

# Social STUDIES



*Written by :*  
Ankur Sharma

**Part**  
**5**

**New Edition**

**© All Rights Reserved**

*All rights reserved with the Publishers. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means : electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of publisher.*

**Disclaimer :**

Information contained in this book has been obtained by its authors from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the publisher and its authors shall, in no event, be liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

**Writer by :**

Ankur Sharma



# Social STUDIES

# PREFACE

Education is not merely a gathering of facts but the development and awareness of the world we live in, and understanding of how this world works. Children and adults learn by seeing and noticing the environment and from their immediate experiences. As the child grows up, his environment widens and the number of things he is called upon to know and do, becomes greater.

'Social Studies' is a series of 5 books meant for Primary classes. The entire series is based on the syllabus prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) New Delhi and as per the latest syllabus of the different Educational Boards of India.

The series includes the following features :

- The books are divided into two terms as per the new CBSE pattern.
- Simple and graded language, keeping student levels in mind.
- A child-friendly layout with illustrations photographs and maps wherever relevant.
- Do You Know? to impart interesting snippets of information.
- Fun Time and Testing Time includes innovative and interesting activities to provide hands on experience.
- There is a Model Test Paper after each term to aid of the child.

We hope that all these will contribute towards making Social Studies appealing subject for students and teachers alike. Constructive suggestions towards the betterments of the book will be thankfully acknowledged.

— Author and Publisher

# WALKTHROUGH

## HIGHLIGHTS

Main learning objectives covered in the chapter.

**4 OUR Environment**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Protecting Natural Resources
- Reducing Waste
- Waste Management
- Controlling Pollution
- Other Dangers

Plants, animals, land, water, air, etc., make up our environment. Our environment provides us food, shelter, clothes and fulfils all our other needs. For example, plants and animals give us food, land gives us food, fibre, minerals, etc. Water is used to produce electricity.

Plants give us fibre. Animals give us food.

**PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES**

All things that are freely available in nature for our use, are called **natural resources**. However, we should neither overuse these resources nor waste them. Protecting and managing the natural resources is called **conservation**.

Simple ways to **conserve** natural resources include reducing waste, preventing pollution, not cutting down trees, protecting the wild animals and plants and reducing use of plastic. Let us read more about these methods in this chapter.

## BLOCKBUSTER

Thought provoking questions related to the concept.

**Blockbuster**

- Try to find names of five important countries located in each climatic zone.
- Why do the Places close to the sea experience moderate climate?

**Points to Remember**

- Weather is the condition prevailing in the atmosphere over a short period of time.
- Climate is the average condition of weather of a place or region throughout a season.
- The factors that affect the climate of a place are - latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, winds and humidity.
- The earth has three main climate zones - **Tropical zone, frigid zone and Temperate zone.**

**Exercise Time**

**A. Oral questions :**

- How is the climate of Shimla? Why?
- How is the weather of Rajasthan? Why?

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- The temperature decreases as the height of the land \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) increases  (ii) decreases  (iii) moderate
- We receive heat and light from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) sun  (ii) moon  (iii) star
- The higher altitudes, the temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) higher  (ii) lower  (iii) medium
- We can divide the earth into \_\_\_\_\_ climatic zones.  
(i) one  (ii) two  (iii) three
- The amount of water vapour or mixture present in the air, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) rainfall  (ii) humidity  (iii) snowfall

## EXERCISE TIME

A mix of objective and subjective type questions which enable the assimilation of concepts.

**Exercise Time**

**A. Oral questions :**

- What is three R's?
- Is Plastic biodegradable or non-biodegradable waste?

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Our environment provides us \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) food  (ii) shelter  (iii) both (i) and (ii)
- Paints, Chemicals, etc. are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) poisonous waste  (ii) e-waste  (iii) biodegradable waste
- Safe disposal of biodegradable waste is possible with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) open dumping  (ii) composting  (iii) following three R's
- Making handmade paper with old newspapers, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) recycle  (ii) cycle  (iii) pre-cycle
- Walking more and driving less reduces \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) land pollution  (ii) air pollution  (iii) water pollution

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- We should neither \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources nor \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- Open dumping of waste is a breeding ground for \_\_\_\_\_.
- The best way to manage waste is to follow the three \_\_\_\_\_.
- Waste such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are dry waste.
- Automobile emissions contribute to \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.

**D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

- We can reuse soft drink cans to plant saplings.
- The best way to manage waste is to follow the three R's.
- Paints, chemicals, medicines and other such things are wet waste.
- Plastic is a non-biodegradable material.
- Deforestation is good for our environment.

## DO YOU KNOW?

Extra information and interesting facts related to the concept.

**Height above the sea level**

We know that hill stations such as Shimla, Nainital or Ooty are cool even in summers. Very high mountains experience snowfall. Most peaks in the Himalaya mountains are covered with snow and ice even during summers. This shows that at higher altitudes, the temperature is lower than in the plains (in the same latitude.) Actually, the temperature decreases as the height of the land increases.

**Do You Know ?**

Since all the seas of the world are linked to one another, their level is the same all over the world. Hence the height or altitude of a place is measured against the sea level.

**Distance from the sea**

Compare the climate of Mumbai and Delhi. You will notice that Delhi is hotter in summer and cooler in winter as compared to Mumbai. Mumbai is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. It is because Mumbai is near the sea, while Delhi is far from the sea.

Places near the sea coast have a **moderate** climate. This is because of cool breezes coming from the sea. Places far from the sea do not get sea breezes. So they are extremely hot in summer and very cold in winter. This is called **extreme** climate.

**Direction of winds**

Winds affect the place, they blow to. Winds coming from the hot areas increase the temperature of the place, they blow to while winds coming from the cold areas lower the temperature of the place, they blow to.

Delhi is hot in summer due to dry, hot winds from Rajasthan. In winter, cold winds from the Himalayas cause a cold wave in northern India.

**Humidity and Rainfall**

The amount of water vapour or moisture present in the air is called **humidity**. Humid air also affects the climate of a place. It causes rainfall. The amount of rainfall affect the season. When it falls, influences the climate of that place. Very cold places experience snowfall instead of rainfall.

## EXAMINE YOURSELF

Test yourself related to the concepts.

**CLIMATIC HEAT ZONES**

We can divide the earth into **three** climatic or heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall.

**Torrid Zone**  
The region lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn on both sides of the equator is called the **Torrid Zone**. This zone gets the direct rays of the sun all the year around. Hence, the climate is hot and humid.

**Frigid Zone**  
The region between the Arctic Circle and North Pole or between the Antarctic Circle and South Pole, is called the **Frigid Zone**. It receives very slanting rays of the sun and is therefore very cold.

**Examine Yourself**

- See the picture to answer the questions :
  - Describe the location of the place shown in the picture.
  - What would be the climate of the place shown in the picture?

**TEMPERATE ZONE**

The region is neither very hot nor very cold. It lies between the Torrid Zone and the Frigid Zone in both the hemispheres. You have now become aware of the various factors that influence the climate of a place. If you know the location of a place in terms of its distance from the equator, height above the sea level and distance from the sea, you can guess the type of climate of that place.

## ACTIVITY

Activity based learning related to the chapter.

**D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

- Greenland is a part of Canada.
- Fishing and hunting are the main occupations of Greenland.
- The boat used by Eskimos for whaling is called Kayak.
- The life of Eskimos has been changed.
- Hunting is not the occupation of Eskimos.

**E. Match the following :**

1. Largest island	(i) Kayak
2. Greenland	(ii) parka
3. Eskimo boat	(iii) huskies
4. Harpoon	(iv) Nuuk
5. Dogs	(v) Greenland
6. Jacket	(vi) spear

**F. Answer the following questions :**

- What is an iceberg? Why is it dangerous?
- How is the seal useful to Eskimos?
- Name any three weapons used for hunting by Eskimos.
- Why is agriculture not possible in Greenland?
- What means of transports are used by Eskimos?
- What changes have taken place in the life of Eskimos?

**Activity**

- Gather Information.**
  - Visit Internet sites and find out more about the vegetation of Greenland.
  - Make a report on the important dishes eaten by the people of Greenland?
- Discuss.**
  - Discuss among your classmates the lifestyles of the People of Greenland.
  - Also discuss how their lifestyle is different from our lifestyle?

**Life Skills**

- Imagine that you are an Inuit living in an igloo. Describe a typical day of your life. Also, talk about the kind of clothes you would wear and the type of dishes you would eat.

**Points to Remember**

- Greenland is the largest island in the world.
- It is located in the north polar region.
- Its capital is Nuuk (Godthaab).
- Icebergs are large masses of ice floating on the sea. They are a major hazard to the ships. A collision with an iceberg can be disastrous.
- The climate is very cold throughout the year.
- Hunting and fishing are the main occupations.
- Seal is the most useful animal and its every part is used by the Eskimos.
- Due to contact with the modern world, many changes are taking place in the day-to-day life of Eskimos.

