Some important airlines of the world are American Airways, Lufthansa Airlines, British Airways, Emirate Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Qantas Airlines, etc.

In India, Air India is the government-operated airline. However, there are many private airlines also operating in India. Jet Airways, Indigo, Asian, etc. are some famous ones.

KEYWORDS

Highway: the main roads that connect cities.

Recap

- The first engine was steam engine powered by steam.
- After steam engine came diesel engine and then electric engine.
- Transport systems are grouped as roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
- United States of America has the largest network of roads.

- Railways is the most preferred means of transport for travelling long distances comfortably and at low cost, within a country.
- The first train in India ran between Mumbai and Thane in 1853.
- Waterways are one of the slowest but the cheapest means of transport.
- The North-Atlantic sea route is the busiest sea route in the world.
- Airways are the latest and fastest means of transport.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Which among the following was invented first?
 (a) Steam engine ☐ (b) Diesel engine ☐ (c) Electric engine ☐
- India has the _____ largest network of roads.
 (a) second ☐ (b) third ☐ (c) fourth ☐
- Bullet trains run in _____.
 (a) Japan ☐ (b) France ☐ (c) China ☐
- Which among the following is the slowest but cheapest means of transport?
 (a) Roadways ☐ (b) Waterways ☐ (c) Railways ☐
- Which among the following is operated by Government of India?
 (a) Jet Airways ☐ (b) Indigo ☐ (c) Air India ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

Europe • cargo • Lifeline • Channel • Golden

- The _____ quadrilateral connects four major metro cities of India.
- _____ tunnel is an undersea tunnel that connects United Kingdom and France.
- The _____ Express is a mobile hospital train in India.
- Bulky goods are transported to other countries by _____ ships.
- North America and _____ have very dense network of airways.

C. Answer the following questions:

- How did the invention of steam engine help in the development of means of transport?

2. Name important highways of India.

3. Write a note on railway system of India.

4. What do you mean by inland waterways?

5. Name any five important airlines of the world.

VBQs/HOTS

1. Why should we walk or use a cycle while going to nearby places and not use means of transport which run on fuel?
2. Which means of transport is affected the most by weather? Why?
3. How do means of transport help a nation in economic development?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

1. Make a comparative study on the traditional and modern means of transport.
2. Make a poster to motivate people to use public transport.

EXPLORATION

Find out the names of major cities located along the Grand Trunk Road running between Kolkata and Peshawar.

MAP ACTIVITY

On an outline map of India, mark and label the following:

Golden Quadrilateral and six international airport of India.

Life SKILLS

While planning a journey decide in advance which means of transport will be suitable for you. This will ensure that you enjoy the journey.

Web Link

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pF5cR3_-fmg
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUKvanezliM>



LET'S COMMUNICATE

Get Going...

When you have to communicate something to someone, what do you do? You speak to them. Or if they are not near you, you make a phone call, or send a letter. If you want to tell something to your friend while your teacher is still in the class, you may even make use of signs...

So, what exactly is communication? Let us see.

We will read about:

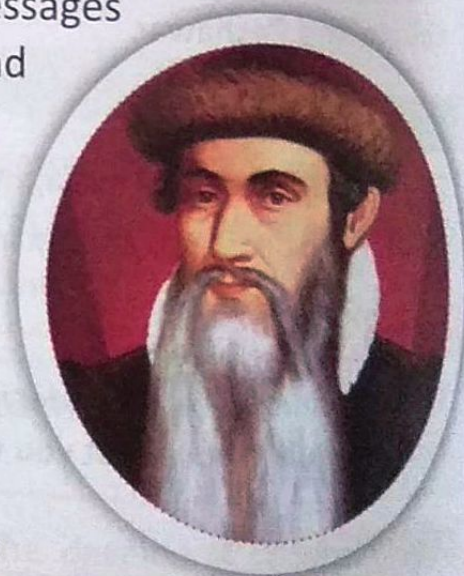


- Beginning of communication
- Different means of personal communication
- Different means of mass communication

Sending and receiving messages is called **communication**. We often communicate by talking. In earlier times, when language was not known, people used sign language to communicate among themselves. Later on, they started drawing signs and symbols to communicate. Still later, people developed languages and then writing to communicate.

It is believed that people learnt the art of writing using alphabets and symbols around 5000 years ago. Initially, they engraved their messages on clay tablets or wrote on palm leaves. Paper and printing brought about a turning point in the system of communication, and helped in the mass production of books and magazines. Earlier, messages were sent through trained pigeons or special messengers. But this method of communication was slow and non-reliable.

In our times, advancement in the field of science and technology has helped in the development of many modern means of communication. Let us learn about some of the popular means of communication.



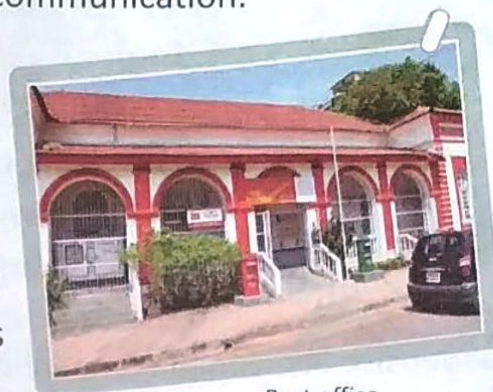
Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of printing machine

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Personal communication means communication between two individuals. Letters, telephones and fax are some means of personal communication.

Letter

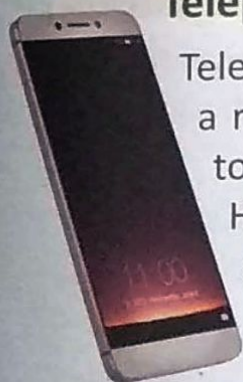
Letters are the most common means of communication. We can send letters through post office. Post office is the first agency to provide reliable means of communication. We can send **aerogrammes**, letters, money orders and parcels through the post office.



Post office

Urgent messages can be sent through Speed Post, a high-speed postal service. India has more than one and half lakh post offices spread all across the country.

Telephone



Smartphone

Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. It brought a revolution in the field of communication. Now people could talk to any person sitting at a distant place. Telephone is still popular. However, many new developments have taken place in telephonic communication. Now we have mobile phone or cellphone, a wireless phone that can be carried to any place. A mobile phone can be used to talk as well as to send text messages through SMS (Short Message Service). Smartphones have become quite popular these days which are actually mobile phones with some advanced features like camera, touch screen, multimedia and Internet facility.

WhatsApp and Hike are the latest methods of smartphone-based communication. We can send written or voice messages from one smartphone to another. We can also send pictures and videos. But for this, Internet facility should be available on the smartphone.

Fax (Facsimile Automatic Xerox)

A fax machine is used to send the true copy of a written or typed message to any part of the world. It can also be used to send pictures and photographs.



Fax machine

A fax machine is connected to a telephone line. The document to be sent is inserted in the machine at one end, and within minutes, an exact copy can be received at the other end.



E-mail

E-mail

E-mail or electronic mail is a method in which we type a message on the computer and send it to any part of the world with the help of Internet connection. We can also use an e-mail to send any document containing pictures, music, videos, etc. In order to use the e-mail facility, we have to create an e-mail account on a website like Gmail.com, Yahoo.com and Hotmail.com. We can use this facility on a computer or smartphone having Internet connection.

Quick Revision – 1

Write 'true' or 'false':

1. When people did not know any languages they used sign language to communicate. ☐
2. Telephone was invented in 1870. ☐
3. A mobile phone can be used to send text messages. ☐
4. E-mail stands for emergency mail. ☐



Do You Know?

E-mail was invented by
Ray Tomlinson.

MASS COMMUNICATION

The word 'mass' means 'a large number of people'. So, communicating to a number of people at a time is called mass communication.

Some important means of mass communication include newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cinema, Internet, etc.

Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers keep us updated about what is happening around the world. They contain news regarding politics, sports, important events,



Newspapers

entertainment, etc. They also contain advertisements. Daily newspapers come every day, weekly newspapers come once in a week and fortnightly newspapers come once in fifteen days. The Times of India, Hindustan Times, The Hindu, The Indian Express, The Telegraph, etc. are some popular English newspapers.



Magazines

Magazines are printed once in a month. They contain news in detail. They also contain articles on burning topics.

Newspapers and magazines are printed in various languages depending upon target readers.



Radio

Radio

Radio was invented by Guglielmo Marconi in 1921. It brought a revolution in the field of mass communication. Apart from news, various entertainment and educational programmes are broadcast on radio. Live commentary of cricket matches on radio is very popular. Radio is very

beneficial for people who cannot read and write.

Television

The invention of television was another milestone in the field of mass communication. It was invented by John Baird in 1926. We can hear as well as see news and various entertainment programmes on a television. We can also watch important events and matches live on television. Nowadays, smart televisions are available in the market which can be connected to the Internet.



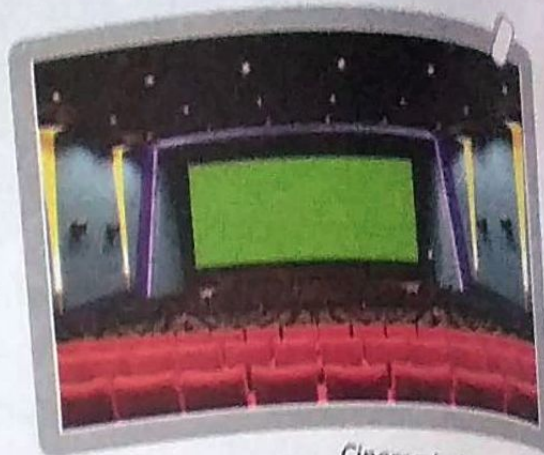
Television

Cinema

Cinema is also a very important means of mass communication. Many movies carry



positive messages to make people aware of important social, political and cultural issues. Nowadays, almost every town and city has one or more cinema halls. In big cities, there are multiplexes to watch movies. A multiplex has two or more cinema halls on the same floor of a mall.



Cinema hall

Internet

Internet is the latest development in the field of mass communication. It is a system that joins millions of computers and smartphones all across the world. You can find out information on any topic instantly. It is therefore, also called the 'Ocean of Information and Knowledge'. Most of the government and private organisations have their own **websites**. You can visit the website of the desired organisation to get relevant information. Even your school may have its own website. Find out the address of your school website and visit it.



Internet

All the means of mass communication play a vital role in creating awareness among people regarding the issues of national and international importance. Our government advertises its policies through advertisements in newspapers and on television to let people know about these policies. Private companies also advertise their products to promote them.

Quick Revision – 2

Oral questions:

1. What is a fortnightly newspaper?
2. Who invented the radio?
3. When was the television invented?
4. Which means of communication is referred to as the 'Ocean of Information and Knowledge'?



Do You Know

E-newspaper is one which can be read online on a computer or a smartphone.

KEYWORDS

Aerogramme: a lightweight letter with imprinted stamp and gummed paper, used for airmail correspondence to other countries.

Website: a location connected to the Internet which consists of a document or a collection of documents.

Recap

- Sending and receiving messages is called communication.
- People learnt the art of writing using alphabets and symbols around 5000 years ago.
- Post office was the first agency to provide reliable means of communication.
- Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
- A fax machine is used to send the true copy of a written or typed message to any part of the world.
- Through an e-mail, we can send messages, pictures, music, videos, etc.
- Means of mass communication include newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cinema, Internet, etc.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Which among the following was the first means to provide reliable communication?
(a) Trained pigeon ☐ (b) Post office ☐ (c) Telephone ☐
2. What will you need to send a WhatsApp message?
(a) Computer ☐ (b) Smartphone ☐ (c) Television ☐
3. Which among the following is used to send the true copy of a written or typed message to any part of the world?
(a) Radio ☐ (b) Fax ☐ (c) Post office ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

television • telephone • smartphone • Speed Post • radio

1. Urgent messages can be sent through _____, if you want to send message through post office.

2. A _____ has features like camera, touch screen, multimedia and Internet.
3. A fax machine is connected to a _____ line.
4. _____ was invented by Guglielmo Marconi in 1921.
5. _____ was invented by John Baird.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. There are more than one and half lakh post offices in India.
2. We can send an e-mail also through a smartphone.
3. We can send only text messages through e-mails.

D. Answer the following questions:

1. How did people communicate when they did not know any language?

2. How did the invention of television revolutionise the world of communication?

3. What is an e-mail? What facilities does it provide?

VBQs/HOTS

1. Knowledge about something is as important as the ability to communicate this knowledge effectively. Discuss.
2. The tradition of writing and sending letters is losing its popularity. Why?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Make a list of 'safe Internet practices for children' on chart paper and stick it on the class display board.

EXPLORATION

The minimum age for creating an e-mail account is 13 years. Find out the reasons for this restriction.

Life SKILLS



Sit with your parents to see how an e-mail is sent.

Web Link



- <https://youtu.be/U2ZtEI4YHmU>



RECORDING AND SPREADING KNOWLEDGE

Get Going...

It is amazing to see how man has progressed in every field of life. From a time when he used signs and random sounds to communicate to an era when satellites are used in communication, man has come a long way. Let us learn how.

We will read about:



- Development in the field of writing
- Development in the field of numbers
- Story of paper
- Invention of printing
- Invention of Braille

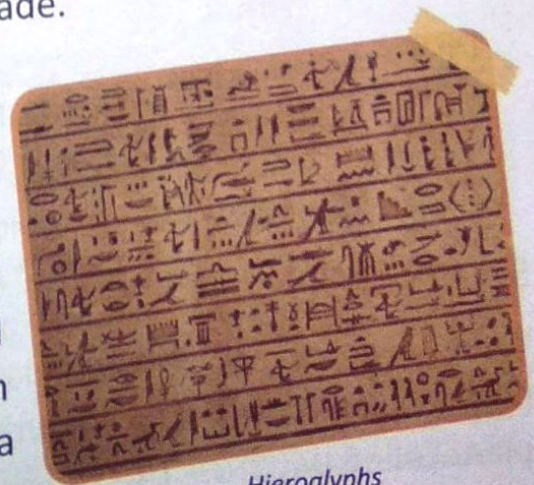
The early man did not know how to communicate through speaking or writing because no languages were developed during that time. They used sign language to express their feelings. They also drew pictures and symbols on the walls of caves to keep records of their activities.

In the course of time, languages and numbers evolved. Since paper had not been invented human beings used to write on clay tablets and palm leaves. Knowledge and information were exchanged verbally.

Let us learn about the developments that took place in the field of writing and how the inventions of paper and printing were made.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF WRITING

The Sumerians of Mesopotamia were the first to develop a script about 5000 years ago. It was known as **Cuneiform script**. This script used symbols. The Egyptians also developed their own script known as **hieroglyphs**. It was developed a



Hieroglyphs

little later after cuneiform script. People of the Indus valley civilisation also used symbols to communicate. These symbols can be seen on the seals of this civilisation. Some countries like China, Japan and Korea still use pictorial scripts. Learning these scripts is very difficult.

Over time, pictorial symbols helped people to develop alphabets. The first known alphabet was developed in Egypt. It was known as **semitic alphabet**. Slowly, Greek and Latin scripts also developed. A script, known as Brahmi, also developed in India. Most of the Indian scripts have been developed from this script.



Brahmi script

Our national language Hindi is written in Devanagari script. This script is based on phonetics and sounds.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF NUMBERS

Before numbers were invented, people drew figures, symbols and dots for counting. They also used pebbles, bones and stones for counting. Later on, the Chinese developed abacus for counting. The most suitable method of number system, the Hindu-Arabic number system, was developed in India. It is the most commonly used number system used in many countries of the world. The Arabs learnt it from Indians and introduced it in Europe. The concept of 0 (zero) was also developed in India. The Indians were the first to develop and use the decimal system. So, India has made a great contribution to the field of Mathematics.

Hindi	0	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९
Arabic	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩

Counting 0–9 in Hindu-Arabic system

STORY OF PAPER

You know that people used clay tablets and palm leaves to write. In India too, people used palm leaves for writing. Paper was invented by the Egyptians from a plant called **papyrus**. The stem of this plant was beaten to make paper. However,



modern paper was invented in China around 2nd century AD. Paper mills were built in the 13th century. The machine for making paper from wood pulp was invented in 1844.

INVENTION OF PRINTING

The process of reproducing text and images with the help of ink on paper is known as **printing**. In olden times, there were no printing presses. Books were written by hand. It was a difficult task to reproduce more copies of the same book.



Papyrus plant



Woodblock printing

So, books were available to only a few rich people. Wooden block printing was an early form of printing used in China. Still, most books were written by hand. Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg of Germany in the 15th century. It made the printing of books easier and faster. The Bible was the first book to be printed. Thus, printing press helped in spreading literacy and knowledge around the world.

Case Study

BRAILLE SYSTEM

Braille is a universally accepted system of writing used by and for blind persons. It consists of a code of 63 characters. Each character is made of six raised dots arranged in a six-position matrix or cell.

Braille is read by moving the hand or hands from left to right along each line. The reading process usually involves both hands, and the index fingers generally do the reading.

Braille was first developed in the late 1820's by a young Frenchman named Louis Braille. The development of this system by young Louis Braille is now recognised as the most important single development in making it possible for the blind to get a good education.

Quick Revision

Write 'true' or 'false':

1. Earlier, people used sign language to communicate. ☐
2. Egyptians were the first to develop a script. ☐
3. The concept of zero was developed in India. ☐
4. The Bible was the first book to be printed. ☐



Do You Know?

The Bible was first printed on Johannes Gutenberg's printing press. It contained only 42 lines.

KEYWORDS

Script: method of writing.

Recap

- Earlier people used sign language to communicate as there were no languages developed at that time.
- The Sumerians of Mesopotamia were the first to develop a script about 5000 years ago. It was known as Cuneiform script.
- The Egyptians also developed their own script known as Hieroglyphs.
- The most suitable method of number system, the Hindu-Arabic number system, was developed in India.
- Modern paper was invented in China around 2nd century AD.
- Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg of Germany in the 15th century.
- Louis Braille devised the Braille system for visually challenged people in 1821.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Who were the first to develop a script?

(a) Sumerians ☐

(b) Egyptians ☐

(c) Chinese ☐

2. Which among the following countries still uses a pictorial script?

(a) Japan ☐

(b) India ☐

(c) Egypt ☐

3. The concept of zero was developed in _____.
 (a) Egypt ☐ (b) China ☐ (c) India ☐
4. Modern paper was invented in _____.
 (a) China ☐ (b) India ☐ (c) Japan ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

Bible • Chinese • alphabets • Braille • symbols

- The Cuneiform script used _____.
- Over time, pictorial symbols helped people develop _____.
- The _____ developed the abacus for counting.
- The _____ was the first book to be printed.
- Louis Braille devised the _____ script for the visually challenged people.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

- The Cuneiform script was developed after the development of the Hieroglyphs.
- The Brahmi script was developed in India.
- Our national language, Hindi, is written in Brahmi script.
- The Indians were the first to use the decimal system.
- Paper mills were built in the 13th century.

D. Answer the following questions:

- Differentiate between Cuneiform script and Hieroglyphs.

- Write about India's contribution to the development of number system.

- Why was it difficult to prepare books before the invention of printing press?

- How did the printing press help in spreading knowledge?

- What is the Braille script?

VBQs/HOTS

1. 'Knowledge increases by sharing, not by saving.' Do you agree? Discuss.
2. Why is learning a pictorial script difficult?
3. Before the invention of printing, people used to make copies of books by writing by hand. What could have been the possible demerits of this?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Using the letters of Braille script write your name on a piece of paper. Ask one of your classmates to feel and read what you have written. Discuss the importance of Braille script for visually challenged people.

EXPLORATION

Find out more about the contribution of India to different fields of knowledge like science, medicines, astronomy and architecture.

Life SKILLS



Find out about e-books. What are the advantages of e-books?

Web Link



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OE1F54VCdqc>



MILESTONES IN HEALTHCARE

Get Going...

Anjana is going to the hospital to get her booster dose of tetanus. But she is not able to understand why she should get an injection when she is not ill.

'It is a vaccine to prevent the disease,' her mother said.

Let us know more about vaccinations and healthcare.

We will read about:



- Some important inventions in the field of medicine
 - » Thermometer, Stethoscope, Microscope, other latest machines
- Some milestones in the field of treatment
 - » Medicines, vaccination, surgery
- Healthcare

The history of 'disease' is as old as the evolution of man. But in earlier times medication was not so developed. People mostly used herbs to cure diseases. Diagnostic system was also not developed. This was the reason why diseases like cholera and tuberculosis, which are cured easily today, took a toll on life in earlier times.

With the development in the field of science and technology, better methods of medication come into being. We should be thankful to the scientists whose contribution to the field of medication is unforgettable. Let's learn about some important inventions and their inventors.

THERMOMETER

A thermometer is a device that is used to measure the temperature of human body. It helps us to know whether a person has fever or not. In ancient times, some experts could measure body temperature by touching the body and by feeling the pulse. But it does not give a correct idea. The thermometer which is used to measure body temperature is called a **clinical thermometer**. It was developed by



Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit



Digital thermometer



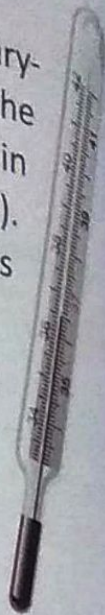
Early stethoscope

log. When Dr Rene asked them what they were doing they told him that they were talking to each other. They could hear even the lightest sound from one end of the log to the other. It gave an idea to Dr Rene. He rolled a newspaper and placed its one end on the chest

Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit in 1715 AD.

A thermometer has two parts—a mercury-filled bulb and a glass tube which shows the temperature. The temperature is measured in degree Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) or degree Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$). The normal temperature of human body is 98.4°F or 37°C .

To measure the temperature, the bulb part of the thermometer is kept in the mouth or under the armpit for a minute. Because of the heat of the body the mercury expands into the glass tube and shows the exact temperature. Nowadays, digital thermometers are also available.



Clinical thermometer

STETHOSCOPE

A stethoscope is used to listen to the internal sound of a human body. A doctor mostly uses it to listen to the sounds of heart and lungs to diagnose diseases. It was invented by Dr Rene Laennec of France in 1816.

There is an interesting story behind the invention of the stethoscope. Once Dr Rene saw two children playing on the roadside. They were sitting on the ends of a long and hollow log of wood. They were whispering through the



Dr Rene Laennec

of a patient and the other end to his ear. He was surprised that he could hear the heartbeat of the patient clearly.

This experiment led to the development of the stethoscope. Since then, many modifications have been made to improve its working. Nowadays, you can see every doctor carrying a stethoscope.

MICROSCOPE

You know that germs are the main cause of many diseases. They are of different types and cause different types of diseases. We cannot see these germs with naked eyes. A **microscope** is an instrument that is used to see and study the objects and organisms that are too small to be seen by naked eyes. It magnifies an object several times. Its invention was a turning point in healthcare. Now doctors could easily identify the germs responsible for a disease and give medicines accordingly.

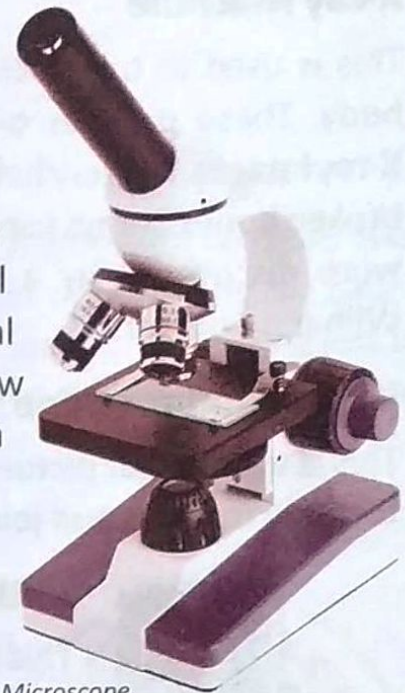
The microscope was invented in Netherlands, by accident, around 1590. An optician was working in his shop along with his son when he accidentally saw a fly through two lenses which were kept

one behind the other. The fly looked very big and hence came the idea of a microscope. Flea glass, a toy which could magnify things, was made using this concept. It became very popular in Europe and a very famous scientist, Galileo, made improvements to it to make what was the first telescope. Many scientists worked upon it for its improvement. Anton van Leeuwenhoek was one of the greatest contributors to the present-day microscope.



Anton van Leeuwenhoek

Today, there are many high power microscopes available like the electron microscope and the scanning probe microscope.



Microscope



Do You Know?

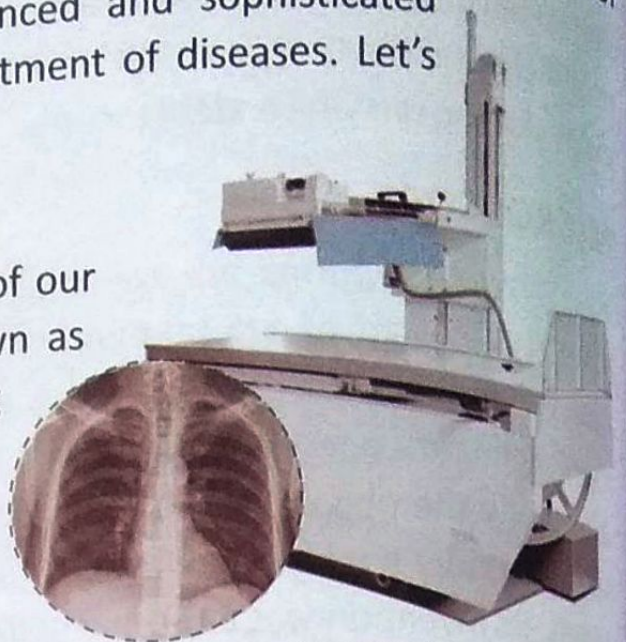
A scanning acoustic microscope is used to detect defects in an integrated circuit (IC).

LATEST MACHINES IN HEALTHCARE

With the passage of time, many great developments took place in the field of healthcare. Today, we have many advanced and sophisticated machines for accurate diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Let's learn about some of them.

X-ray Machine

This is used to take picture of the inside of our body. These pictures or images are known as **X-ray images**. It is very helpful in determining broken bones. X-rays used in X-ray machine were discovered by a German scientist, Wilhelm Rontgen.



X-ray machine

Ultrasound machine

This is used to get pictures of the organs inside our body. These pictures are used to study muscles and joints.



Ultrasound machine

MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

This machine is also used to create image of internal organs. It provides a detailed picture of the organs in our body.

CT scan (Computer Tomography)

This is another imaging method. It gives three dimensional images of the internal organs.

ECG (Electrocardiogram)

This machine is used to monitor the activity of the heart over a period of time.

EEG (Electro Encephalography)

This machine is used to monitor the activity of brain.

Quick Revision – 1

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Thermometer | (a) Magnified view |
| 2. Stethoscope | (b) Activity of the heart |
| 3. Microscope | (c) Fever |
| 4. X-ray | (d) Internal sound of body |
| 5. ECG | (e) Bone fracture |



Do You Know



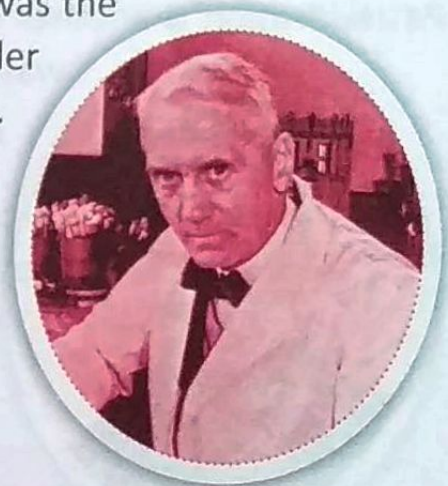
CT scan is also called CAT (Computerised Axial Tomography).

MILESTONES IN TREATMENT

So far you studied about important development in diagnostic machines that helped doctors determine the actual cause of illness. But determining the cause of disease was not enough. So many scientists and doctors were involved in different methods of treatment and prevention of diseases. Let us learn about these methods.

Medicines

The first major achievement in the field of medicine was the discovery of penicillin. It was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928. Penicillin is an **antibiotic** medicine. An antibiotic is a substance that kills and stops the growth of bacteria. Antibiotics are used to cure many diseases. Nowadays, there are thousands of different types of medicines to cure diseases.



Alexander Fleming

Vaccination

Some doctors worked with the view 'prevention is better than cure'. They tried to find the method to prevent certain diseases which were considered deadly in 18th century. Smallpox was one of them.

The first major development took place in 1796 when an English scientist, Edward Jenner discovered the concept of **vaccination**. He discovered the vaccine of smallpox. Vaccination means giving a vaccine to someone, so that the person develops immunity to a particular disease. A vaccine is an agent that helps us to

develop immunity. If a person is given a vaccine for a particular disease, they develop immunity to fight against that disease.

There is an interesting story behind the discovery of the first vaccine. Once a milkmaid told Jenner that she would never catch smallpox, as she had suffered from cowpox. Cowpox spread to human beings from cattle. Jenner reasoned that cowpox could be a protection against smallpox.

One day, Jenner took the pus from the blister of a milkmaid who was suffering from cowpox and injected it into his gardener's son. After 8 weeks, the same boy was injected with smallpox germs. The boy did not show any sign of smallpox. This led to the development of a vaccine for smallpox. Nowadays, vaccines are easily available for diseases like tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, typhoid, cholera, and polio.



A child being given polio vaccine

Pasteurisation

Pasteurisation is another method to keep germs away from food. This method was developed by a French chemist Louis Pasteur. By pasteurising, you can slow down the growth of microbes in it. In pasteurisation, food is heated up to a specific temperature and then cooled immediately to kill the germs. A number of products, like milk, butter and fruit juices, are often pasteurised.



Louis Pasteur

Surgery

Sometimes, medicines are not enough to improve the functioning of an organ or to repair a damaged organ. In this situation, surgery or operation is required. The



Doctors performing a surgery

doctor who performs a surgery is called **surgeon**. In surgery, the body is cut open to repair or remove the organ in which there is a problem.

A surgery requires machines and surgical instruments. It is done in an operation theatre on an operation table.

Earlier, a surgery was quite painful for a patient because there were no medicines available to make them unconscious.

Chloroform was the first medicine used for making a person unconscious. It was discovered by James Simpson. Nowadays, a variety of medicines are available for this purpose. Medicines used for making a patient unconscious are called **anaesthetic** drugs.

Sterilising of operation theatre and surgical instruments is also very important before a surgery. Sterilising means killing of all the germs and microbes present on a surface. Sir Joseph Lister was the one who promoted the idea of sterilising. He introduced carbolic acid to sterilise surgical instruments.

We should be thankful to all these people without whom medical treatment would not have been so developed as we see it today. Medical treatment has become so advanced in these days that doctors can transplant heart, kidneys, liver and other vital organs.

HEALTHCARE

Though medical treatment has become very advanced, yet we should try to keep our body fit and healthy. We can take care of our health by following the given instructions:

- Keep yourself and surroundings clean.
- Eat clean and fresh food. Take a balanced diet.
- Drink only clean water.
- Wash your hands before and after every meal.
- Exercise regularly.



Quick Revision – 2

Name the following:

1. A doctor who performs a surgery _____
2. A room where operation is carried on _____
3. A drug used to make a patient unconscious _____
4. An acid to sterilise surgical instruments _____



Do You Know?

MD stands for doctor of medicine and MS stands for master of surgery.

KEYWORDS

Microscope: an instrument used by scientist to see very small objects that cannot be seen with naked eyes.

Antibiotic: a substance that kills germs.

Vaccination: a process of providing immunity against a disease.

Anaesthetic: (of a substance) capable to cause temporary loss of bodily sensations.

Recap

- Thermometer was developed by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit in 1715 AD. It is used to measure the temperature of human body.
- A stethoscope is used to listen to the internal sound of human body. It was invented by Dr Rene Laennec of France in 1816.
- The modern microscope was invented by Anton van Leeuwenhok.
- Some other latest machines used in medication include X-ray machine, ultrasound machine, CT scan, ECG etc.
- Penicillin was the first antibiotic to be discovered. It was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
- Edward Jenner discovered the concept of vaccination.
- The method of pasteurisation was developed by a French chemist Louis Pasteur.
- Chloroform was discovered by James Simpson to make a patient unconscious.
- Sir Joseph Lister was the one who promoted the idea of sterilising.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Thermometer was invented by _____.
(a) G.D. Fahrenheit ☐ (b) Louis Pasteur ☐ (c) Dr Rene Laennec ☐
- Which among the following was invented by Dr Rene Laennec?
(a) CT scan ☐ (b) Stethoscope ☐ (c) Microscope ☐
- Which of the following is used to monitor the activity of brain?
(a) ECG ☐ (b) EEG ☐ (c) MRI ☐
- Who discovered the concept of vaccination?
(a) Alexander Fleming ☐ (b) Edward Jenner ☐ (c) Louis Pasteur ☐
- Who promoted the idea of sterilising?
(a) James Simpson ☐ (b) Sir Joseph Lister ☐ (c) Edward Jenner ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

cowpox • CT scan • X-ray • Galileo • 98.4°F • 37°C

- The normal temperature of human body is _____ or _____.
- _____ made improvements to the flea glass.
- _____ is very helpful in determining broken bones.
- _____ gives three dimensional images of the internal organs.
- _____ spread to human beings from cattle.