**Exercise Time**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Where is Greenland located?
- What is the capital of Greenland?

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Greenland is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ .
 

(i) north	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) south	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) both	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----------	--------------------------	------------	--------------------------	------------	--------------------------
- The capital of Greenland is \_\_\_\_\_ .
 

(i) Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Nuuk	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------	--------------------------	-----------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------
- \_\_\_\_\_ are used to pull sledges.
 

(i) oxen	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) reindeers	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) horses	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	--------------	--------------------------
- Eskimos are expert in \_\_\_\_\_ .
 

(i) fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) farming	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------	--------------------------	--------------	--------------------------	---------------	--------------------------

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Greenland is the \_\_\_\_\_ island in the world.
- Icebergs are found mainly to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Greenland.
- The main occupations are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of Greenland.
- The Eskimos have come to Greenland from \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The Eskimos have \_\_\_\_\_ coloured skin.

## POINT TO REMEMBER

A short summary of the chapter.

**D. Match the following :**

1. Downs	(i) Eurasia
2. Prairies	(ii) South Africa
3. Veld	(iii) South America
4. Pampas	(iv) North America
5. Steppes	(v) Australia

**E. Answer the following questions :**

- What is the most important occupation in western prairies?
- What are ranches?
- How are animals reared in the prairies by modern mechanized methods?
- Write a note on the birds and animals found in the prairies.
- Why is animal rearing mainly restricted to the western part of the prairies?

**Activity**

- Make on a map :**
  - On a map of the world, mark the following :
    - The grassland of the world
    - Two rivers that flow through the prairies.
    - The Rocky mountains.
- Do a Project.**
  - Make a project report on the grasslands of Australia.
  - Gather information regarding their location, climate and vegetation.

**Life Skills**

- Find out more about the grasslands in India. Find out their location. Collect some pictures and information about the grasslands and prepare a report.

## LIFE SKILLS

Real life scenarios that enable the learner to analyse and apply the concepts.

# Content

1. Globes and Maps	...	7
2. Parallels and Meridians	...	15
3. Major Landforms	...	20
4. Our Environment	...	26
5. Weather and Climate	...	32
6. Greenland : The Land of Ice and Snow	...	37
7. DRC : The Land of Dense Forest	...	43
8. The Grasslands (Prairies)	...	49
9. The Land of The Hot Sun (Saudi Arabia)	...	54
10. Transmitting Knowledge	...	61
11. Living Longer and Healthier	...	65
12. Some People Never Die	...	72
13. Communication	...	79
14. Transport	...	83
15. British Rules and The Revolt of 1857	...	89
16. The Struggle for Freedom	...	93
17. Indian Wins Freedom	...	99
18. Government of India	...	106
19. United Nation	...	112
<b>Model Test Paper-1</b>	...	<b>117</b>
<b>Model Test Paper-2</b>	...	<b>119</b>

# 1

## Globes and Maps

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Continents
- The Oceans
- Shape of the Earth
- What is Globe?
- Types of Maps

Look at these beautiful pictures. Isn't our earth wonderful? Scientists say, it is the only planet in our solar system to have water and air. Our earth has land masses and water bodies. The large land masses are called continents and the large water bodies are called oceans. Smaller water bodies are called seas, rivers, gulfs, bays and lakes. Look at the map; the water bodies are shown in blue and land masses in other colours.



River



Lake



Sea

### THE CONTINENTS

There are seven continents. In decreasing— order of size, they are— Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. Each continent is divided into countries. In terms of area, Russia is the largest country and Vatican city is the smallest. India is the seventh largest country. Find out the names of the countries, which are larger than India.

### THE OCEANS

There are five major oceans. In decreasing order of size, they are— the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. The Antarctic Ocean is also called the Southern Ocean.

## SHAPE OF THE EARTH

In ancient times, people believed that the earth was flat and that, it had steep edges. Pictures taken from space have also proved that the earth is like a sphere. Due to its shape, we cannot see the whole earth. Even from space, only half of the earth can be seen.



Earth

## WHAT IS A GLOBE?



Globe

It is difficult to study the earth without seeing it completely. A model of the earth can help us. Such a model is called a globe. A globe can represent the earth in a simple and accurate way. It shows the distribution of land and water on the surface of the earth. We can also see the correct shape, size and location of the continents and oceans on a globe.

A globe has some limitations :

- A large globe is difficult to carry.
- Space is limited and details cannot be shown on a globe.
- It is not possible to make a globe for a part of the earth.
- Only one side of the earth can be seen at one time.

## Maps

A map is a representation of the earth surface or part of it on a flat surface. The word 'map' comes from the Latin word 'mappo' which means a napkin. A Flemish map-maker, Gerardus Mercator, was the first to publish a collection of maps in the form of a book. A book of maps is called an atlas.

We can draw maps on a flat surface to show continents, countries, cities and even a neighbourhood. You can draw a map of your school and show all the details on it. Thus, a map is better than a globe.

### Do You Know ?

The art of making maps, is called CARTOGRAPHY.



However, maps too have limitations. The earth is spherical in shape and its surface is curved. A curved surface cannot be shown correctly on a flat surface such as paper. Try to cover a ball with a sheet of paper without creasing. You will not be able to do it.



There are seven continents and five major oceans.

It is not possible to make an accurate map from a curved surface. However, a map of a small area can be fairly accurate. Thus, a map is more useful to study the earth.

## TYPES OF MAPS

Mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and water bodies can be shown on a physical map.

Lines defining the boundaries of countries, states and their capitals are shown on a political map.

Besides these, there are maps that show industries, population, transport, minerals, crops, soil, natural resources, forests and wildlife, etc.

## Language of Maps

The best way to learn about other countries would be to visit every place on earth. Is that possible? No. So we have to find an easier way. To do so, we can study a map. To understand the information given on a map, we must know its language.

## Directions

While going to school from your house, you turn either left or right. The words 'left' and 'right' indicate the direction of your movements. We follow four major directions. They are North, South, East and West. Maps follow a system to show directions.

Place a map on a table.

- The farthest side or the top of the map is North.
- South is always opposite to North, that is, at the bottom.
- To your right is East and to your left is West.



The directions on a map

The directions on a map can also be shown by an arrow, which is marked 'N'. This shows the north direction. Once you know where North lies, it is easy to find the other directions.

We can also mark sub-directions on a map.

- Between the North and the East lies the North-East.
- Between the North and the West lies the North-West.
- Between the South and the East lies the South-East.
- Between the South and the West lies the South-West.

All maps follow the same method to show directions.

## Scale



The earth is very big. It is not possible to show the actual size of the earth on a map.

Let us suppose that the ground distance between Delhi and Agra is 200 km. It is not possible to show these cities at 200 km from each other on the map. Therefore, this distance is represented by a smaller unit (say 5 cm) on the map. The ratio between

the distance on the ground and the distance on the map is known as the scale of the map. In this case, it would be written as 5 cm : 200 km. A map scale can also be drawn as shown below. Maps are always drawn according to a scale.

## Signs and symbols

There is not enough space on a map to show mountains, rivers, lakes, bridges, dams, temples, churches and railway tracks. However, a map without this information would not be useful.

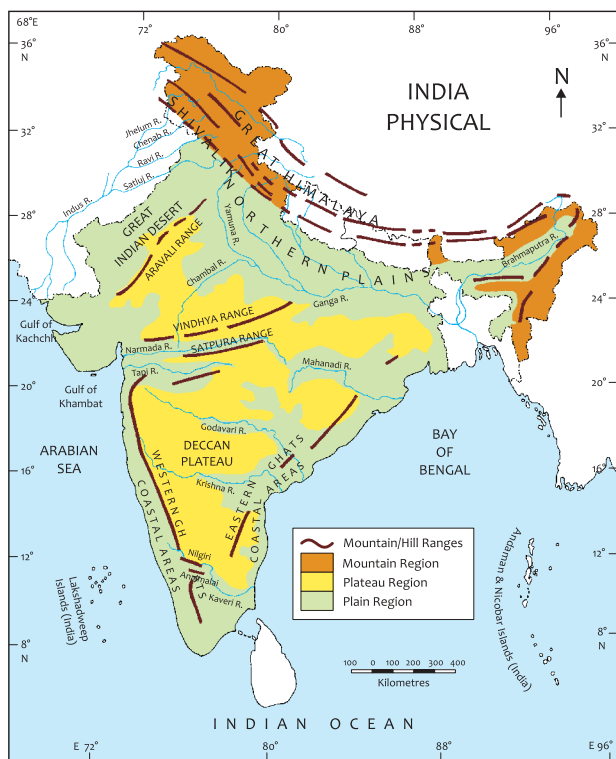
Railway Line : Broad gauge, Metre gauge, Railway station	
Roads : Metalled, Unmetalled	
Boundary : International, State, District	
River, Well, Tank, Canal, Bridge	
Temple, Church, Mosque, Chhatri	
Post Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Police Station	<b>PO , PTO , PS</b>
Settlement, Graveyard	
Trees, Grass	

### Some signs and symbols used on maps

Different signs and symbols are used to give information on a map. For example, the land boundary of a country is shown by thick dashes and dots in black. A city is marked by a small circle.