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Microscope | (a) Activity of human heart |
| 2. X-ray | (b) First antibiotic |
| 3. ECG | (c) Anton van Leeuwenhoek |
| 4. Penicillin | (d) Carbolic acid |
| 5. Sterilising | (e) Wilhelm Rontgen |

D. Write 'True' or 'False':

- Earlier people used mostly herbs to cure diseases.
- 98.4°F is equal to 37°C.
- Chloroform is used to treat cowpox.
- ECG is used to monitor the activity of brain.
- An antibiotic kills or stops the growth of bacteria.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a thermometer? How does it used to measure body temperature?

2. Write the story behind the invention of stethoscope.

3. How was the idea of microscope come up?

4. Why is vaccination so important?

5. What is pasteurisation?

VBQs/HOTS

1. Being observant and innovative are two important qualities of a good scientist. Justify this statement with examples from the chapter.
2. Inspite of so much advancement in the healthcare system, a large number of people die of many diseases. Why?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Collect the pictures of different types of instruments and machines used in hospitals. Paste them in a scrapbook and write a few sentences about each of them.

EXPLORATION

What is the difference between a normal hospital ward and an ICU (Intensive Care Unit)? Find out and make a report. Also discuss it with your classmates.

Life SKILLS

Do you know who is an ophthalmologist? Ophthalmologist is a doctor who has specialised in the treatment of the diseases of eye. Make a list of some specialist doctors.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k5V0KT1sMNs>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rRDyloqL8AI>



UNFORGETTABLE PERSONALITIES

Get Going...

"Why are some people referred to as great personalities?" Mohit asked his mother.

"It is because of the great qualities they possess and their contribution to the society," his mother answered. Let's discuss some unforgettable great personalities.

We will read about:



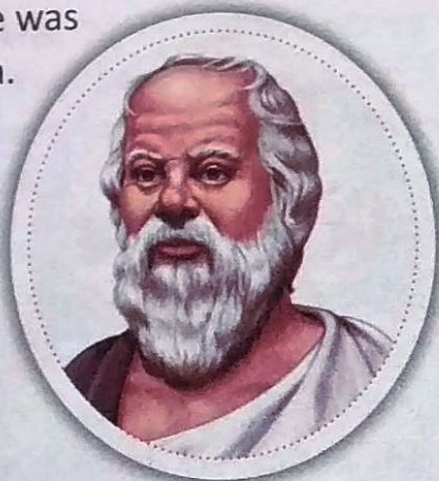
- Some great personalities of the world
 - » Socrates
 - » Abraham Lincoln
 - » Mahatma Gandhi
 - » Karl Marx
 - » Martin Luther King Jr.

Most of the people take birth, live a mundane life and pass away to anonymity. But few people leave lasting impression in our lives with their remarkable and selfless service to mankind. They are sources of inspiration for generations to come. Let us read about such great personalities of the world.

SOCRATES

Socrates was born in Greece about 2,500 years ago. He was a teacher and philosopher. He had great faith in truth. According to him, the source of knowledge is thinking and reasoning. He was against blind faith in anything. He wanted people to question everything before they believed it. He used to say that an unexamined life is not worth living and no man does evil knowingly. He preached people to keep faith in truth, freedom and frank thinking.

Many powerful and rich people of Greece did not like his ideas and his ways of working. They accused him of misguiding the youth of Greece. They asked Socrates to give up his ideas. But he



Socrates

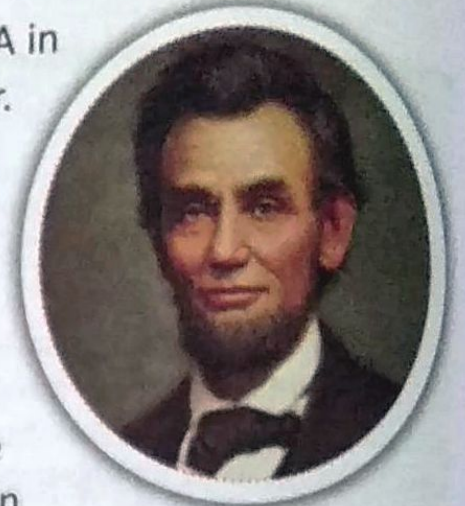
did not agree, as he was not afraid of death. As a death punishment he was asked to drink hemlock, a very deadly poison. He drank hemlock and died. His pupil, Plato preserved his teachings and continued to propagate his ideas.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was born in a poor family in the USA in 1809. Due to poverty, he had to work as farm labourer.

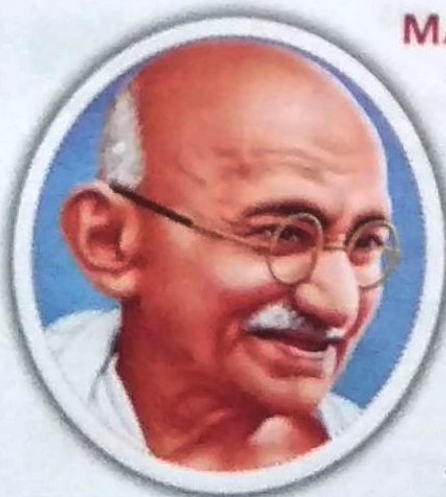
He could not get formal education. However, his mother taught him reading and writing. Sometimes, he borrowed books from his friends and read them. In spite of so much hardships he became a lawyer.

In those days, the practice of **slavery** was common in the USA. **Negroes** were brought from Africa and were kept as slaves. The whites treated them badly. Lincoln was against the practice of slavery. He joined politics. In 1860, he was elected the president of the USA. The Northern states were against slavery while the southern states supported it. As a result, a civil war broke out and continued for four years. The Northern states won. Lincoln banned the practice of slavery. All the slaves were made free even before the civil war came to an end. Though the southern states were not happy, Lincoln successfully kept the USA united. But he was shot dead by a supporter of the Southern states.



Abraham Lincoln

MAHATMA GANDHI



Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi's original name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. 'Mahatma' was the title conferred upon him by the great poet of India, Rabindranath Tagore. Gandhiji was born on October 2, 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat.

After completing formal education, he went to England to study law. After becoming a lawyer, he went to South Africa to practise law. South Africa, at that time, was under the British rule. The whites treated the blacks and Indians badly. Gandhiji decided to fight against this injustice. He used the method of truth and non-violence for this. He spent 20

years in South Africa, helping to fight discrimination.

When Gandhiji came to India he was worried to see the condition of Indians under the British rule. He joined the freedom struggle of India. He travelled all over India to make people aware of the importance of freedom and asked for their support. He followed the path of **Satyagraha** which was based on truth and non-violence. He launched many movements like Non-cooperation Movement in 1920, Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 and Quit India Movement in 1942.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and sent to jail many times during this period. But he did not deviate from his mission. Many other leaders also fought for the freedom of India. Finally, India became free on August 15, 1947. Apart from freedom struggle, Gandhiji worked a lot for Hindu-Muslim unity. His efforts to bring backward caste people to the mainstream is also unforgettable.

Some people did not like many of his ideas and thoughts. One such man shot him dead on January 30, 1948. Gandhiji is fondly remembered as the 'Father of the Nation.'



Karl Marx

KARL MARX

Karl Marx was born in Germany, in 1818. He was a learned man who was proficient in law, philosophy, history and politics.

This was the period of Industrial Revolution in Europe. In the race of earning more profit, most of the industries would force the labourers to work hard for long hours.

They were treated badly and were paid low wages. This had made their condition miserable.

On the other hand, the factory owners were earning huge profit. The rich were becoming richer and the poor were becoming poorer. The rich industrialists and big landlords were called **capitalists**.

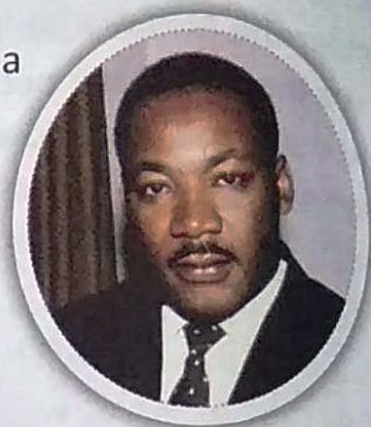
Karl Marx wanted the profit to be shared equally among the owners and workers. He wrote two books – Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital. He united the workers and encouraged them to fight for their rights. The revolution of the workers was crushed and Karl Marx fled to England.

His idea was adopted by Lenin which led to the formation of the Soviet Union.

Karl Marx became immortal due to his efforts for bringing equality in the society.

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Martin Luther King Jr. was born in the USA in 1929. He was a black American. Although slavery was banned in the USA, yet the blacks were devoid of equal rights. They were treated badly by the whites. Martin Luther King Jr. was the leader of **Civil Rights** Movement in 1950s and 1960s. He decided to fight against this injustice. He was very impressed with Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha. In 1959, he visited India to learn more about Gandhiji and his ideology. During his visit to India, he said, "I am not a tourist and I have come on a pilgrimage to pay homage to the land of Mahatma Gandhi."



Martin Luther King Jr.

In the USA, he continued his fight following the path of truth and non-violence. He was successful in getting a huge support from the blacks. On August 28, 1963, about 2 lakh people joined him in his march to Washington. In Alabama, the whites prevented the blacks from voting in elections.

Martin Luther King Jr. continued his efforts to set equal rights for the blacks. But he was shot dead in 1968. Though he died, his efforts for bringing equality in the society are unforgettable. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

People from all over the world will remain in debt of all those great personalities who sacrificed their whole life for the welfare of their fellow beings. Their great deeds will be a source of inspiration for all of us.

Case Study

ROSA PARKS

Globally known as "the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement", Rosa Parks was born on 4th February, 1913 in Alabama, USA. She refused to vacate her seat to a white passenger on a segregated Alabama bus, which ignited Montgomery Bus Boycott that helped launch nationwide efforts to end discrimination among the provision of public facilities. The bus boycott was conducted by the leaders of the local black community the day Parks was convicted of violating the segregation laws. As a result, the law requiring segregation on public buses was lifted from the city of Montgomery. She became a globally known icon



for her efforts to end racial segregation among the common mass. Her involvement in the ignition of the movement brought leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. into prominence and position from where their actions affected the community.

Quick Revision

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. Socrates was against blind faith in anything. ☐
2. Communist Manifesto was written by Abraham Lincoln. ☐



Do You Know

Martin Luther King Jr. was an intelligent student. He completed his Ph.D. degree in 1955 just at the age of 25 years.

KEYWORDS

Slavery: the practice of treating a human being as a property.

Negro: a dark-skinned person native to Africa.

Satyagraha: a movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, based on 'loyalty to truth',

Civil right: right of citizen to enjoy freedom and equality.

Recap

- Socrates was a great philosopher. He was born in Greece about 2500 years ago.
- Abraham Lincoln was the President of USA who banned the practice of slavery.
- Karl Marx was a great thinker and philosopher who fought for the rights of workers.
- Martin Luther King Jr. was a civil rights activist of the USA.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Socrates was born in _____ about 2500 years ago.
(a) Germany ☐ (b) USA ☐ (c) Greece ☐
2. People from which country were brought to the USA and were kept as slaves?
(a) Africa ☐ (b) Sri Lanka ☐ (c) Australia ☐



3. Gandhiji practised law in _____ after becoming a lawyer.
(a) France ☐ (b) Germany ☐ (c) South Africa ☐

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Socrates | (a) President of the USA |
| 2. Abraham Lincoln | (b) Communist Manifesto |
| 3. Mahatma Gandhi | (c) Civil rights activist |
| 4. Karl Marx | (d) Plato |
| 5. Martin Luther King Jr. | (e) Hindu-Muslim unity |

C. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Socrates preach to the people?

2. Who was Abraham Lincoln? Write about his contribution in the freedom of slaves.

3. Name the movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

VBQs/HOTS

1. Do you think a non-violent movement is more effective than a violent one? Explain.
2. How is slavery a bad practice?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Prepare a life sketch of any one great personality other than those given in the chapter.

EXPLORATION

Do you agree with what Socrates believed in? Why should we not have blind faith on anything? Hold a class discussion on this topic.

Life SKILLS

Every person has leadership qualities. List your partner's qualities that can help him to become a leader.

Web Link

- <https://www.biography.com/>



THE TORCHBEARERS

Get Going...

Torchbearers are people who are in the forefront of a campaign or a movement. They inspire everyone to work toward better, brighter world.

Let's read about some of the torchbearers of the past.

We will read about:



- Some great religious leaders
- Some social reformers of India
- Some great rulers of India
- Some great scientists and scholars of India

India has been a source of inspiration for the rest of the world. This is due to the legacy left behind by the great sons and daughters of this country. These great personalities include religious leaders, social reformers, kings and scientists.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

India is a land of religious **diversity**. People of different religions like Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism live here together with a sense of brotherhood.

India has been the origin of many religions. Let us learn about these religions.

Hinduism

Hinduism originated and prospered in India thousands of years ago. It is one of the oldest religions of the world.

The four vedas — Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samveda and Atharvaveda are the earliest religious books of the Hindus. Some other religious books of the Hindus include Puranas, Upanishads and Bhagvad Gita. The



The four vedas

Ramayana and the Mahabharata are two great epics. The Ramayana teaches us about our duties towards our family and society through the life of Lord Rama. The Mahabharata teaches us about the importance of Karma (action). Many thinkers and religious reformers like Adi Shankaracharya, Dayananda Saraswati and Swami Vivekananda helped people understand this religion better.



Adi Shankaracharya

Jainism

Jainism was founded by Rishabhanatha, the first tirthankara. It became popular under Lord Mahavira around 2,500 years ago. He preached non-violence. Lord Mahavira was the 24th tirthankara of Jainism.

Tirthankaras are great teachers of Jainism.



Lord Mahavira

Buddhism

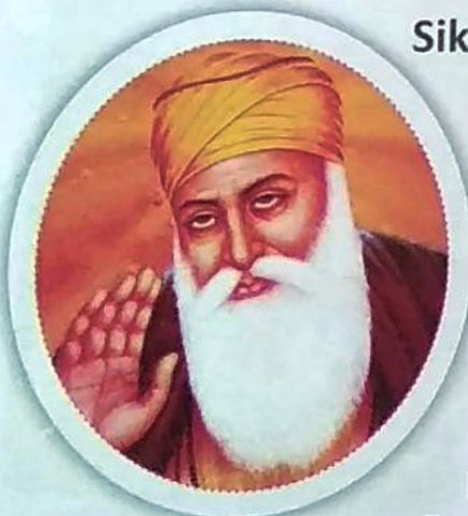
Buddhism was founded in India by Lord Buddha around the same time when Jainism became popular. Lord Buddha preached about right action, truth and non-violence. His teachings are contained in a book known as Tripitaka.



Lord Buddha

Sikhism

Sikhism was founded in India by Guru Nanak Dev. This religion teaches that all humans are equal and no one should be discriminated. Their holy book is the Guru Granth Sahib.



Guru Nanak Dev

Other religions that prospered in India

Some other religions that did not originate but prospered in India are Islam, Christianity and Zoroastrianism.

Islam

Islam was founded by Prophet Muhammad. The followers of Islam are called Muslims. Their holy book is the Quran. They believe in one god, Allah.



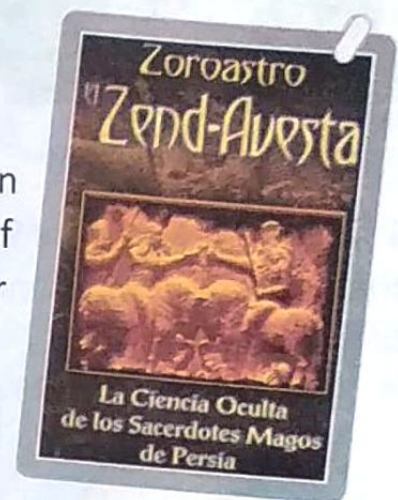
Jesus Christ

Christianity

This religion was founded by Jesus Christ. The followers of Christianity are called Christians. Their holy book is the Bible. This religion teaches us about love and brotherhood.

Zoroastrianism

Zoroaster founded the religion Zoroastrianism. The followers of this religion are called Parsis. Their holy book is the Zend Avesta.



Zend Avesta

SOCIAL REFORMERS

A person who makes effort to remove misconception and evil religious practices from the society is called a social reformer. Many social reformers born in India worked for the betterment of society and mankind. Let us read about some of them.

Kabir

He lived from 1440 to 1518. He preached that all the religions and castes are equal. He was against the religious rituals. His teachings become popular by way of his couplets, known as 'dohas'.



Kabir



Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

He lived from 1774 to 1898. He founded the Brahmo Samaj. It was because of his great effort that the barbaric practice of sati was banned. He also raised his voice against **child marriage**.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

He lived from 1820 to 1891. He worked for the **upliftment** of women. He opened schools for girls.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

He lived from 1871 to 1898. He worked towards modern education for Muslims in India. He founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College which later developed into the Aligarh Muslim University.

Ramabai Ranade

She lived from 1863 to 1924. She founded the Seva Sadan and worked towards the education for women. She wanted women to be self-dependent.



Ramabai Ranade

Bhimrao Ambedkar

He lived from 1891 to 1956.

He fought against the caste system and worked for the upliftment of **dalits**, the oppressed. He was one of the main architects of the Indian Constitution.



B.R. Ambedkar

Baba Amte

He lived from 1914 to 2008.

He was a social worker. His contribution to the empowerment of leprosy patient is remarkable.



Baba Amte

Quick Revision – 1

Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kabir | (a) Sati |
| 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy | (b) Seva Sadan |
| 3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan | (c) Couplets |
| 4. Ramabai Ranade | (d) Aligarh Muslim University |



Do You Know?

Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar is popularly known as 'Baba Saheb'.

GREAT RULERS

Before the British rule, India was divided into kingdoms which were ruled by kings or sultans. Some of them are still known for their bravery, skillfull administration and welfare work. Let us read about them.

Ashoka

He was born in 304 BC. He ruled from 273 BC to 232 BC. He was an emperor of the Mauryan dynasty. He got upset when he saw the **bloodshed** during the Kalinga War. He vowed that he would never fight again, and adopted Buddhism. He worked for the welfare of people. He is considered as the greatest king to have ever ruled India.



Ashoka

Chandragupta Vikramaditya

He was a great ruler of the Gupta dynasty. He ruled from 375 AD to 415 AD. India prospered a lot in the field of art, architecture and science during his reign.

Krishnadevaraya

He ruled the kingdom of Vijaynagara from 1509 to 1529 AD. He belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.



Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Akbar

He was born in 1542 AD. He was a great ruler of the Mughal dynasty. He started a religion called *Din-i-Ilahi* which included the teachings of all the major religions of the world.

Many other great kings like Raja Harishchandra, Chhatrapati Shivaji, Prithviraj Chauhan and Samudragupta ruled over India from time to time.



Akbar

SCIENTISTS AND SCHOLARS

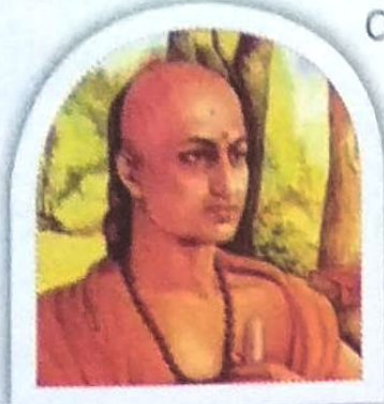
India has produced many great scientists and scholars. Let us know about some of them.

Sushruta was a great surgeon of ancient India. He is also called the 'Father of

Surgery'. He was an expert in removing stones from kidneys and bladder, treating fractures and performing eye operation to remove **cataract**. He mentioned all his findings in his book *Sushruta Samhita*.



Sushruta



Charaka

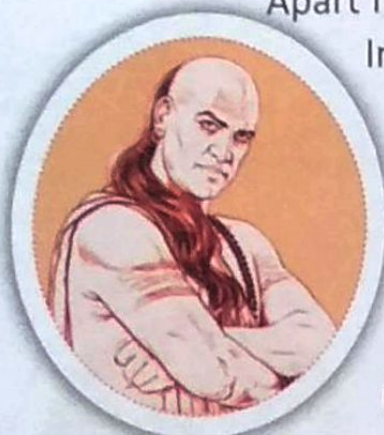
Charaka lived about 2000 years ago. He was a great physician of that time. In his book *Charaka Samhita*, he described about the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. He knew the medicinal properties of many plants.

Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were great mathematicians and astrologers. The concept of zero, decimal system and the numbers one to ten were all developed in India.



Dr C.V. Raman

Apart from these, some great scientists of India include Dr C.V. Raman, Dr Homi Jahangir Bhabha, J.C. Bose, Vikram Sarabhai, etc.

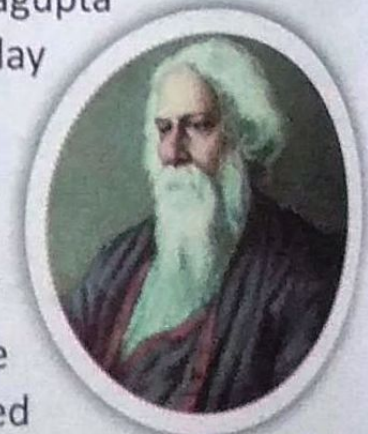


Chanakya

Chanakya was a great scholar during the period of Chandragupta Maurya. He wrote a very famous book *Arthashastra*, which deals with economy, military organisation, and building dams and bridges.

Kalidasa was one of the greatest Sanskrit poet and dramatist of India. He lived during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. The most famous work of Kalidasa is the play *Abhijnana Shakuntalam*.

Rabindranath Tagore was another great poet, writer, musician and painter. He was born in 1861 in Calcutta (now Kolkata). Our national anthem '*Jana-Gana-Mana*' was composed by him. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his book, *Gitanjali*. He introduced Rabindra Sangeet which is still very popular.



Rabindranath Tagore

Quick Revision – 2

Name the following:

1. Father of surgery
2. Writer of Charaka Samhita
3. Writer of Arthashastra
4. Writer of our national anthem



Do You Know

Rabindranath Tagore was conferred upon the title 'Gurudeva' by Mahatma Gandhi.

KEYWORDS

Diversity: a range of different things.

Upliftment: to improve socially, culturally, morally or the like.

Bloodshed: killing of people on a large scale during a conflict.

Cataract: a medical condition in which the lens of the eye becomes progressively opaque, resulting in blurred vision.

Recap

- The four vedas are Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samveda and Atharvaveda.
- Buddhism and Sikhism were founded by Lord Buddha and Guru Nanak Dev respectively.
- Jainism was founded by Rishabhanatha, the first tirthankara. It became popular with Lord Mahavira, the 24th tirthankara.
- Islam, Christianity and Zoroastrianism were founded by Prophet Muhammad, Jesus Christ and Zoroaster respectively.
- Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Ramabai Ranade, Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar and Baba Amte were great social reformers.
- Ashoka, Chandragupta Vikramaditya, Krishnadevaraya and Akbar were some great rulers of India.
- Sushruta and Charaka were two ancient surgeon and physician respectively.
- Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were great mathematicians and astrologers.
- Chanakya was a great scholar during the period of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Kalidasa and Rabindranath Tagore were great poets.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Puranas are the important religious books of the _____.
(a) Buddhists ☐ (b) Jains ☐ (c) Hindus ☐
- Who founded Sikhism?
(a) Lord Buddha ☐ (b) Lord Mahavira ☐ (c) Guru Nanak Dev ☐
- Who fought against the practice of Sati?
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy ☐ (b) Kabir ☐
(c) Ramabai Ranade ☐
- Who among the following belonged to the Tuluva dynasty?
(a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya ☐ (b) Krishnadevaraya ☐
(c) Ashoka ☐
- Who wrote the famous book *Arthashastra*?
(a) Kalidasa ☐ (b) Rabindranath Tagore ☐
(c) Chanakya ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

Kalidasa • Gupta • Brahmo • Islam • epics

- The two great _____ of the Hindus are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
- _____ was founded by Prophet Muhammad.
- The _____ Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Chandragupta Vikramaditya was a great ruler of the _____ dynasty.
- The most famous work of _____ is the play *Abhijnana Shankuntalam*.

C. Name the following:

- Book of the Buddhists. _____
- Founder of Zoroastrianism. _____
- Main architect of the Indian Constitution. _____
- Founder of Seva Sadan. _____
- Author of the book *Gitanjali*. _____

D. Answer the following questions:

- Name the religions that originated in India.

2. Who was Kabir? What did he preach?
3. Write the contribution of Baba Amte to the Indian society.
4. Why did Ashoka adopt Buddhism?
5. What was Din-i-Ilahi?
6. Who was Rabindranath Tagore? Write his contribution as a poet.

VBQs/HOTS

1. India is known as a country with unity in diversity. Why?
2. Why is it important to give women equal status in the society?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Fill the following word web with the qualities that you think are important in life:



EXPLORATION

Find out about some evil practices prevailed in India earlier and how they got abolished. Create a report on your findings.

Life SKILLS

List two ills of the society that you would like to change. Write a few lines about your plan to change these.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYEKLhf9I3I>



BRITISH RULE AND STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Get Going...

The British came as traders when India was a rich country. Gradually they took over the administration of our country. What happened next. Let us read the chapter to learn about this eventful time in Indian history.

We will read about:



- Why and when Europeans came to India
- How the British established their rule
- Revolt of 1857; Rise of nationalism
- Formation of Indian National Congress
- Partition of Bengal; First World War

In the ancient times, India was famous far and wide for its riches. In fact, it was called the **Golden Bird**. Indian spices, jewellery, textiles and pearls were specially famous in many Asian countries of that time. When European traders came to know about this, they decided to visit India and establish trade relations with it.

The first European to arrive India was Vasco da Gama. He arrived India in 1498 in Calicut (now Kozhikode) and thus opened the doors for other European traders. He was a Portuguese. The Portuguese set up trading ports in Goa, Daman and Diu. Seeing them earning a huge profit, traders of many other countries of Europe like Dutch, British and French also started trading with India.



Vasco da Gama

STRUGGLE AMONG EUROPEAN TRADERS

After some time, all the European traders wanted to have their control over trade in India. This resulted in a fight among themselves. But the British won over other European traders and established the East India Company in Surat. The Company

soon opened its trading centres in Madras (Chennai), Bombay (Mumbai) and Calcutta (Kolkata).

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

At that time India was divided into small kingdoms and most of them were engaged in fight with each other. On the other hand, the East India Company was earning a huge amount of wealth. Over the time, the Company became so powerful that it started providing security to the Nawabs of India in return of trade concessions.

Seeing the disunity among Indian rulers, the Company decided to take control over entire country. They started building forts in Bengal. At that time (1757) Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal. He ordered them to stop building the



Siraj-ud-Daulah

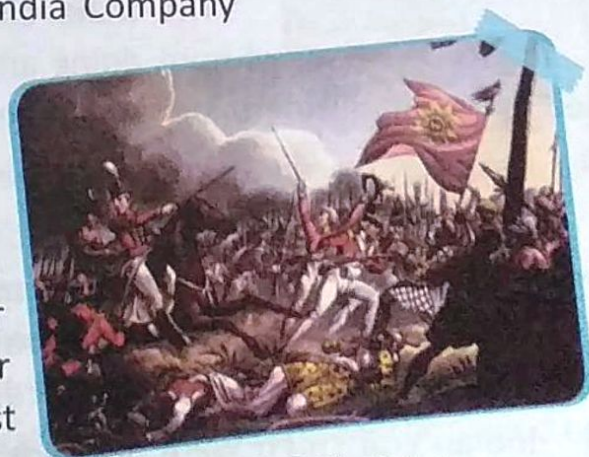
forts and remove their army from Bengal. But the British didn't listen to him and continued building the forts. As a result, the Nawab declared a war against the British. This battle is known as the **Battle of Plassey** which took place in 1757. Siraj-ud-daulah was defeated and put to death. The British were led by Robert Clive. The British became more powerful in Bengal after this victory.

Seven years later, in 1764, another battle was fought between the East India Company and the Indian

Nawabs—Mir Qasim of Bengal, the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Awadh. This battle is known as **Battle of Buxar**. The British won this battle too. After this battle, Bengal, Bihar and parts of Orissa (now Odisha) came under the British rule. Robert Clive became the first British governor of Bengal.



Battle between the British and the French



The Battle of Buxar

British Policies

The British took full advantage of disunity among Indian rulers to spread their rule over entire India. They followed the policy of '**divide and rule**'. They pitted one ruler against another and gained advantage of their fight. They also introduced some tricky policies for their benefit. Some of them are described below:



Lord Wellesley

Subsidiary Alliance: This policy was introduced by the Governor-general Lord Wellesley. Under this policy, the rulers had to suspend their armies and keep British forces in their territory and pay for their maintenance. They also had to give some part of their kingdom to the British.



Lord Dalhousie

Doctrine of Lapse: This policy was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. Under this policy any kingdom, whose ruler died without having a natural son, would be taken over by the British.

Thus, the British took control over many other kingdoms through these policies.

Disappointment among Indians towards British Policies

The main aim of the British was to earn more profit without doing any welfare activities for Indians. This attitude led to disappointment among Indians towards the British policies.

- Indian sepoys in British army were not treated well. They also could not get higher posts in the army.
- The farmers were forced to grow cotton and indigo in place of food grains because cotton and indigo were in great demand in Europe. The British also gave very low prices for cotton and indigo. This made Indian farmers poorer.
- Indian craftsmen were also not happy with the British. The British bought cotton and other raw materials at low prices from India and sent them to England. There these materials were processed in machines to make clothes

at low cost. The readymade clothes were again sold in Indian markets at high rates. Thus, Indian craftsmen and weavers lost their jobs.

- Many Indian rulers who had lost their kingdoms due to the Doctrine of Lapse were already unhappy with the British.

THE REVOLT OF 1857

You already know that Indians sepoys were dissatisfied with the British policies. Their anger broke out when Enfield rifles were introduced in the army. There was a rumour that the cover of the cartridges of this rifle was greased with the fat of pig and cow. The cover had to be bitten off by teeth. The Hindu and Muslim soldiers did not accept this as their religions did not allow eating of cows and pigs respectively. The sepoys rebelled starting the Revolt of 1857, also known as the **Indian Mutiny** or the **Uprising of 1857**.



Mangal Pandey

Mangal Pandey was the first sepoy to openly refuse to use the cartridges. He attacked his superior on March 29, 1857. He was arrested and hanged on April 8, 1857. However, the real revolt started in Meerut on April 24, 1857, when the Indian sepoys rebelled and marched to Delhi and declared Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal emperor, as the emperor of India. This news soon spread in the entire country and the revolt spread in many parts of the country.