## Colours on a map

Different colours are used to show various things on a map. Generally, maps follow









a common scheme of colours. For examples, on a physical map :

- Water bodies are shown in blue. Light blue is used to show shallow waters and a darker shade of blue for deep waters.
- Plains or lowlands are shown in shades of green.
- Highlands are shown in shades of brown.

This colour scheme is used for maps all over the world. To understand the colour scheme, a key is made on the map. A key shows the height of land or depth of water above or below sea level and the colour used to show it on the map.

### The scale, symbols and colours on a map

## Points to Remember

-  There are seven continents and five major oceans on earth.
-  A globe is a model of the earth. It shows the shape, size and location of continents and oceans.
-  A map represents the earth on a flat surface.
-  North, South, East and West are the four major directions.
-  The scale of a map is the ratio between the map distance and the actual distance between two places.
-  Signs, symbols and colours are used to show different things and places on a map.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the seven continents.
2. How many major oceans are there in the world?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :


1. The earth is a unique planet in the solar system because
  - (i) it is the only planet in the solar system.
  - (ii) its water bodies cover 30% of the areas.
  - (iii) it has land masses and water bodies.
2. The number of continents on the earth are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) two
  - (ii) six
  - (iii) seven
3. The Antarctic ocean is also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) Eastern ocean
  - (ii) Southern ocean
  - (iii) Northern ocean
4. The model of the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) circle
  - (ii) sphere
  - (iii) globe
5. A political map shows \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) countries
  - (ii) states
  - (iii) both (i) and (ii)

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a book of map.

2. A map is always drawn on a \_\_\_\_\_ surface.
3. A map showing rivers, plains and mountains, is called a \_\_\_\_\_ map.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on a map show features that cannot be drawn.
5. Light blue colour on a map shows \_\_\_\_\_ waters and dark blue shows \_\_\_\_\_ waters.

**D. Match the following :**

- |                 |       |   |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 1. Railway      | (i)   |    |
| 2. Capital City | (ii)  |    |
| 3. Temple       | (iii) |    |
| 4. Church       | (iv)  |    |
| 5. Mosque       | (v)   |  |

**E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Large masses of land on earth, are called continents. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There are seven oceans and five continents on earth.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. We can make a globe for a small part of the earth.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Forests and industries cannot be shown on a map.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. A book of maps, is called an atlas.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. How is a globe useful to us? Write two limitations of a globe.
2. How do maps help us? Why are maps less accurate than a globe?
3. Define the various types of map.
4. What does the colour scheme on a map show?
5. Name the directions and how will it show on a map?



# 2

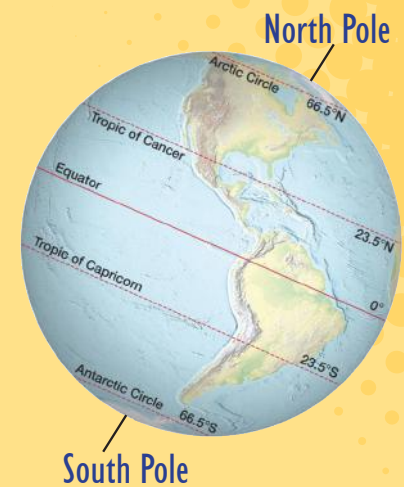
## Parallels and Meridians

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Parallels
- Meridians
- Locating Places on

The shape of the earth is like a sphere. It has large landmasses called continents. Without any point or reference, it is difficult to locate places on it. To understand the location of a place on the surface of the earth, we need to know certain things as reference.

We can find the location of a place with the help of a globe. A globe has an axis with two end points called North Pole and South Pole. These poles are considered to be fixed points.



### PARALLELS

The globe shows a line, which has been drawn half way between the North Pole and the South Pole. This line is named as the Equator. This is the biggest circle which can be drawn on the globe. The equator divides the world into two halves or hemispheres called the northern and southern hemisphere. The portion from the equator to the North Pole, is called the northern hemisphere and the portion to the South Pole is called the southern hemisphere. The equator and the smaller circles drawn parallel to the equator in both hemispheres, are called the Parallels.

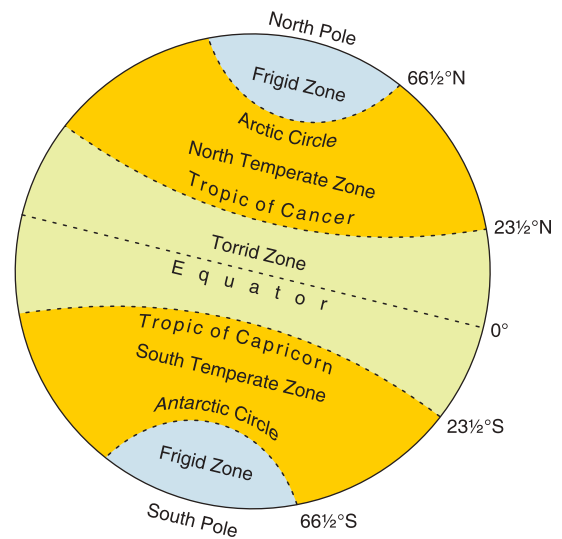
The angular distance between these parallels is called Latitude. It is measured in degrees. Parallels are also called the Lines of Latitude. Here are some important facts related to parallels.

- The parallels are drawn at equal distance from each other.
- The parallels are complete circles, except the poles. The poles are points.
- The longest parallel is equator.

- As we move to the north or south of it, the lines go on decreasing in size and finally reduce to a dot at the poles.
- There are 181 latitudes.

The parallels are given numbers starting with the equator, which is at 0°. The number of all the other lines are followed by N or S, which tells—whether the line is in the northern hemisphere or southern hemisphere. Ninety parallels are towards the south and ninety parallels are towards the north of the equator. Thus the North Pole and the South pole are 90° N and 90° S respectively. So, the total number of parallels including the equator will be 181. There are many parallels, which are considered important on the globe. Seven of them are as follows :

- |                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1. North Pole          | 90° N   |
| 2. Arctic Circle       | 66.5° N |
| 3. Tropic of Cancer    | 23.5° N |
| 4. Equator             | 0°      |
| 5. Tropic of Capricorn | 23.5° S |
| 6. Antarctic Circle    | 66.5° S |
| 7. South Pole          | 90° S   |



**Important Parallels on the Globe**

**Do You Know ?**

The first person to reach the North pole was Robert Edwin from United states of America on 6 April, 1909

**MERIDIANS**

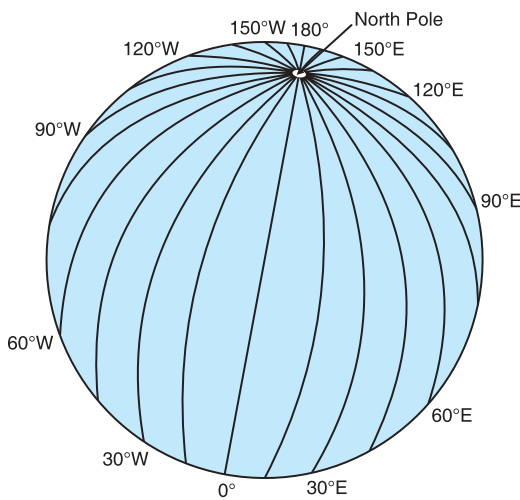
Besides the latitudes, we see another set of lines, which run from north to south on the globe. These are known as meridians. They are equal in size.

The word meridian means mid-day and hence a meridian joins places that have mid-day at the same time. Here are some facts related to meridians.

- The distance between any two meridians is maximum at the Equator, which is about 111 kilometres for one degree.
- The distance goes on decreasing as we move towards north and south of Equator.



- The meridians cross the parallels at right angles ( $90^\circ$ ). They help us to find the east-west direction.