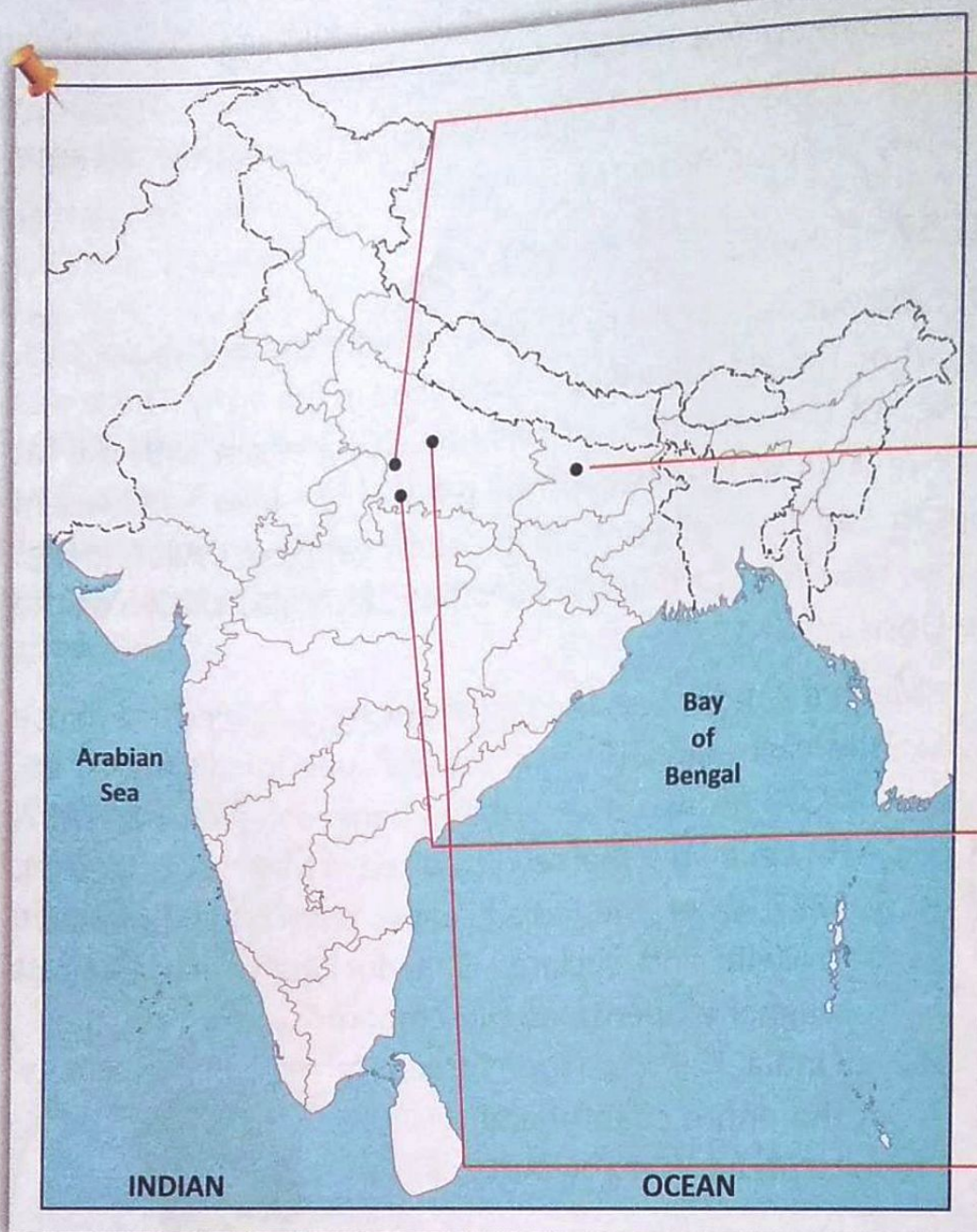


Bahadur Shah Zafar

These revolts were led by different leaders in different parts of the country.

A number of farmers, weavers, craftsmen and workers took part in the revolt against the British. Therefore, this Revolt of 1857 is also called the **First War of Independence**.

It shook the foundations of British Rule in India. The revolt continued for two years, but the British finally crushed it. Thousands of Indians were either killed or arrested.



Main centres of Revolt of 1857

Nana Sahib and Tantia Tope were leading the revolt in Kanpur.



In Bihar, Kunwar Singh led the revolt.



Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt in and around Jhansi.



Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt in Awadh (Lucknow).



Reasons behind the Failure of the Revolt

- The revolt was not planned and organised properly.
- The revolt did not get support from entire country.
- People from all sections of society did not support it.
- The Indian soldiers did not have good weapons.

Result of the Revolt of 1857

Though the revolt was suppressed, it proved to be a turning point in the history of India.

The rule of the East India Company came to an end. India was now directly under the rule of the British Crown and Queen Victoria became the Empress of India.

India was no longer ruled by governor-generals, but by viceroys.



Queen Victoria

Quick Revision

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. Vasco da Gama was the first European to arrive in India.
2. Siraj-ud-Daulah won the Battle of Plassey.
3. Indians were happy with the policies of the British.
4. Mangal Pandey was the first Indian sepoy to openly refuse to use the controversial cartridges.
5. Kunwar Singh led the revolt in Bihar.



Do You Know?

Total expenses of the suppression of the Revolt of 1857 was born by the Indians.

RISE OF NATIONALISM

After the revolt of 1857, many educated Indians explained to the people the importance of freedom. But at that time, Indian society was in the grip of many evils, such as sati, child marriage and caste system. Besides, most of the people were uneducated. This was proving to be a hindrance to an organised and planned freedom struggle.

Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Syed Ahmed Khan, Dayanand Saraswati, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Swami Vivekananda began the campaign to bring a change in the society. They started to work towards abolishing the practice of these social evils. They also convinced the people about the importance of



Raja Ram Mohan Roy



Dayanand Saraswati



Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

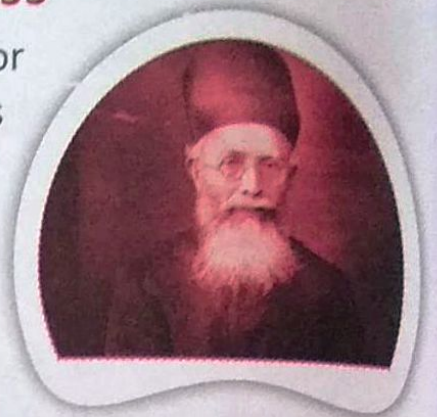


Syed Ahmed Khan

education. Through their efforts, they were able to arouse a feeling of **nationalism** among the people of India. This nationalism developed as a concept during the Indian national movement.

FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Many educated Indians started to organise people for freedom struggle, and for this, they formed associations and institutions. Dadabhai Naoroji formed the East India Association in 1867 and Surendranath Banerjee formed the Indian National Association in 1876.



Dadabhai Naoroji



A.O. Hume

The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in Bombay (Mumbai) in 1885 by an

English man, A.O. Hume. It was the first national level organisation. The main aim of this party was to obtain a greater share for Indians in the governance of the country. W.C. Banerjee was its first president.

The Congress held meetings annually in different parts of the country to discuss important issues regarding the anti-Indian politics implemented by the British government. Delegates from all over the country participated in these meetings. In a few years, Indian National Congress became a very popular and strong political party.

Split in Indian National Congress

Earlier the practice of the Indian National Congress was to present the grievances of Indians before the British government through petitions. Later, a group of leaders emerged in Congress who wanted to take strong actions against the British. As a

result, Congress was split into two factions – moderate and radical.

The moderate faction had leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendernath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C. Bannerjee, Badruddin Tayabji and M.G. Ranade. Important leaders of the radical faction were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai. Together the three of them were known as **Lal, Bal, Pal**. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used Hindi newspaper, *Kesari*, to make people aware of the sufferings of Indians under the British. Tilak firmly said, "Freedom is my **birthright** and I shall have it."



G.K. Gokhale



S.N. Banerjee



W.C. Bannerjee



M.G. Ranade



Lala Lajpat Rai



Bipin Chandra Pal



Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Badruddin Tyabji

PARTITION OF BENGAL

Bengal had become the centre of freedom struggle. The British wanted to disunite the people of Bengal. For this, they followed the policy of divide and rule. They divided Bengal in 1905. The reason given for this partition by Lord Curzon, the then viceroy of India, was easy administration. He said that since Bengal was a very large and populous state it will be easier to administrate it, if it was divided into states.



Protest against partition of Bengal

However, the Indians got to know the real intention of the British behind the partition, that is, creating disunity between the Hindus and the Muslims. People started protesting against the partition of Bengal. People started avoiding British goods under **Swadeshi** and **Boycott** movements.

The people from all over the country joined the movement. Finally, the British gave in, and Bengal was reunited in 1911. This was a great achievement for Indians.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The First World War broke out in 1914. Many Indian soldiers served in the British army. Large supplies of food, money and ammunition were also supplied to the British army. It was believed that after the war, the British would bring reforms in the Indian society and would work towards granting freedom to India.

However, instead of bringing reforms, the British passed strict acts like Rowlatt Act in 1919. Under this act any Indian could be imprisoned without trial. Indians strongly protested against this act. Now the Indian freedom fighters decided to work to get independence from the British rule.



KEYWORDS

Divide and rule: to keep control over people of different communities by making them fight against each other.

Nationalism: feeling of love for one's own country.

Birthright: a right that you are entitled to at birth.

Swadeshi: of one's own country.

Boycott: to refuse to buy.

Recap

- Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut in India in 1498.
- Europeans who came to India for trading included Portuguese, French, Dutch and British.
- The British threw out all the other Europeans and established their rule in India.
- The Battle of Plassey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764 were the turning points for the British to establish their rule in India.
- The Revolt of 1857 is considered as the first war of Independence.
- Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal were important leaders of the Revolt of 1857.
- The Indian National Congress was formed by A.O. Hume in 1885.
- Bengal was divided in 1905.
- The First World War broke out in 1914.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Vasco da Gama was a _____.
 (a) British ☐ (b) French ☐ (c) Portuguese ☐
- The Battle of Plassey occurred in _____.
 (a) 1757 ☐ (b) 1764 ☐ (c) 1857 ☐
- Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
 (a) Lord Wellesley ☐ (b) Lord Curzon ☐ (c) Lord Dalhousie ☐
- Who led the revolt of 1857 in Awadh?
 (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal ☐ (b) Kunwar Singh ☐
 (c) Tantia Tope ☐
- Bengal was divided in _____.
 (a) 1902 ☐ (b) 1903 ☐ (c) 1905 ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

Boycott • viceroy • emperor • rulers • Nawab

- In 1757, Siraj-ud-Daulah was the _____ of Bengal.
- The Doctrine of Lapse made many Indian _____ unhappy.

3. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal _____.
4. After 1857, India was no longer ruled by governor-general but by _____.
5. As a reaction to the partition of Bengal, people started avoiding British goods under the Swadeshi and _____ movements.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. People of which European countries came to India as traders?

2. Write the outcome of the Revolt of 1857.

3. How did the Rowlatt Act affect the Indians?

VBQs/HOTS

1. How does disunity among people weaken the strength of a country?
2. People in privileged positions should work for the welfare of the less-privileged. Give examples of such kind and broad-minded people from this chapter.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Make a chronology of events that occurred in India after the Battle of Plassey to the formation of the Indian National Congress.

EXPLORATION

Find out how successful was the 'Divide and Rule' policy adopted by the British to capture and establish their rule in India. Also hold a discussion on it in the class.

MAP WORK

On an outline map of India, mark and label the centres of revolt of 1857.

Life SKILLS

A war takes place due to a conflict that means a serious disagreement or argument. What do you do to avoid an argument with your friend?

Web Link

- <https://youtu.be/rZvRwxXeRy8>



INDIA WINS FREEDOM

Get Going...

The freedom fighters of India did not give up. Finally the British were forced to leave India. Let's learn how the grit and determination of the freedom fighters compelled the all powerful British empire to accept defeat.

We will read about:



- Revolutionaries in freedom movement
- How Gandhiji joined the movement
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- Movements launched by Gandhiji
- The role of Subhas Chandra Bose
- What happened after India got independence?

When the British did not take any step to grant freedom to India after the First World War, all the Indians were disappointed. The **enactment** of Rowlatt Act had intensified the anger of people. This created a group of **revolutionaries**, who wanted to drive away the British.

THE REVOLUTIONARIES

Revolutionaries were a group of young men and women who followed violent methods of protest. They believed that independence could only be achieved



Chandrashekhar
Azad



Bhagat Singh



Sukhdev



Rajguru

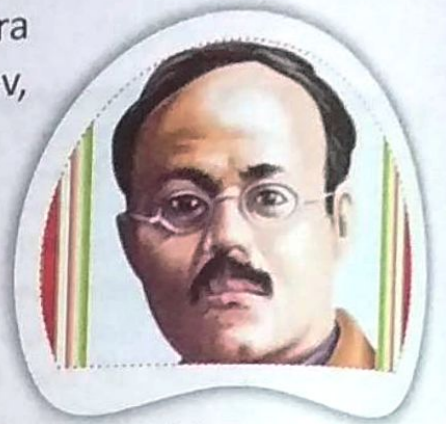
through violent methods. Some of the prominent revolutionaries were Aurobindo Ghosh, Rash Behari Bose, Veer Savarkar and Ajit Singh. Aurobindo Ghosh formed the Jugantar Party.

Another group of revolutionaries included Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Khudiram Bose, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Ashfaqulla Khan and Ram Prasad Bismil.

All these revolutionaries showed extreme loyalty to their motherland. They became the source of inspiration for millions of Indians.

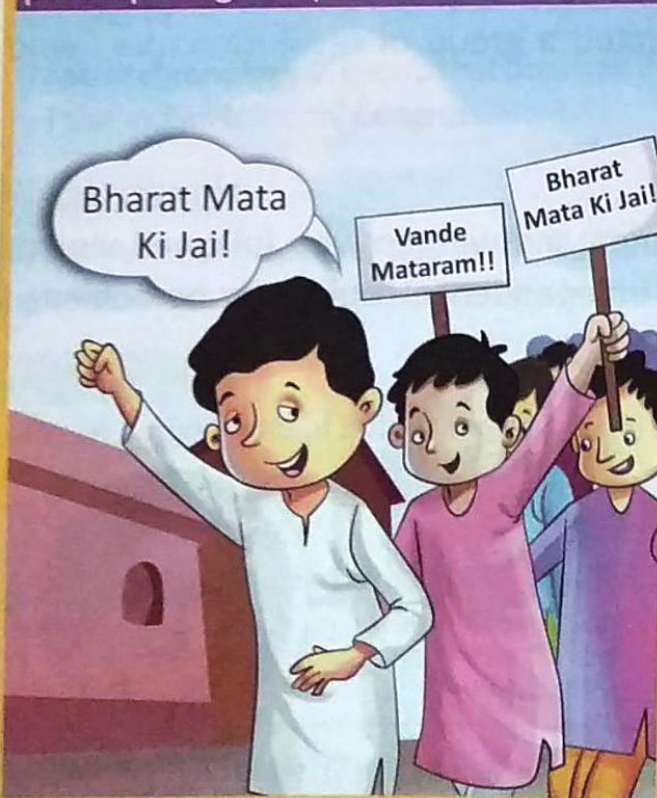
Many revolutionaries also operated from foreign land. Lala Hardayal formed the **Ghadar Party** in the USA to help India attain independence from the British rule. Shyamji Krishna Varma formed the **India House** in London for the same purpose.

Let us read about an incident from the life of Chandrashekhar Azad, a great freedom fighter.