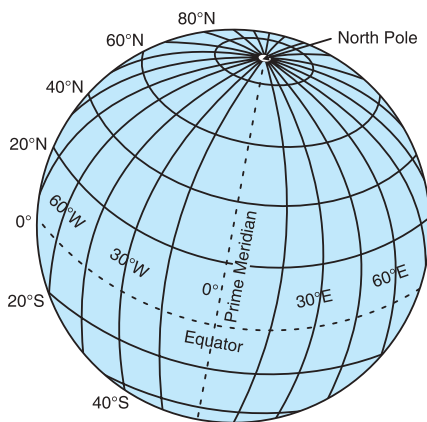


Grid

In the meridians too, there is a starting point. According to an agreement, the meridian which will pass through Greenwich near London in UK, was taken as the starting point. This meridian was named as the Prime Meridian. It is also measured in degrees. The angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian is called Longitude. The meridians are called— the Lines of Longitude.

The Prime Meridian is numbered  $0^\circ$ . All other longitudes are numbered starting with the  $0^\circ$  of the prime meridian and are followed by E or W. The Prime Meridian divides the world into two hemispheres, like the equator. The portion that comes between  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  E is called the eastern hemisphere. The portion that comes between  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  W is called western hemisphere. It is always to be remembered that  $180^\circ$  W and  $180^\circ$  E is the same latitude and is called the international Date Line.

## LOCATING PLACES ON GLOBE



The Meridians on the Globe

The network of parallels and meridians on the globe, is called a Grid. The point, at which a latitude and longitude meet, their intersection, helps us to locate a place. The time difference between two consecutive meridians is 4 minutes. The moment you cross to the east of the International Date Line, you gain a day. If you cross to the west, you lose a day. Longitude helps us to calculate the time of a place. The  $180^\circ$  longitude is also called the International Date Line.

## Points to Remember

- 🔥 Parallels are the imaginary lines, which run from east to west.
- 🔥 The equator is the most important parallel, which divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
- 🔥 Meridians are imaginary lines, which run from north to south and meet at the poles.



The Prime Meridian is the most important meridian. It passes through Greenwich. It is also called International Date Line.



A grid is the network of parallels and meridians that help us to locate a place on the earth.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. How many total number of parallels are there including equator?
2. What is the distance between any two meridians?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The total number of parallels at an interval of  $1^\circ$ , are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 90  (ii) 180  (iii) 181
2. The two end-points of the axis of globe, are called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) parallels  (ii) poles  (iii) meridians
3. The shape of Meridians on the globe is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) small  (ii) half-circle  (iii) semi-circle
4. In which country, is Greenwich located?  
(i) India  (ii) UK   
(iii) United states of America
5. The longest parallel is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Equator  (ii) Poles  (iii) Meridian

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Network of parallels and meridians on the globe, is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word meridian means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The meridians cross the parallels at \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The parallels are drawn at \_\_\_\_\_ distance from each other.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ longitude is also called the International Date Line.

**D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

1. The portion that comes between  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  is called the eastern hemisphere.
2. The shape of the earth is like a sphere.
3. The angular distance between these parallels, is called Equator.
4. Parallels are also called the Lines of Latitude.
5. The time difference between two consecutive meridians is 4 minutes.

**E. Match the following :**

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tropic of Cancer        | (i) $66.5^\circ\text{S}$   |
| 2. The Tropic of Capricorn | (ii) $23.5^\circ\text{N}$  |
| 3. The Arctic Circle       | (iii) $23.5^\circ\text{S}$ |
| 4. The Antarctic Circle    | (iv) $66.5^\circ\text{N}$  |
| 5. Equator                 | (v) $0^\circ$              |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. Distinguish between Parallels and Meridians.
2. Distinguish between Latitude and Longitude.
3. How are the Parallels numbered on a globe?
4. How are the Longitudes numbered on the globe?
5. List down the main facts related to the Parallels and Meridians.

## Activity

- On the outline map of the world, draw important latitudes.
- Draw a sketch map or plan of your school. Mark important places in your school.

## Life Skills

---

- The prime meridian divides the Earth into the eastern and western hemispheres. Name the countries through which the prime meridian passes.

# 3

## Major Landforms

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Landforms • Mountains
- Features of Mountains
- Plateaus • Features of Plateaus
- Plains • Features of Plains
- Deserts • River
- Features of Deserts

The Earth's surface is made up of land and water. Three-fourths of the Earth's surface is water and one-fourth is land. We have already read that the Earth is divided into large landmasses called **continents** and large water bodies called **oceans**.

### LANDFORMS

The Earth is not uniform or even at all places. At some places it is high, while at other places it is low. This variation in the Earth's surface creates various **landforms**. Landforms are also known as **brief features**. Some of the major landforms include mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts and rivers.



### MOUNTAINS



**Mountains** are landforms that rise above the area around them. They are very high. Mountains usually have steep, sloping sides and sharp or slightly rounded or conical peaks. **Hills** are small mountains that are not very high. A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together. The **Himalayas** and **Andes** are examples of mountain ranges.

Mountains differ in height and shape. This happens due to the age of the mountains. For examples the Himalayas are new mountains. So they are very high mountains with sharp peaks. On the other hand the Aravallis are old mountains. So they are smaller in height with rounded peaks.

## Features of Mountains

- The mountain slopes are rich in flora and fauna.
- The mountains are also a rich source of minerals.
- The mountains and the regions around them also develop as great tourist spots.
- Due to the steep slopes and extreme cold, the mountainous regions of the world are generally thinly populated.
- People mostly live on the foothills and the lower parts of the mountains.
- The mountains form a natural barrier against cold and hot winds.
- The snow-filled mountains are the source of many rivers. These rivers provide water to many areas on the Earth.
- The higher altitudes of the mountains remain covered with snow for a better part of the year. So, the vegetation in these parts is scanty.

## PLATEAUS

Plateaus are also highlands, but they have a flat top. So, they are also known as tableland. They are separated from the surrounding areas by steep slopes.

**Plateaus** are found in almost all the continents.



## Features of Plateaus

- Some plateaus are rich in mineral resources. For example, the Chota Nagpur Plateau in India is rich in coal, iron ore, bauxite, manganese and copper.
- Some of the plateaus have deep canyons, such as the Grand Canyon in the Colorado, Plateau of the United States of America.
- Several rivers flow through plateaus.
- The vegetation in plateau differs from region to region. Low plateaus are often farming regions, while high plateaus are usually suitable for the rearing of cattle and sheep.

### Do You Know ?

The tibetan plateau is the highest plateau in the world, surrounded by mountains on all sides.

- Some plateaus are extremely large and cover hundreds of kilometres. For example, the Deccan Plateau in India is a large plateau which extends over eight Indian states.

## PLAINS

**Plains** are lowlands that extend over thousands of kilometres. There are no great changes in elevation across plains.

Plains are generally formed by rivers that rise in the mountains and flow down. In the process, these rivers deposit sand silt along the riverbeds. Over a period of time, plains are formed by these deposits. For example, the Northern Plains in India have been formed by the River Ganga.



Plains

### Features of Plains

- Many towns and cities are located in the plains.
- Even in the earlier periods, many important civilisation developed on the riverbanks.
- Good transport facilities, availability of water and rich fertile soil make the plains best suited for human settlement.
- The silt deposited by the rivers makes the plains very fertile and suitable for agriculture. Many crops are grown in the plains.
- Plains are thickly populated compared to the mountains and plateaus.

## DESERTS

Deserts are vast areas of sand that receive very little rainfall and experience extreme temperature. Because of the extreme climatic conditions, there are limited plants and animals found in deserts.

### Features of Deserts

- Desert are of two types –cold and hot deserts.
- Desert plants include cacti and date palms.



An oasis

- **Oasis** are small water pools that spring up at some places in the desert. Date palms grow around an oasis.

Deserts are usually located in the western part of the continent. Some of the famous deserts of the world are the **Sahara** in Africa, **Thar Desert** in

India, **Great Sandy Desert** in Australia and **Patagonia** in South America.

The deserts experience extreme climate. The days are very hot and nights are cold in these areas.

The deserts are extremely dry– there is very little rainfall in these areas.

Sand storms are common in the deserts. As the winds blow the sand from one place to another, sand dunes are formed. Sand dunes are small hills of sand.

## RIVER

A **river** is a large natural stream of water that flows towards an ocean, a lake, sea or another river.

A river usually begins in the mountains and ends its journey in a sea or an ocean. During the course of this journey, it passes through three different stage.

1. The first stage of the river is its **upper** or **youthful** stage. In this stage, the river flows rapidly down the mountain slopes and cuts through the mountains forming a V-shaped valley, waterfalls, rapids and canyons.
2. The second stage or the **mature stage** of the river begins as it enters the plains. Here, it swells and becomes broad as it is joined by its tributaries. It deposits silts on its sides making them fertile. The speed of the river decreases in this stage. In this stage, the river makes **meanders** or **loops**.
3. The third stage of the river is also known as the **old stage**. The movement of the river becomes very slow in this stage. Just before entering the sea, it branches out into many small streams called **distributaries**. At this stage, the river also makes a triangular island called **delta** by depositing the sediments. The **Sunderban Delta** in India is formed by the river Ganga. Another example of a delta in the **Nile Delta** in Africa.

## Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Try to identify the stage of the river from the given picture.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the feature of a river during this stage?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Blockbuster

1. Imagine a river that starts its journey from the Himalayas. Write an account of its entire journey including the all three stage .

---

---

2. Why do we visit hill stations in summer?

---

---

3. What are the two most important differences that come to your mind while talking about mountains and plateaus?

---

---

4. Name two important deserts in the world.

---

---

5. Define the terms hill, oasis, plateau and tableland.

---

---

## Points to Remember



*The changes in the Earth's surface give rise to landforms.*



*The landforms on the surface of the Earth are called relief.*



*Mountains, hills, plains, rivers and desert are the landforms on the surface of the Earth.*



*The river passes through three stages during the course of its journey from the mountains to the sea.*

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name some major landforms.
2. Which is the highest plateau in the world?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as tableland.  
(i) Plain  (ii) Desert  (iii) Plateau
2. A chain of mountains grouped together is known a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Mountain ring  (ii) Mountain chain  (iii) Mountain range



3. \_\_\_\_\_ is most populated.

(i) Hill  (ii) Mountain  (iii) Plain

4. Desert are of \_\_\_\_\_ types.

(i) one  (ii) two  (iii) three

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of mountain ranges.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are small water pools that springs up at some places in the desert.
3. Three-fourths of the Earth's surface is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Plateaus are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Sand Storms are common in the \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. Plateaus are highlands with a flat top.
2. The Himalayas are very old mountains.
3. Mountain dunes are found in desert.
4. Plains form a natural barrier from cold and hot winds.
5. The time difference between two consecutive meridians is 4 minutes.

### E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a mountain? How is it different from a hill?
2. Write two features of a plateau.
3. In which stage of the river are waterfalls and rapids found?
4. What is an oasis?
5. Name a plateau and a desert found in India.

## Activity

- Collect pictures of the dresses worn by the people living in mountains, plains and deserts. Paste these pictures in a file and write a few lines about them.

## Life Skills

- Imagine that you are visiting the Grand Canyon in the USA. Find out the unique features of the Grand Canyon from the internet. Try to draw a picture of the Grand Canyon on a big chart paper.

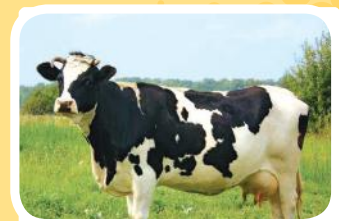
# 4

## OUR ENVIRONMENT

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Protecting Natural Resources
- Reducing Waste
- Waste Management
- Controlling Pollution
- Other Dangers

Plants, animals, land, water, air, etc., make up our environment. Our environment provides us food, shelter, clothes and fulfils all our other needs. For example, plants and animals give us food. Land gives us food, fibre, minerals, etc. Water is used to produce electricity.



Plants give us fibre

Animals give us food

### PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES

All things that are freely available in nature for our use, are called **natural resources**. However, we should neither overuse these **resources** nor waste them. Protecting and managing the natural resources is called **conservation**.

Simple ways to **conserve** natural resources include reducing waste, preventing pollution, not cutting down trees, protecting the wild animals and plants and reducing use of plastic. Let us read more about these methods in this chapter.

## REDUCING WASTE

### Types of waste

We produce a variety of waste. Waste such as paper, glass and rubber are **dry waste**. Vegetable and fruit peels, leftover food, used tea leaves, etc. are **wet waste**. Non-functional televisions, cameras, mobile phones, etc. are **e-waste**. Paints, chemicals, medicines and other such things are **poisonous waste**.

All types of waste can be categorised into biodegradable waste or non-biodegradable waste. Waste such as rotten fruits, dry leaves, flowers, used paper etc., that are obtained from nature, rot easily and get mixed



Non-biodegradable waste



Dumping of waste

back into the soil. Such waste is called **biodegradable** waste. Wastes of man-made products like plastics, that do not rot and do not mix into the soil, are called **non-biodegradable waste**.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT



Biodegradable waste



Non-biodegradable waste

We produce large amount of waste in our homes, schools, offices, etc. Often due to inadequate dumping facilities, this waste is piled up and burned or left in heaps, where it becomes a breeding ground for germs and

insects. Both open dumping and burning of waste are harmful for the environment. Safe disposal of waste is very important.

The best way to manage waste is to follow the three R's—**Reuse**, **reduce** and **Recycle**. The first 'R', Reuse means to use the waste item for some other purposes. For example, we can reuse soft drink cans to plant saplings. The second 'R', **Reduce** means to use fewer items so that we create less waste. For example, we can carry our own cloth bag for shopping rather than bring back our purchases in polythene bags. The third 'R', **Recycle** means to process the waste items to make new products from them. For example, old newspapers are used to make handmade paper.



People should carry bags with them, when go for shopping

## Examine Yourself

- See the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is logo called?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the full form of three R's?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Composting** is the natural process of decomposition of organic waste that yield manure. In this method, the kitchen waste such as egg shells, leftover food, vegetables peels, etc., is buried in a pit and covered with soil to allow it to decompose and form into a natural fertilizer called **compost**.

## Blockbuster

1. Make a list of the waste from your kitchen, classify it as biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mention three ways in which you can use a newspaper after you have finished reading it.

\_\_\_\_\_

## CONTROLLING POLLUTION



Land pollution-littering

**Pollution** is the contamination of the land, air and water, that make up our environment. **Land pollution** is pollution of the earth's land surface by industrial, commercial, domestic and agricultural activities. Some of the main contributors to land pollution are chemical and nuclear plants, industrial factories, oil refineries, human sewage, mining, littering and deforestation.

The best way to prevent land pollution is to recycle materials.

Air pollution is the accumulation of **hazardous** substances in the atmosphere that endangers human life and harms plants and animals. Some of the main contributors to air pollution are automobile emissions, combustion of coal, acid rain and wildfires.

The best way to prevent air pollution is to walk or cycle more and drive less.

**Water pollution** is the introduction of waste into large bodies of water that degrades the quality of aquatic life and makes the water unfit for consumption.



Air pollution : smoke from factory



Water pollution : dumping waste in water

Some of the main contributors to water pollution are factories, refineries, mining, pesticides and sewage.

The best way to prevent water pollution is not to throw trash and other harmful chemicals into our water supplies.

### OTHER DANGERS

We cut many trees to get wood to clear land. This is called **deforestation**. Deforestation is bad for our environment. Cutting trees makes the soil loose. This causes soil erosion. We should plant trees because plants clean the air.

**Mining** also affects the environment badly. Trees are cut down, wild animals lose their homes and the soil and underground water becomes dirty because of mining.

**Poaching** is the illegal hunting of wild animals. People are not allowed to kill wild animals. They can go to jail. Very few Bengal tigers are left in India because people hunt them. We should not use things that are made from animal body parts.



Plastic

**Plastic** is a non-biodegradable material. That means, it does not rot and decay. Plastic damages the environment. It causes pollution. Polythene bags and many toys are made of plastic today. We should not use plastic items.

### Points to Remember

- 🔥 Our environment provides us food, shelter, clothes and fulfills all our other needs.
- 🔥 All things that are freely available in nature for our use, are called natural resources. Protecting and managing the natural resources, is called conservation.
- 🔥 Simple ways to conserve natural resources include reducing waste, preventing pollution, not cutting down trees, protecting the wild animals and plants and reducing the use of plastic, etc.

# Exercise Time

## A. Oral questions :

1. What is three R's?
2. Is Plastic biodegradable or non-biodegradable waste?

## B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Our environment provides us \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) food  (ii) shelter  (iii) both (i) and (ii)
2. Paints, Chemicals, etc. are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) poisonous waste  (ii) e-waste  (iii) biodegradable waste
3. Safe disposal of biodegradable waste is possible with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) open dumping  (ii) composting  (iii) following three R's
4. Making handmade paper with old newspapers, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) recycle  (ii) cycle  (iii) precycle
5. Walking more and driving less reduces \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) land pollution  (ii) air pollution  (iii) water pollution

## C. Fill in the blanks :

1. We should neither \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources nor \_\_\_\_\_ them.
2. Open dumping of waste is a breeding ground for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The best way to manage waste is to follow the three \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Waste such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are dry waste.
5. Automobile emissions contribute to \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.

## D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. We can reuse soft drink cans to plant saplings.
2. The best way to manage waste is to follow the three R's.
3. Paints, chemicals, medicines and other such things are wet waste.
4. Plastic is a non-biodegradable material.
5. Deforestation is good for our environment.