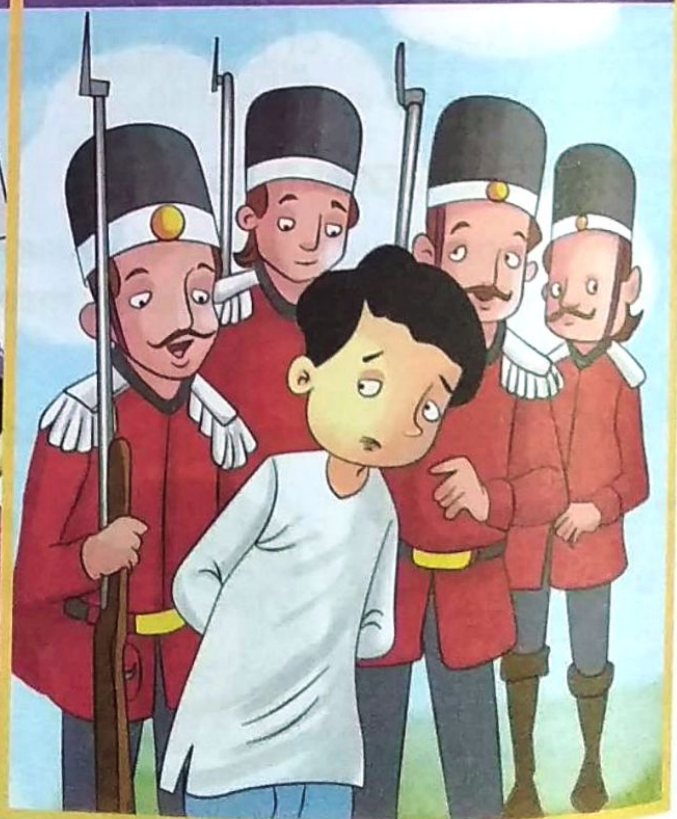


Lala Hardayal

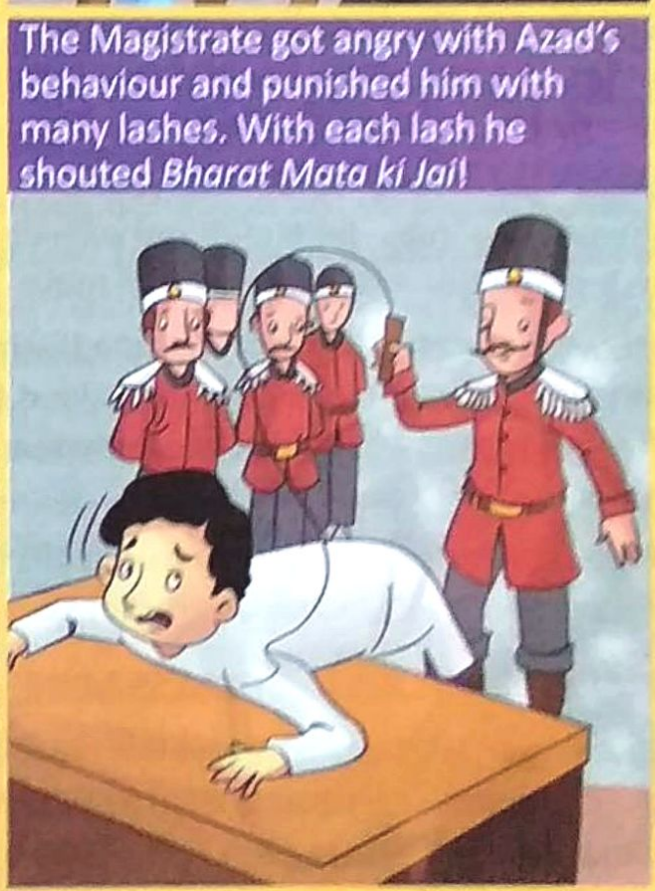
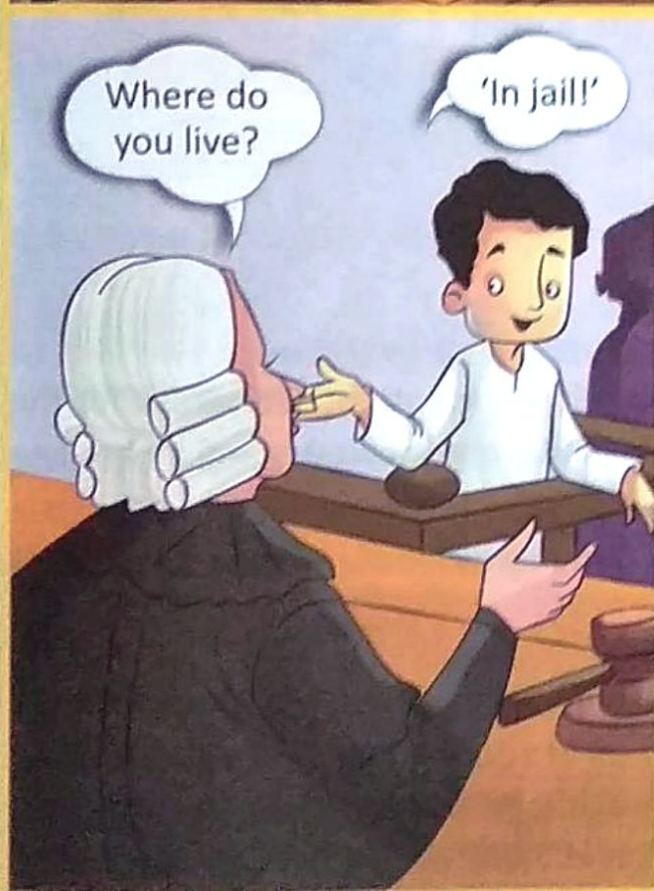
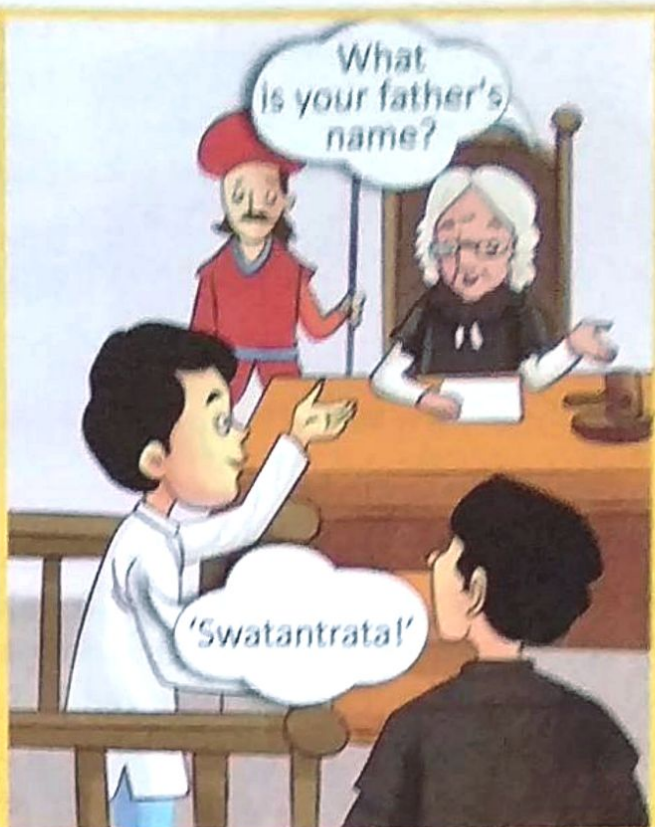
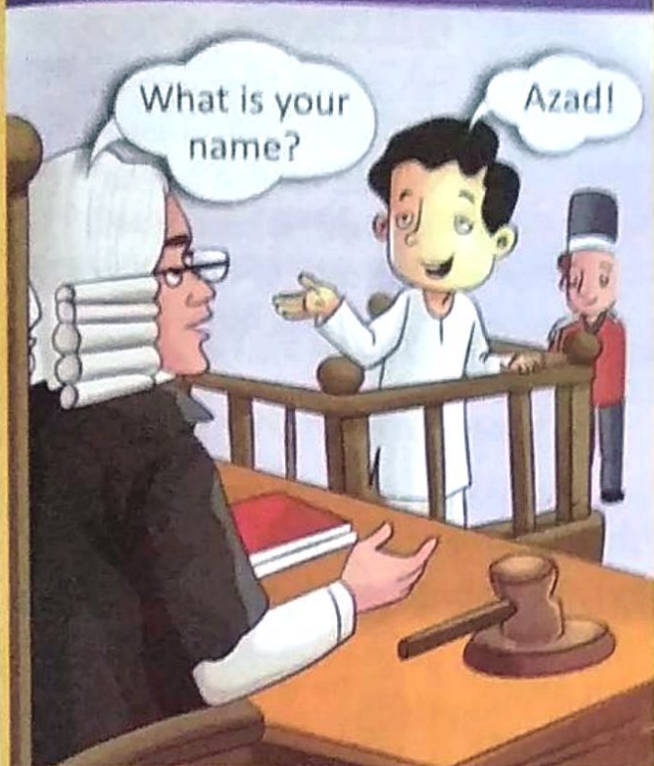
One day, Chandrashekhar Azad was participating in a protest march.



Police arrested Chandrashekhar Azad.



He was produced before the Magistrate.



Quick Revision – 1

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. The enactment of Rowlatt Act had intensified the anger of people. ☐
2. Revolutionaries followed the path of non-violence. ☐
3. Aurobindo Ghosh was a revolutionary. ☐
4. Ghadar Party was formed by Lala Hardayal. ☐



Do You Know?

Khudiram Bose was the youngest revolutionary to be hanged by the British. He was around 18 years of age when he was hanged.

EMERGENCE OF GANDHIJI

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa. He saw the same racial discrimination in India which he had already experienced in South Africa. He was humiliated many times while in South Africa. Once he was thrown out of a train when he was travelling in the first class compartment with a valid ticket. The reason for this was that Indians were not allowed to travel in the first class. They could travel only in the third class compartment.



Mahatma Gandhi

It was unbearable for him to see such discrimination in his own land. He decided to join the freedom movement of India.

He was mentored by Gopal Krishna Gokhale upon his arrival in India. He believed in truth and non-violence, and decided to follow the path of satyagraha for the freedom struggle. His idea became popular in the whole country and he became a popular leader of the masses.

When the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919, Gandhiji called for protests against this act and people responded in millions.

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

Jallianwala Bagh incident was the most cruel act done by the British. There was a small park in Amritsar known as Jallianwala Bagh which had only one gate for entrance and exit. On 13th April, 1919 around 5,000 people—men, women and



children—had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh to hold a peaceful meeting. During that meeting General Dyer along with his troops, arrived in the park. He ordered his troops to fire at the people without giving them any warning. As a result, thousands of people were killed and many more got injured.



Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

MOVEMENTS LAUNCHED BY GANDHIJI

Non-cooperation Movement

Indian leaders were shocked by the Jallianwala Bagh incident. Gandhiji launched the Non-cooperation Movement. This was a non-violent movement which was aimed to protest against the British rule.

People boycotted British goods and used only locally made goods instead. Students and teachers stopped going to schools run by the British. Thousands

of people left their government jobs. Many people returned the titles bestowed upon them by the British. This movement was a great success.



Non-cooperation Movement

However, Gandhiji called off this movement after the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922. In Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh), there was a clash between the police and the protestors. In this incident, the

protestors killed many policemen and set the police station on fire. Seeing the protest turning violent, Gandhiji called off the movement.

Simon Commission

The British appointed a **commission** consisting of seven members to look into the problems of people of India and to suggest necessary reforms. This commission was headed by Sir John Simon. The

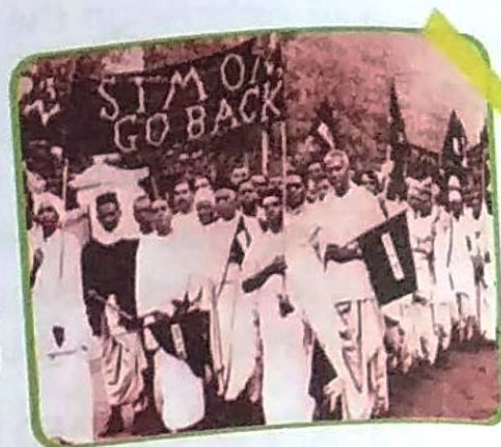


Sir John Simon

people of India felt humiliated and outraged because the commission which was formed to determine the future of India did not have a single Indian. The Indian National Congress decided to boycott the commission.

When Sir John Simon arrived in India in 1928, people greeted him with black flags and shouted the slogan 'Simon Go Back'.

During protest in Lahore, police lathi-charged on protestors in which Lala Lajpat Rai was badly injured and died after a few days.



Protest against Simon Commission

Civil Disobedience Movement

The Indian National Congress rejected the recommendations of the Simon commission and demanded for complete independence or **Purna Swaraj**.

Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. Many other prominent leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sarojini Naidu, Dr Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad participated in it.



Dandi March

This movement began with **Dandi March** of Mahatma Gandhi. The British had imposed a tax on salt. Indians could not make salt. Gandhiji started the march from his Sabarmati Ashram to

Dandi. At Dandi, he broke the Salt Law by making salt himself. His followers also did the same. Gandhiji got support of millions of people from all over the country. Thousands of people were arrested and sent to jail. The Civil Disobedience Movement continued till 1934. Gandhiji and many other leaders were arrested during this movement.

The British Government passed the Government of India Act, 1935 to introduce reforms. But the Indians were still not happy as it was not any reform that they wanted, but complete independence.



Quit India Movement

Quit India Movement

The Second World War started in 1939, and the British sent Indian soldiers to the war. Mahatma Gandhi was not happy with this and he called for immediate independence from the British. He launched the Quit India Movement in August 1942. He also gave the slogan 'Do or Die', meaning, either achieve freedom or die in trying so. The movement got support from all sections of the society. It was one of the final steps to get India free from the British rule.

AZAD HIND FAUJ

Subhas Chandra Bose was another important leader of the freedom struggle. He was popularly known as **Netaji**. Earlier he was an active leader of Indian National Congress. He was against India helping the British during world war and hence he was put under **house arrest** in 1940. Somehow he escaped and went



Subhas Chandra Bose

to Germany through Afghanistan to raise an army to fight against the British. He went to Japan for this purpose and raised the Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj. He gave the very famous slogan 'Tum mujhe khoon do, main tumhe azadi doonga' meaning, 'Give me blood and I will give you freedom'.

INDIA WINS FREEDOM!

After the end of the Second World War in

1945, the British knew that they could no longer rule India. They decided to give India freedom.

India become free on 15th August 1947. But before going the British gave a final blow to India and divided India into two parts—India and Pakistan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India and Dr Rajendra Prasad became the first President of independent India.



Jawaharlal Nehru



Dr Rajendra Prasad

Quick Revision – 2

Match the following:

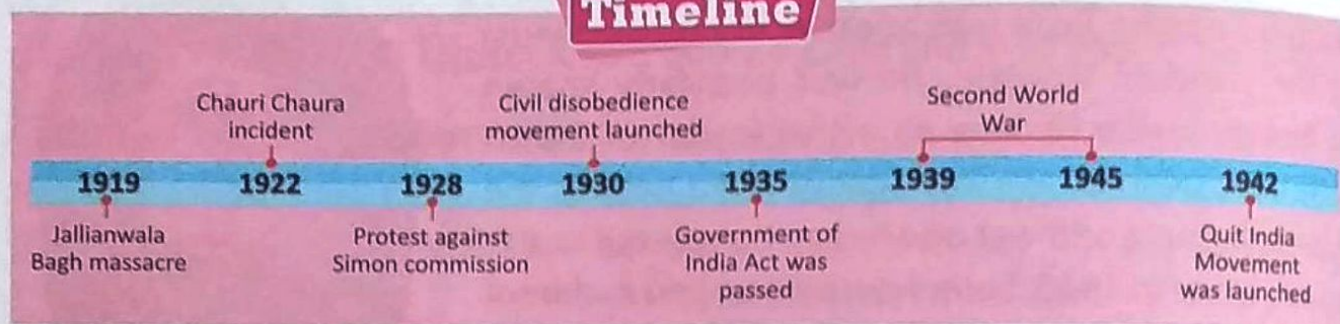
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Jallianwala Bagh massacre | (a) 1930 |
| 2. Chauri Chaura incident | (b) 1928 |
| 3. Simon Commission | (c) 1922 |
| 4. Civil Disobedience Movement | (d) 1919 |



Do You Know?

The border between India and Pakistan was drawn by the Boundary Commission headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe.

Timeline



KEYWORDS

Revolutionary: a person who advocates or engages in political revolution.

Commission: official team that has authority.

House arrest: confinement to your own home.

Recap

- Revolutionaries followed violent methods of protest during the freedom struggle.
- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13th April 1919.
- Non-cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhiji after the Jallianwala Bagh.
- Simon commission was headed by Sir John Simon.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1930.
- Gandhiji launched the Dandi March to protest against Salt Law.
- In 1942, Gandhiji launched the Quit India Movement and gave the Slogan 'Do or Die'.
- Azad Hind Fauj was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose.
- India got independence on 15th August 1947.





EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Who formed the Jugantar Party?
(a) Ajit Singh ☐ (b) Veer Savarkar ☐ (c) Aurobindo Ghosh ☐
- Jallianwala Bagh is situated in _____.
(a) Amritsar ☐ (b) Jalandhar ☐ (c) Chandigarh ☐
- Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in _____.
(a) 1920 ☐ (b) 1930 ☐ (c) 1942 ☐
- Who formed the Azad Hind Fauj?
(a) Subhas Chandra Bose ☐ (b) Vallabhbhai Patel ☐
(c) Sarojini Naidu ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

President • Sabarmati • violent • mentored • Commission

- Revolutionaries followed _____ methods of protest.
- Gandhiji was _____ by Gopal Krishna Gokhale upon his arrival in India.
- The Simon _____ was headed by Sir John Simon.
- Dandi March started from _____ ashram to Dandi.
- Dr Rajendra Prasad became the first _____ of India.

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ram Prasad Bismil | (a) Jallianwala Bagh |
| 2. General Dyre | (b) Chauri Chaura incident |
| 3. Non-cooperation Movement | (c) Dandi March |
| 4. Civil Disobedience Movement | (d) <i>Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Main Tumhe Azadi Doonga</i> |
| 5. Subhas Chandra Bose | (e) Revolutionary |

D. Write 'True' or 'False':

- Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary.
- Lala Hardayal formed the India House in London.
- Mahatma Gandhi came to India in 1915.
- Simon Commission gave freedom to India.
- The Quit India Movement was launched in 1945.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the revolutionaries? Name a few of them.