# 5

## Weather and Climate

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Climatic Heat Zones
- Temperate Zone

**Weather** is the condition prevailing in the atmosphere, especially near the ground over a short period of time. At a place weather changes every day. For example, a cloudy day may become sunny or a calm day may suddenly become windy. We may experience different weather conditions in the morning and evening.

**Climate** is the average condition of weather of a place or region throughout a season. For example, the climate of the North Indian Plains is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. The climate of a place affects the plants and animals, as well as the people, their food and clothes.

**The factors that determine the climate of a place are :**

- Distance from the equator
- Height above the sea level (altitude)
- Distance from the sea
- Direction of wind

### Distance from the Equator

We know that we receive heat and light from the sun. We do not receive equal amount of heat at all places.



High density of incident rays (southern winter)

Hence, places near the equator receive more heat and are hotter.



## Height above the sea level

We know that hill stations such as Shimla, Nainital or Ooty are cool even in summers. Very high mountains experience snowfall. Most peaks in the Himalaya mountains are covered with snow and ice even during summers. This shows that at higher **altitudes**, the temperature is lower than in the plains (In the same latitude.) Actually, the temperature decreases as the height of the land increases.



### Do You Know ?

Since all the seas of the world are linked to one another, their level is the same all over the world. Hence the height or altitude of a place is measured against the sea level.



## Distance from the sea

Compare the climate of Mumbai and Delhi. You will notice that Delhi is hotter in summer and cooler in winter as compared to Mumbai. Mumbai is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. It is because Mumbai is near the sea, while Delhi is far from the sea.

Places near the sea coast have a **moderate** climate. This is because of cool breezes coming from the sea. Places far from the sea do not get sea breezes. So they are extremely hot in summer and very cold in winter. This is called **extreme** climate.

## Direction of winds

Winds affect the place, they blow to. Winds coming from the hot areas increase the temperature of the place, they blow to while winds coming from the cold areas lower the temperature of the place, they blow to.

Delhi is hot in summer due to dry, hot winds from Rajasthan. In winter, cold winds from the Himalayas cause a cold wave in northern India.

## Humidity and Rainfall

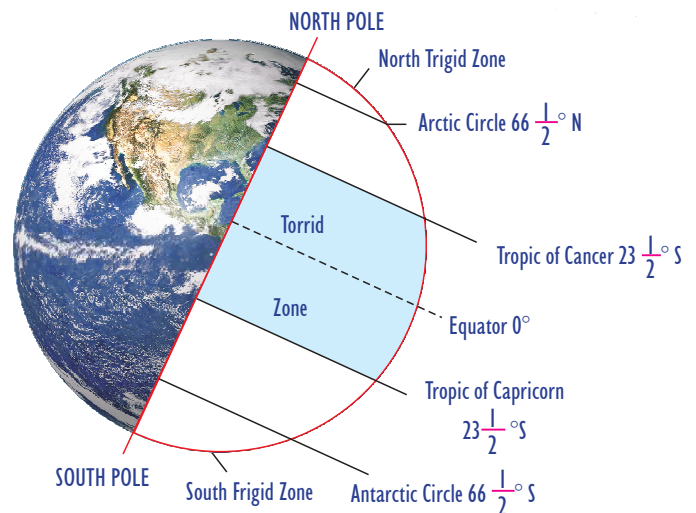
The amount of water vapour or moisture present in the air is called **humidity**. Humid air also affects the climate of a place. It causes rainfall. The amount of rainfall affects the season. When it falls, influences the climate of that place. Very cold places experience snowfall instead of rainfall.

## CLIMATIC HEAT ZONES

We can divide the earth into **three** climatic or heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall.

### Torrid Zone

The region lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn on both sides of the equator is called the **Torrid Zone**. This zone gets the direct rays of the sun all the year around. Hence, the climate is hot and humid.



### Frigid Zone

The region between the Arctic Circle and North Pole or between the Antarctic Circle and South Pole, is called the **Frigid Zone**. It receives very slanting rays of the sun and is therefore very cold.

## Examine Yourself

- See the picture to answer the questions :

1. Describe the location of the place shown in the picture.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What would be the climate of the place shown in the picture?

\_\_\_\_\_



## TEMPERATE ZONE

The region is neither very hot nor very cold. It lies between the Torrid Zone and the Frigid Zone in both the hemispheres.

You have now become aware of the various factors that influence the climate of a place. If you know the location of a place in terms of its distance from the equator, height above the sea level and distance from the sea, you can guess the type of climate of that place.

## Blockbuster

1. Try to find names of five important countries located in each climatic zone.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why do the Places close to the sea experience moderate climate?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Points to Remember



Weather is the condition prevailing in the atmosphere over a short period of time.



Climate is the average condition of weather of a place or region throughout a season.



The factors that affect the climate of a place are – latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, winds and humidity.



The earth has three main climate zones– Torrid zone, frigid zone and Temperate zone.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. How is the climate of Shimla? Why?
2. How is the weather of Rajasthan? Why?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The temperature decreases as the height of the land \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) increases  (ii) decreases  (iii) moderate
2. We receive heat and light from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) sun  (ii) moon  (iii) star
3. The higher altitudes, the temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) higher  (ii) lower  (iii) medium
4. We can divide the earth into \_\_\_\_\_ climatic zones.  
(i) one  (ii) two  (iii) three
5. The amount of water vapour or mixture present in the air, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) rainfall  (ii) humidity  (iii) snowfall

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a place affects the plants and animals, as well as the people, their food and clothes.
2. Winds coming from the hot areas increase the \_\_\_\_\_ of the place, they blow to.
3. Very cold places experience \_\_\_\_\_ instead of rainfall.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ zone gets the direct rays of the sun all the year around.
5. Places near the sea coast have a \_\_\_\_\_ climate.

### D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. We do not receive equal amount of heat at all places.
2. Places near the equator are hotter than places far from the equator.
3. Torrid Zone gets very slanting rays of the sun.
4. Temperate Zone is very hot.
5. Very cold places experience snowfall instead of rainfall.

### E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?
2. Name the factors that influence the climate of a place.
3. Describe the climatic conditions found in each heat zone.
4. Why are the area near the equator hot and humid throughout the year?
5. What is humidity?

## Activity

- Cut out weather reports from the newspaper for a week. Paste them in your scrapbook and see the variations.

## Life Skills

- The earth's temperature has been gradually increasing over the years. This is called global warming. Global in harmful to the environment. Take the help of your teacher and find out more about global warming.

---

---

---

---

# 6

## Greenland: The Land of Ice and Snow

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Location of Greenland
- Icebergs
- Vegetation
- Life of the People
- Tools of Eskimos
- Means of Transport
- Climate
- Wildlife
- Seal

The area from the Arctic Circle to the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and from the Antarctic Circle to the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere is called the **Polar Region**. This part of the Earth is extremely cold and most of it is covered with ice and snow.

### LOCATION OF GREENLAND

Greenland is located in the north polar region. It is the largest island in the world.



It is located in the north Atlantic Ocean lying off the east coast of Canada. Greenland has an area of about 2,175,000 square kilometres. It extends for about 2670 km from north to south and 1050 km from east to west at its widest point. Greenland belongs to Denmark, a small European country. The total population is about 65 thousand, which lives mostly along the coast. The nearest European country is Iceland. The capital city of Greenland is **Nuuk (Godthaab)**.

More than four-fifths of the total area of Greenland is covered with permanent ice and snow. Most of the ice-free land is along the coast and has low mountains. Through the gaps in the mountain, ice spills into the sea from the **glaciers**. When ice reaches the water, it sometimes breaks off and floats out into the sea as **icebergs**.

## Icebergs

Icebergs are large masses of ice floating in the sea and are found mainly to the south of Greenland. They are formed where glaciers meet the sea. Icebergs may be many kilometres long and weigh millions of tonnes. But the part of the iceberg which is visible is only its tip and the rest of it is under water. It is seven to ten times as large under the water.



Icebergs

Icebergs are the major hazard to the ships. A collision with an iceberg can be disastrous. In 1912, the liner Titanic struck an iceberg on her maiden voyage and sank with 1,500 passengers and crew. The International Ice Patrol now keeps a watch for icebergs.

## Climate

The climate is very cold throughout the year. On the ice-caps, the temperature is always below the freezing point. The climate along the coast is pleasant in the summer season, the weather being usually sunny and dry.

## Vegetation

As almost the whole island is covered with ice, there is hardly any greenery. No plants or vegetation can grow. During the short summer season, short grass and lichen grow. There is not much economic activity except hunting and fishing.

## Wildlife



Polar bear

Animals, which can bear extreme cold, are found on this island. These include polar bear, reindeer, Arctic fox, musk ox and polar wolf. The powerful wolf-like dogs, called **huskies** are important domestic animals, used for pulling sledges. Seals and whales are found along the coast which are hunted by the people.

## LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The native people, called Greenlanders, are mainly of **Eskimo** origin. The Eskimos who originally came from North America have learnt to live in the harsh climate by working hard. They have a fat and short body with copper or yellow-coloured skin. **Eskimos** are expert in fishing and hunting.

Eskimos used to live in tents or igloos according to the season. In summer they erected tents made of seal or reindeer hide, while in winter they construct igloos. During winter journeys, they build temporary shelters made up of snow. They made **igloos** by cutting hard-packed snow into blocks. Today, most Eskimos live in modern houses.

### Tools of Eskimos

The Eskimos hunt seals, whales, walrus and polar bears. Earlier they used harpoons, spears and bows to kill the animals. A **harpoon** is a spear with a rope attached to it. They throw the harpoon across a distance and use the rope to pull back the animal that has been speared or to recover the harpoon.



Eskimos

### Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. The Picture shows an inuit using harpoon to fish. Name the boat that he is using.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the other means of transport popular in Greenland?

\_\_\_\_\_



### Seals



Seal

During winter months, the Eskimos hunt for seals. They cut around hole on top of a frozen river or the edge of the sea. The seal swimming under the ice come near the hole to breathe. So they wait near the hole and kill the seal with their spears.

Eskimos make use of almost every part of seal. They eat the meat (mostly raw), use the skin for clothes and

tents, tendons to make sewing thread, bones to make needles and harpoon heads and burn the fat as fuel. The clothes made out of seal skin are worn with the fur turned inside or outside according to need. Men and women wear almost the same type of clothes. The jacket with a hood is called a **parka**. The animals in Greenland are trapped for their valuable fur, which is in great demand. We think that Eskimos always live in **igloos** or **snow houses**. This is not true. Igloo is an Eskimo word for any kind of house. It can be made up of ice, stone, wood or skin. Snow houses are made only in winter, while the Eskimos live in tents during the summer season. Most of the Eskimos now live in modern huts and houses.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

On land, the Eskimos travel from one place to another on sledges, pulled by reindeer or a team of tough wolf-like dogs called huskies. The Eskimo's boat or **kayak** is a skin-covered canoe, which can hold only one person. Some use a broader boat called **umiak**, which is used for whaling and for carrying women and children.

The life of Eskimos has undergone many changes in recent times. Now they have machinery like outboard motors and powered sledges, steel knives and even radio and television. Some Eskimo settlements have electricity.









The spread of education and the development of industry, such as oil-drilling and mining, have drawn the Eskimos into the modern world. Hunters use rifles in place of spears or harpoons. Fur farms have been set up to breed animals. Many have settled in cities like Nuuk and air transport has brought them closer to the rest of the world.

### Blockbuster

1. What according to you are the problem faced by the people of greenland due to the climatic conditions?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Find out more about the lifestyles of the inuits. Also, find out how they are changing with time?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you ever seen snowfall? How does it feel during snowfall? What are the problems faced during snowfall?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Points to Remember

-  Greenland is the largest island in the world.
-  It is located in the north polar region.
-  Its capital is Nuuk (Godthaab).
-  Icebergs are large masses of ice floating on the sea. They are a major hazard to the ships. A collision with an iceberg can be disastrous.
-  The climate is very cold throughout the year.
-  Hunting and fishing are the main occupations.
-  Seal is the most useful animal and its every part is used by the Eskimos.
-  Due to contact with the modern world, many changes are taking place in the day-to-day life of Eskimos.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Where is Greenland located?
2. What is the capital of Greenland?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Greenland is located in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) north  (ii) south  (iii) both
2. The capital of Greenland is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Denmark  (ii) Nuuk  (iii) None of these
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to pull sledges.  
(i) oxen  (ii) reindeers  (iii) horses
4. Eskimos are expert in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) fishing  (ii) hunting  (iii) farming

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Greenland is the \_\_\_\_\_ island in the world.
2. Icebergs are found mainly to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Greenland.
3. The main occupations are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Eskimos have come to Greenland from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Eskimos have \_\_\_\_\_ coloured skin.

**D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

1. Greenland is a part of Canada.
2. Fishing and hunting are the main occupations of Greenland.
3. The boat used by Eskimos for whaling is called Kayak.
4. The life of Eskimos has been changed.
5. Hunting is not the occupation of Eskimos.

**E. Match the following :**

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Largest island | (i) Kayak     |
| 2. Greenland      | (ii) parka    |
| 3. Eskimo boat    | (iii) huskies |
| 4. Harpoon        | (iv) Nuuk     |
| 5. Dogs           | (v) Greenland |
| 6. Jacket         | (vi) spear    |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. What is an iceberg? Why is it dangerous?
2. How is the seal useful to Eskimos?
3. Name any three weapons used for hunting by Eskimos.
4. Why is agriculture not possible in Greenland?
5. What means of transports are used by Eskimos?
6. What changes have taken place in the life of Eskimos?

## Activity

• **Gather Information.**

1. Visit Internet sites and find out more about the vegetation of Greenland.
2. Make a report on the important dishes eaten by the people of Greenland?

• **Discuss.**

1. Discuss among your classmates the lifestyles of the People of Greenland.
2. Also discuss how their lifestyle is different from our lifestyle?

## Life Skills

- **Imagine that you are an inuit living in an igloo. Describe a typical day of your life. Also, talk about the kind of clothes you would wear and the type of dishes you would eat.**

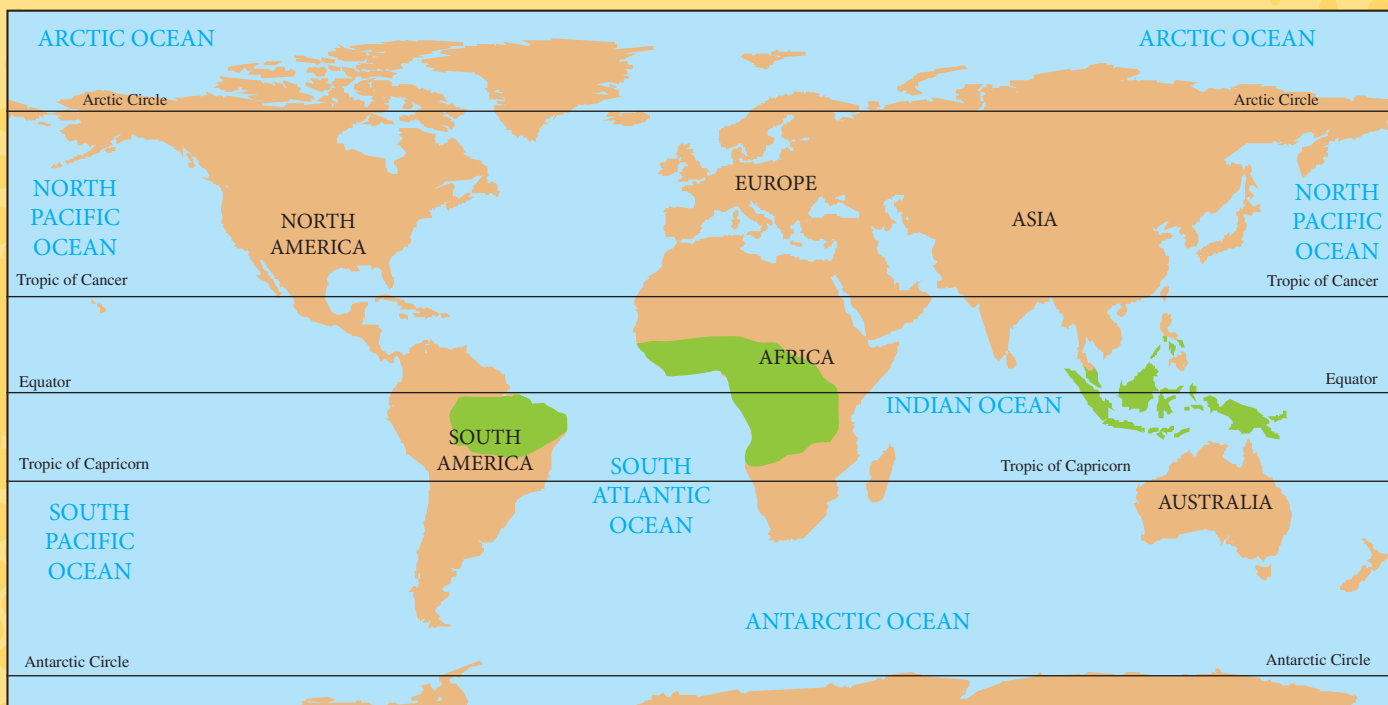
## 7

# DRC: The Land of Dense Forest

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Location of DRC
- River and Waterfalls
- Climate
- Wildlife
- Agriculture
- Minerals and Industries
- Vegetation
- Pygmies

The map below shows the distribution of equatorial forests in the world. The Equator passes through the northern part of South America, central part of Africa and the islands of south-east Asia. This area, which lies north and south of the Equator, is in the Tropical region. This region is the warmest and the wettest of all regions in the world. Most of the part of DRC area is covered with thick **evergreen forests**.