2. How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occur?

3. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?

4. Why were the leaders of India against the Simon Commission?

5. Write the names of some leaders who participated in Civil Disobedience Movement.

VBQs/HOTS

1. How can we pay our true homage to our freedom fighters?
2. Why did Gandhiji get support of people from all over India?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Watch the movie 'Gandhi' directed by Richard Attenborough and write a review on it.

EXPLORATION

Read more about Indian freedom fighters in your school library or from internet and write about their contribution to freedom movement of India.

MAP WORK

On an outline map of India, mark and label the following places:

1. Mumbai
2. Amritsar
3. Gorakhpur

Life SKILLS

'Divide and rule' is a policy which we should be cautious about in everyday life too. Hold a group discussion in the class to conclude about what factors might help this policy and how you can protect yourself from this.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cPjRaw8CVr8>





GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Get Going...

Just like a school is governed by the principal, teachers and management, our country is governed by the elected government.

And just like a school has a rulebook, our country also has a rulebook called the constitution.

Let us read more about it.

We will read about:



- The need for a constitution
- The Central government
- Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
- The President of India
- The State government
- The judicial system in India

You studied about how India got its independence on 15 August, 1947, in the previous chapter. After India's independence, the foremost work before the leadership of India was to make a **constitution** for the country according to which the country was to be governed. Many great scholars and leaders like Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Dr Rajendra Prasad, prepared the **Constitution of India**.

The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 January, 1950. Today, India is a union of 28 states and 9 union territories. The total population of the country is more than 130 crores.

The Constitution of India provides two levels of government. One is the central government or union government, and the other is the state government.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Central Government looks after the whole country. The law-making body of the government is called the **Parliament**. It is located in the capital of the country, New Delhi. It consists of the President of India, and the two houses—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.



Parliament

Lok Sabha

The Lok Sabha is also called the **Lower House**. It is the main law-making body in India. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people of India. An elected member of the Lok Sabha is called the Member of Parliament. They are elected for a period of 5 years. Any Indian citizen who is more than 25 years of age can contest in election for the Lok Sabha.



Lok Sabha

The total number of seats in the Lok Sabha is 545. Out of there 550 are elected from different **constituencies**. Two members are nominated by the President of India from the Anglo-Indian community. The **Election Commission of India** conducts election in India. The candidate who gets the maximum number of votes in a constituency is elected as the member of the Lok Sabha. The members of the Lok Sabha elect the **Speaker** from among themselves.

Rajya Sabha

The Rajya Sabha is also called the **Upper House** of the Parliament. It has a total of 250 members. Each member of the Rajya Sabha is also called the Member of Parliament. Out of 250 members, 238 are elected members and 12 are nominated by the President of India. These nominated people are renowned personalities from different fields like business, sport, films, music and literature. The members of this house are not elected by people directly. They are the representatives of states and union territories.



Sachin Tendulkar



Mary Kom



Anu Aga



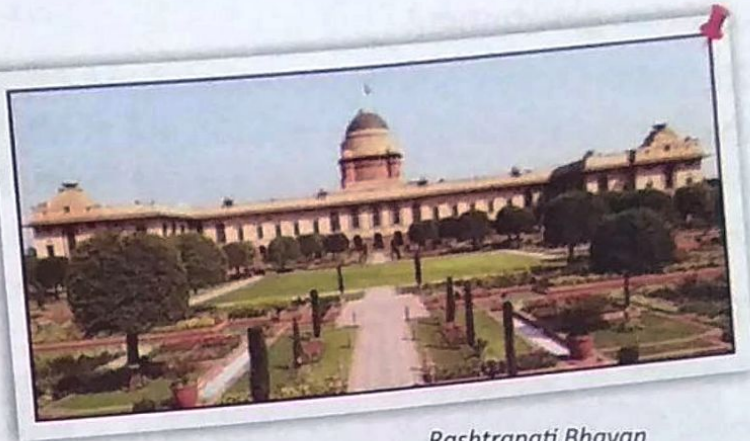
Hema Malini

Some famous previous and current nominated members of the Rajya Sabha

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and thus cannot be dissolved. The elected and nominated members of the state assemblies elect the members of the Rajya Sabha. The members are elected or nominated for a period of 6 years. One-third members retire after two years. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the Vice-President of India.

The President of India

The President of India is the supreme authority of India. The President of India is not elected by the people directly. The members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state assemblies elect the President of



Rashtrapati Bhavan

India. He is elected for a period of five years. The Vice-President is also elected for a period of five years by the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The minimum age to become the President of India is 35 years.

Quick Revision – 1

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. India became independent on 26 January, 1950. ☐
2. The Rajya Sabha has total 350 members. ☐
3. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of 6 years. ☐
4. One who is 25 years of age can become the President of India. ☐



Do You Know?

The Central Government also controls the administration of union territories.

Formation of the Central Government

India is a **democratic republic**. It means that the country is governed by the representatives elected by the people of India.

India has a multi-party political system. Different political parties send their candidates to contest election of the Lok Sabha. It is called **general election**. The



political party which wins the election from the maximum number (majority) of constituencies is invited by the President of India to form the government.

Sometimes, a single political party is not able to win the required number of seats to form the government. In this case, some parties form a group to form a **coalition** government.

The political party or the group of parties elect their leader. The leader is invited by the President of India to form a Council of Ministers or Union Cabinet. The leader is appointed as the **Prime Minister of India**. The Prime Minister allots different departments to the Ministers.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

There is a state government in every state of India. Like the Lok Sabha, there is a state assembly in every state.

The state government makes laws related to the issues of the concerned state. The **Governor** is the head of the state government. He/She is appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet. A Governor is appointed for a period of 5 years.



Karnataka State Assembly

The states have different number of constituencies depending upon the total number of the members in the state assemblies. An elected member of the state assembly is called the Member of Legislative Assembly. Every person who is 18 or more years of age, and the resident of a state has the right to elect the Member of Legislative Assembly. The members are elected for a term of 5 years.

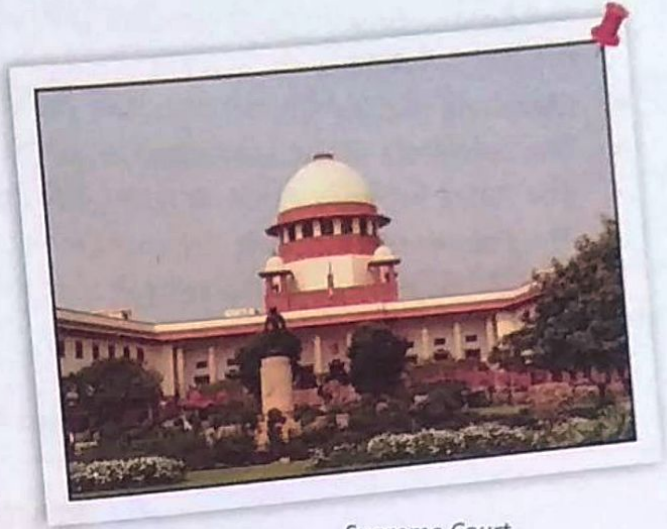
The political party which wins the maximum number of seats in the assembly election forms the government in the concerned state. The leader of the political party is invited by the Governor to form the government. The leader is appointed as the **Chief Minister of the State**. On his recommendations, the Governor appoints the **State Cabinet of Ministers**. The elected members of the state assembly elect the speaker from amongst themselves. Some states also have Legislative Councils like the Rajya Sabha.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN INDIA

India has a large network of **judicial** system to dispense justice to every citizen. The judiciary in India is independent, that is, no government or person can influence it. The judicial bodies are called **courts**. The highest court in India is the **Supreme Court** at New Delhi.

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India. The judgement of the Supreme Court is final and cannot be reviewed in any other court. The Chief Justice of India heads the Supreme Court.

The **High Court** is the highest judicial body in a state. Every state has districts and each district has a District Court and Sessions Court.



Supreme Court

Quick Revision – 2

Name the following:

1. The head of the state government. _____
2. On his recommendations the Governor appoints the State Cabinet of Ministers. _____
3. It is the highest court in India. _____
4. Supreme Court of India is located here. _____



Do You Know

Also called the Sansad Bhavan, the Parliament House was designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker.

KEYWORDS

Constitution: a book of rules which acts as a guideline for the country.

Constituency: the body of voters who elect a representative.

Coalition: combined into one body.

Judicial: relating to the dispensation of justice.



Recap

- The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 January, 1950.
- There are two types of government in India – Central Government and State Government.
- The Central Government consists of the President and two houses—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- Members elected for either house are called the Members of Parliament.
- The members of the Lok Sabha elect the Speaker from among themselves.
- The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and thus cannot be dissolved.
- The President of India is the supreme authority of India.
- The political party which wins the majority of seats in the general election is invited to form the government.
- The Governor is the head of state.
- The Supreme Court is the highest court in India.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. How many states are there in India?
(a) 28 ☐ (b) 29 ☐ (c) 30 ☐
2. The total number of seats in the Lok Sabha is _____.
(a) 543 ☐ (b) 545 ☐ (c) 550 ☐
3. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India?
(a) 10 ☐ (b) 12 ☐ (c) 15 ☐
4. Who is the head of a state?
(a) Governor ☐ (b) Chief Minister ☐ (c) President ☐
5. Which of the following is the highest court in India?
(a) District court ☐ (b) High court ☐ (c) Supreme court ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

Constitution • judiciary • Upper-President • Vice-President • President

1. The _____ of India was adopted on 26 January, 1950.
2. The Rajya Sabha is also called the _____ House of the Parliament.
3. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the _____ of India.
4. The _____ of India is the supreme authority of India.

5. India has a large network of _____ system to dispense justice to every citizen.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two different types of government in India?

2. How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?

3. How is the President of India elected?

VBQs/HOTS

1. Why are only people of 18 years or more allowed to vote in an election? Does this age group have special quality?
2. What is the need for High Courts and the Supreme Court when there is already a District Court in every district of India?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Make a list of any ten Union Ministers of India and the departments allotted to them. You can take help from the Internet.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

EXPLORATION

The President of India is the head of our country. But most of the decisions regarding the country are taken by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers. Why?

Find out and discuss with your classmates.

Life SKILLS

Make any three laws for your class to follow. Remember if majority favours the proposal, it becomes a law.

Write how have the laws helped all of you.

Web Link

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zo33X4Mq6nU>



Get Going...

Peace helps us to live happily. World peace is an idea of freedom and happiness among every one. Let's read about the peace organisation of the world.

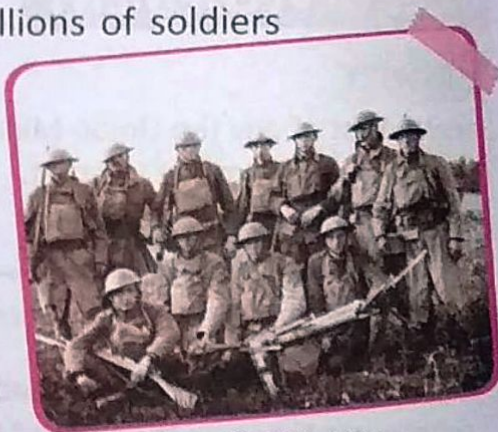
We will read about:



- Formation of the United Nations (UN)
- Objectives of the UN
- Organs of the UN
- Important agencies of the UN
- Achievements of the UN
- India's contribution to the UN

The First World War in 1914 led to death of millions of soldiers and other people. Cities were destroyed and there was a severe shortage of food. It made the leaders of different countries realise the futility of war and importance of peace.

The devastating consequences forced the leaders of many countries to form an organisation so as to avoid such wars in future. As a result, the **League of Nations** was formed in 1919. Its main aim was to prevent another war of such kind and settling international disputes. But, the League of Nations failed when the Second World War broke out in 1939.



First World War

FORMATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Second World War was even more devastating than the First World War. It ended in 1945 after USA dropped two **atomic bombs** over Japan. The loss of life and destruction of cities was much worse this time.

After the end of the Second World War, important leaders of the world felt the need for a stronger international organisation to maintain international peace.

Thus, the United Nations was formed on 24 October, 1945. The term United Nations was coined by the 32nd President of USA, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Its **Charter** of the United Nations was signed by 51 nations on 24 October, 1945, in the San Francisco, USA.

The United Nations was originally called the United Nations Organisation (UNO). However, after 1950, it has come to be known as the United Nations (UN). 24 October is celebrated as the United Nations Day every year. Today, the total members the United Nations are 193.



Franklin D. Roosevelt



UN Headquarters, New York

The membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving countries. The UN has adopted six official languages—Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The emblem of United Nations is a world map with North Pole as the centre. This map is inscribed within four concentric circles. It is surrounded by branches of olive tree from two sides. These branches are a symbol of peace.

Objectives of the UN

- To promote world peace
- To protect human rights
- To promote better relations between countries
- To facilitate international law
- To facilitate international security
- To solve problems of nations in a peaceful and cooperative manner
- To promote social, economic and cultural development
- To help developing countries by providing them with funds



Emblem of UN

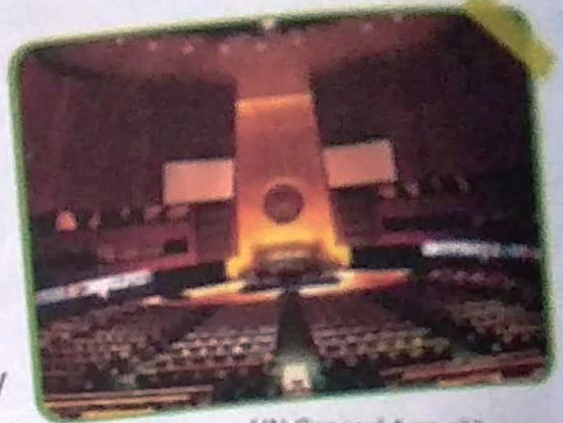


Organs of the UN

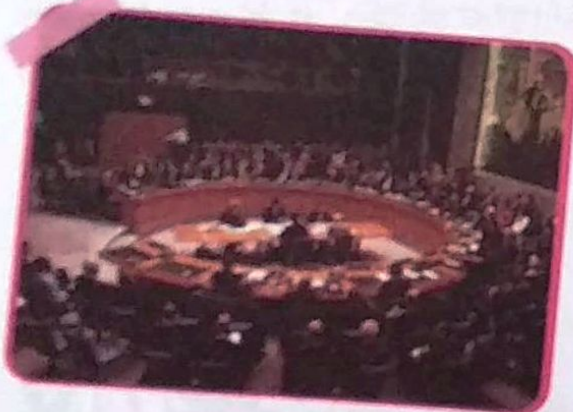
The United Nations has six organs to carry out its work. These organs are:

1. The General Assembly
2. The Security Council
3. The Secretariat
4. The Economic and Social Council
5. The International Court of Justice
6. The Trusteeship Council

1. **The General Assembly:** The General Assembly is the main organ of the UN. Most of the decisions are made by the General Assembly. It is like the parliament which comprises of all the members of the UN. Every member nation has at least one representative in it. The General Assembly meets at least once in a year. Every member nation has the right of one vote in the General Assembly. All the decisions are taken by majority vote.



UN General Assembly



UN Security Council

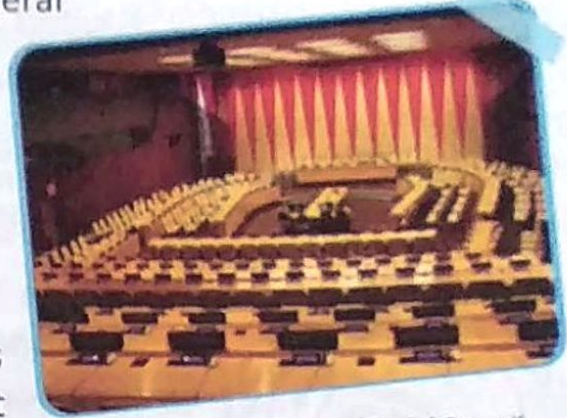
2. **The Security Council:** The main function of the Security Council is to maintain peace and security among countries. The Security Council consists of 15 members out of which five are permanent and ten are non-permanent members. The permanent members are the USA, the UK, China, France and Russia.

The ten temporary members are elected for a term of two years by the General Assembly. The permanent members have **veto** power. It means that if any of the permanent members does not agree with the decision of the other members, the decision will not be passed.

3. **The Secretariat:** The day-to-day working of the United Nations is carried out by the Secretariat. It facilitates and provides information to other UN organs for their meetings. It also carries out the tasks that are directed by the other

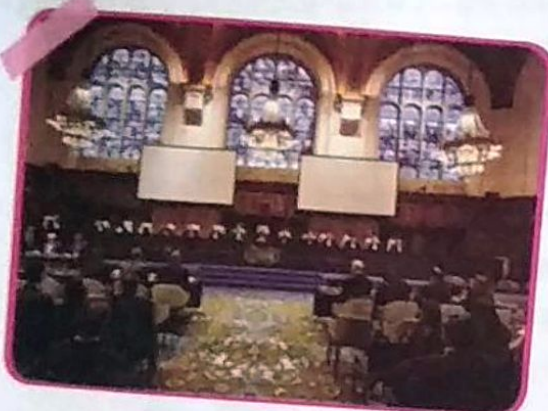
organs of the UN. The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General also acts as the **spokesperson** and the leader of the UN.

4. **The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** The Economic and Social Council promotes international economic and social development. It consists of 54 members which are elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. Its members meet twice a year in April and July and discuss international social, economic and health issues. They then formulate policies and recommendations for member nations.



Economic and Social Council

5. **The International Court of Justice:** This is the only organ of the UN that is not situated in its main headquarters in New



International Court of Justice

York. Its headquarters are situated in Hague in the Netherlands. It is the main judicial organ of the UN. It judges the disputes between various members. It comprises 15 judges who are elected for a term of nine years by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

6. **The Trusteeship Council:** The Trusteeship Council was formed to help the **slave** countries achieve independence. There were 11 countries that were not independent when

this council was formed. But in 1994, the last of those countries, Palau, became independent and became a member of the UN. So, it was dissolved in 1994.

Quick Revision – 1

Oral questions:

1. When was the League of Nations formed?
2. When was United Nations formed?
3. Name the organs of the UN.
4. Name the main organ of the UN.
5. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?



Do You Know?

India has been continuously trying to become a permanent member of the Security Council.



Important Agencies of the UN

For the last few decades the UN has expanded its functions to include the fields like health and agriculture. Most of the humanitarian work of the UN is carried out through certain agencies. Let's learn about some of them.

UNESCO: The UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization) promotes peace and security through education, science and culture. It also secures world's cultural and natural heritage sites and human rights. Its headquarters are in Paris, France.



Logo of UNESCO



Logo of WHO

WHO: The WHO (World Health Organization) is the coordinating authority on international public health. Its main aim is to control, prevent and treat

outbreak of infectious diseases. It also distributes vaccines and drugs. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

UNICEF: The UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) was earlier called United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, but in 1953 its name was shortened to United Nations Children's Fund. It conducts programmes, especially in developing countries, to ensure that the food, health and education needs of children are met.



Logo of UNICEF

FAO: The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) works for the betterment of life in rural areas, the improvement in agricultural productivity and raising the level of nutrition. Its headquarters are in Rome, Italy.



Logo of FAO

ILO: The ILO (International Labour Organisation) deals with the issue related to labourers all across the world. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.



Logo of ILO

Achievements of the UN

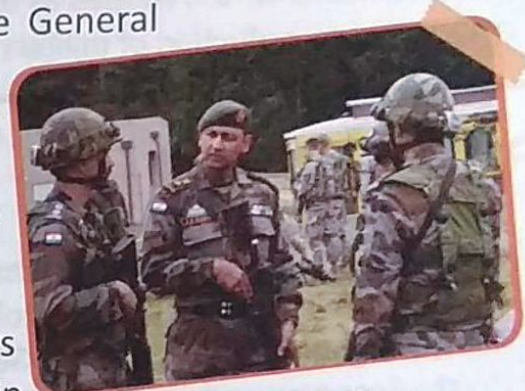
- The UN has been successful in maintaining peace in the world and has prevented major conflicts and wars.
- It has helped many countries to achieve independence and democracy.
- It has also helped many countries to fight against poverty, illiteracy and diseases.
- It has also promoted **disarmament** in the world.
- The wars in Korea, Vietnam, Palestine, Iraq and Iran were contained before spreading to other parts of the world.



Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
the United Nations General Assembly in 1953.

India's Contribution to the UN

India became the member of UN in the same year when it was formed in 1945. Since then, India has been playing an active role in the UN. It has also played an active role in the General Assembly. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected as the first woman President of



Indian Troops in Congo



The UN soldiers helping war victims

India has always supported UN in its fight against **colonialism** and **racial discrimination**. India has also played a vital role in maintaining peace. India sent its troops to Korea, Egypt, Congo, Somalia, Angola and Rwanda as a part of the peace-keeping force of the UN.



Quick Revision – 2

Write 'True' or 'False':

1. The headquarters of the FAO are in Rome. ☐
2. UNESCO promotes peace and security through education, science and culture. ☐
3. The UN has nothing to do with the health problems of people. ☐
4. India has recently joined the UN. ☐



Do You Know?

India has been a member of the UN Security Council for seven terms (a total of 14 years).

KEYWORDS

Atom bomb: a nuclear weapon.

Charter: a written statement of the principles and aims of an organisation.

Veto: the right to reject a decision.

Slave: someone who is treated as the property of another.

Disarmament: reduction of military forces and weapons.

Recap

- The League of Nations was formed after the World War I.
- The UN was formed on 24 October, 1945.
- The organs of UN include the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Trusteeship Council (not in existence at present).
- Important agencies of the UN include UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, FAO and ILO.
- India became the member of the UN when it was formed.
- Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected as the first woman president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953.



EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. The League of Nations was formed _____.
(a) before World War I ☐ (b) after World War I ☐ (c) after World War II ☐



2. The Second World War broke out in _____.
 (a) 1919 ☐ (b) 1939 ☐ (c) 1945 ☐
3. The UN came into being on _____, 1945.
 (a) 24 October ☐ (b) 15 April ☐ (c) 26 January ☐
4. Which organ of the UN is no longer in function?
 (a) The Secretariat ☐ (b) The Security Council ☐
 (c) The Trusteeship Council ☐
5. The headquarters of the ILO are in _____.
 (a) Rome ☐ (b) Paris ☐ (c) Geneva ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

Roosevelt • Hague • parliament • peace • Health

1. The term United Nations was coined by the 32nd President of the US, _____.
2. The membership of the UN is open to all _____ loving countries.
3. The General Assembly is like the _____ which comprises of all the members of the UN.
4. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice are situated in _____.
5. The WHO stands for World _____ Organisation.

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 1. FAO | (a) Welfare of labourers |
| 2. ILO | (b) Welfare of children |
| 3. UNESCO | (c) Culture and natural heritage |
| 4. WHO | (d) Food and agriculture |
| 5. UNICEF | (e) Health-related issues |

D. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. The League of Nations had failed in its objectives. ☐
2. The General Assembly meets at least once in a year. ☐
3. The non-permanent members of the Security Council have veto power. ☐
4. The International Court of Justice comprises 15 judges. ☐

E. Answer the following questions:

1. How was the UN formed?



2. Write any three objectives of the UN.

3. What is the Security Council? List its functions.

4. Write the functions of the Economic and Social Council.

5. Write the contribution of India to the UN.

VBQs/HOTS

1. Do you think peace can be maintained by applying more force alone?
2. Do you think the UN has been successful in its objectives?

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

Make a list of all the Secretary-General of the UN. Mention their tenure and the countries to which they belonged.

EXPLORATION

1. Find out more about India's contribution to the UN.
2. What are the advantages if India becomes a permanent member of the Security Council?

Life SKILLS

The UN agency UNICEF conducts various programmes to ensure that the food, health and education needs of children are met. Collect information about any of these programmes and find out how it benefits you and your friends. Make a project report.

Web Link

- <https://youtu.be/5oZOq7OgiE>
- <https://youtu.be/tlmYtIiUKoo>



Map Practice

Subject Enrichment Activity

1

In the given outline map of the world:

- (a) Colour the continent of Africa green and label it.
- (b) Colour the continent of Antarctica white and label it.
- (c) Colour the continent of Asia yellow and label it.
- (d) Colour the continent of Europe red and label it.
- (e) Colour the continent of Australia brown and label it.
- (f) Colour the continent of North America orange and label it.
- (g) Colour the continent of South America pink and label it.
- (h) Colour the oceans blue and label them.



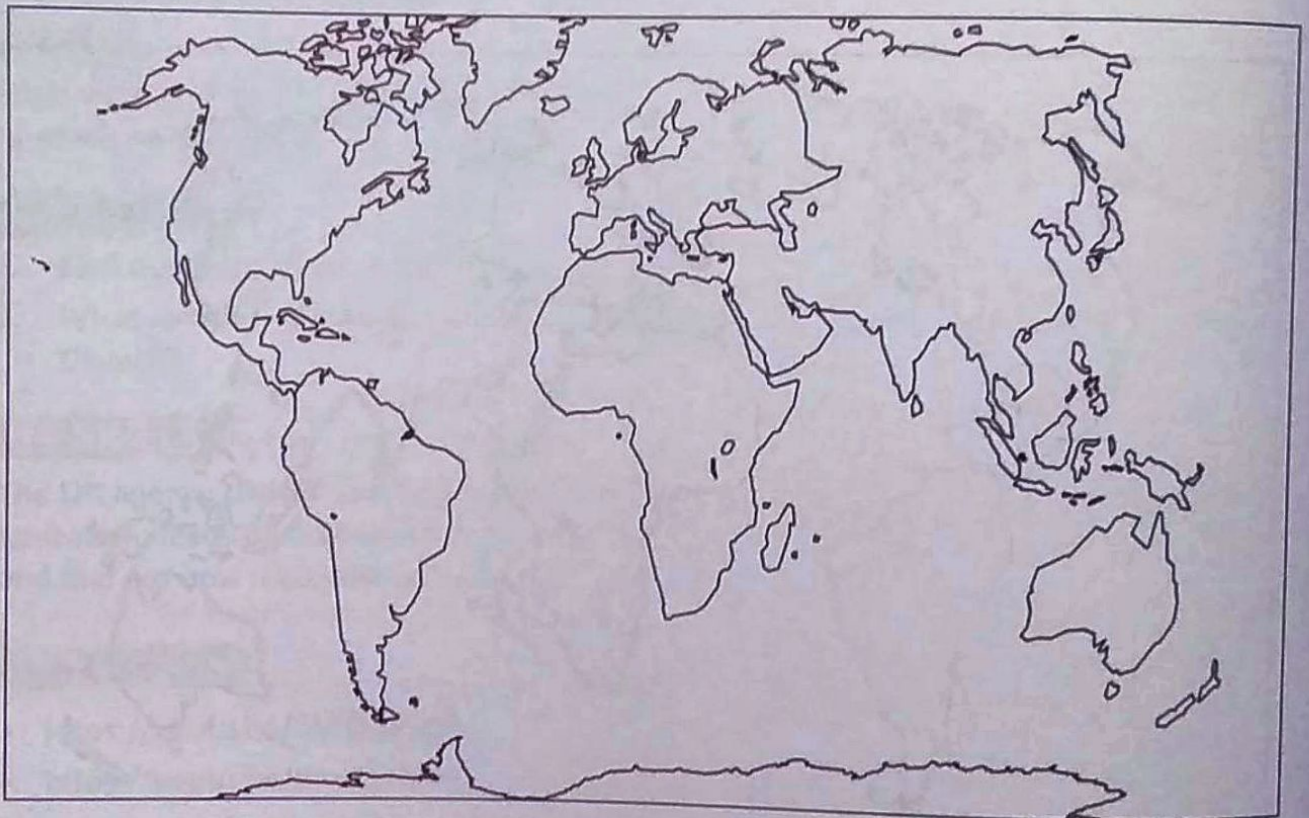
Map Practice

Subject Enrichment
Activity

2

In the given outline map of the world, mark the following:

- (a) Equator
- (b) Tropic of Cancer
- (c) Tropic of Capricorn
- (d) Prime Meridian
- (e) Northern hemisphere
- (f) Southern hemisphere



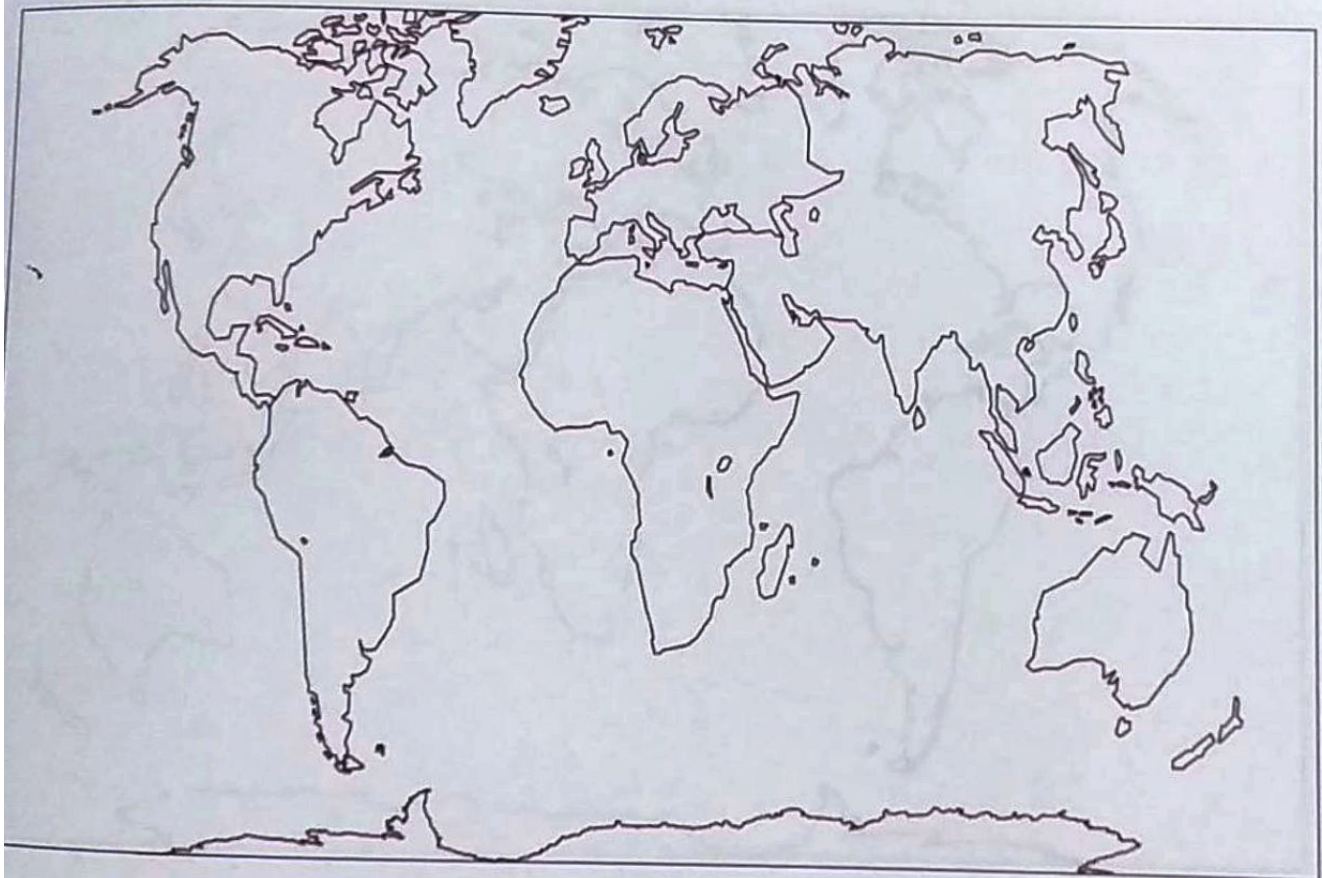
Map Practice

Subject Enrichment Activity

3

In the given map of the world, mark and colour (using different colours) the following:

- (a) Democratic Republic of Congo
- (b) Saudi Arabia
- (c) Greenland





Map Practice

Subject Enrichment Activity

4

In the given map of the world, mark and label the following:

- (a) Prairies and Steppes grassland.
- (b) The country where temperate grasslands are known as Veld, Pampas and Downs.