## LOCATION OF DRC

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is situated on both the sides of the Equator in Central Africa. It is the **third largest country** in Africa. A major part of this country is covered with dense equatorial forests.

## RIVERS AND WATERFALLS

A major part of the country lies in the basin of the Congo river, from which it derives its name. Congo, one of the largest river in the world, is joined by a number of tributaries from north and south of the Equator. The river is navigable only in parts due to the occurrence of waterfalls, such as, the **Livingstone Falls**, the **Inga Falls** and the **Stanley Falls**. The highest waterfall is **Victoria**. Congo river drains into the Atlantic Ocean at Matadi. The Congo river is also known as the **Zaire river**.



Congo river

## CLIMATE



Democratic Republic of Congo

Places near the Equator generally experience hot and wet climate. Here the sun shines brightly in the morning and by noon, it becomes very hot. The heat draws up moisture, forming heavy clouds. This results in heavy rainfall. The climate can be aptly described as 'ever hot and ever wet'.

### Do You Know ?

The river Congo is the second largest river in Africa, after the River Nile.

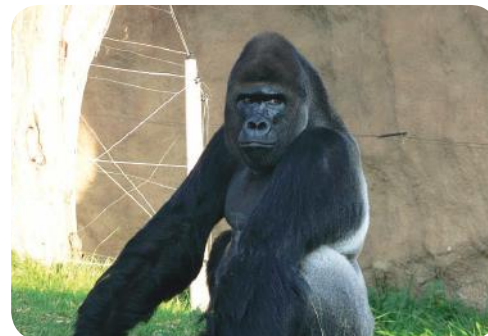
## VEGETATION

The hot and humid climate helps the plants to grow faster. The land is covered with thick forests. The trees grow **densely** and compete with each other for sunlight. Below the trees grow a large number of small trees, shrubs and climbers. The tall trees and the dense undergrowth make the forests almost dark even in the daytime. The forests are evergreen because there is a large variety of trees and they do not

shed their leaves at the same time. It is difficult to travel through these dense forests and thus rivers are used for travelling. The forests are useful as they provide raw materials for many industries. These forests are the largest reserve of hardwood trees such as mahogany and **ebony**. The other trees include rubber, coconut, bamboo and oil palms.

### WILDLIFE

The forests are the home to a large variety of wild animals, birds, reptiles and insects. The most colourful creatures are the birds with long, bright feathers and tails. The animals include elephants, gorillas, hippopotamuses, white rhinoceroses, monkeys, apes, tigers and wild buffaloes. The reptiles include snakes, pythons and crocodiles. Hence, the Democratic Republic of Congo is often called a **gigantic zoo**.



Gorilla

### PYGMIES



Pygmies

Pygmies are the shortest people in the world. Their average height is lesser than 1.5 metre (5 ft). The pygmies call themselves "**Children of the Forest**", indicating their lifestyle close to forest and its resources.

### AGRICULTURE

It is a thinly populated country. The people belong to various tribes. Most of the people speak the **Bantu** language. Most of the people live in small villages, which are located near the forests. Agriculture and mining are their main occupations. Generally, they clear a patch of forested land either by cutting or burning trees. The main food crops are cassava, maize, rice, millets and vegetables. **Cassava** is the staple food of the people. The cassava plant has long and fleshy roots or tubers under the ground. These roots look like sweet potatoes. The tubers are dug out from the ground and soaked in water for several days. Then the skin is peeled off. The tubers are dried and then pounded into flour. The flour is used for making bread. The cassava plant can grow to the height of about one and half metres. The main cash crops are rubber, coffee, cotton, groundnuts and oil palm.

A large number of **Pygmies** also live in the dense forests. They are short-statured people, who live in houses made up of tree branches, twigs and leaves. Their main occupation is hunting and gathering honey.



Cassava root

## MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES

The country is rich in mineral resources. **Katanga** in South Congo is rich in minerals like small diamonds, copper, gold and manganese. The Democratic Republic of Congo is the largest producer of **cobalt** and industrial diamonds in the world.



Kinshasa : a modern and developed city

The other minerals found in the country are copper, tin, gold, uranium, zinc and silver. Most of the minerals are exported.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has only a few industries and most of them are located in the major cities like **Kinshasa**, **Lubumbashi**, **Lekazi** and **Matadi**. The most important industries are cement, textiles, vegetable oil, cigarettes and food-processing.

## Blockbuster

1. Try to find more information about the types of forest and their location in India. Find out the areas where India had tropical equatorial Forest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Location Cherrapunji on the map of India. Ask your teacher to help. Find out more about the place. What are the similarities between the democratic Republic of Congo and Cherrapunji?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are economic resources of the Democratic Republic of Congo?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## MEANS OF TRANSPORT







Means of transport are not well developed. Roads and railways serve few cities and the mining centres. Rivers are the most important means of transport. **Kinshasa**, the

capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo is the largest city. **Matadi** is the biggest port.

After achieving independence in 1960, the government has been trying to exploit and develop the natural resources of the country. They are seeking and accepting foreign aids for various developmental programmes. Even though the progress is slow, yet it is definitely being made.



## Points to Remember

-  The Democratic Republic of Congo is an important country in the Equatorial Forest region. It is the third largest country in Africa.
-  The Congo river is an important waterway.
-  The climate is hot and wet, which helps in the growth of dense forests.
-  The Democratic Republic of Congo has very rich wildlife. It is often called a 'gigantic zoo'.
-  The country is rich in mineral resources.
-  Most of the people live in villages and their main occupations are hunting, fishing, agriculture and mining.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. What is the full form of DRC?
2. Which is the largest river in the world?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The Congo river is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ river.  
(i) Zaire  (ii) Nile  (iii) Ganga
2. Places near the equator generally experience \_\_\_\_\_ climate.  
(i) hot  (ii) wet  (iii) both
3. A major part of country lies in the basin of the \_\_\_\_\_ river.  
(i) Matadi  (ii) Congo  (iii) Zaire
4. Pygmies call "themselves Children of the \_\_\_\_\_".  
(i) forest  (ii) hunters  (iii) none of these

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Democratic Republic of Congo is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in Africa.
2. It has a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ climate.

3. The highest waterfall on the Congo river is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest port of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the staple food of people in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

**D. Match the following :**

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Congo             | (i) Victoria        |
| 2. Katanga           | (ii) biggest port   |
| 3. Highest waterfall | (iii) largest river |
| 4. Cassava           | (iv) south Congo    |
| 5. Matadi            | (v) staple food     |

**E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

1. DRC is the third largest country in Africa.
2. The highest waterfall is Victoria.
3. Pygmies are bad hunters.
4. People of Congo speak Bantu.


**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. Where is the Democratic Republic of Congo located?
2. Why is the Democratic Republic of Congo called a gigantic zoo?
3. Name any three cash crops of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
4. Name any three main minerals of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
5. Who are pygmies?

## Activity

- On an outline map of the Democratic Republic of Congo, mark the following :
  1. Cities — Kinshasa, Matadi, Lubumbashi
  2. Neighbours—Angola, Zambia
  3. Two copper and diamond producing centres

## Life Skills

- Compare the lifestyle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Congo and the people of our country.

What are the crops are grown in these two countries?

What are the main occupations of people of both the countries?

What are the cultural differences between the people of the two countries?



# 8

## The Grasslands (Prairies)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Location
- Climate
- Vegetation
- Natural Resources
- Rivers
- Wildlife
- Economy

Grasslands are open land spread over large areas. They are marked by sparse trees and **extensive** grasses, as well as a variety of small and large animals. They are found in the regions which have either hot or cold climate marked with little rainfall.

The grasslands are known by different names in the different parts of the world.

### LOCATION

The **prairies** form a triangular area covering about 1.4 million square miles. They lie in the middle of North America and extend from Canada in the north to Mexico in the south and from the Rocky Mountains in the west to Great Lakes and the Rivers Ohio in the east.

### RIVERS

The **Mississippi** and the **Missouri** are important rivers that flow through the **prairies**. Some of the important cities of the region include **Chicago, Dallas, Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma** and **Minneapolis**.



River Mississippi

### Do You Know ?

The African grassland savannah is home to many animals such as elephants, giraffes, zebras and lions.

### CLIMATE

The prairies have an extreme climate with hot summers and cold winters. This region receives moderate rainfall in winters, there is heavy snowfall along with showers of rain.

## WILDLIFE

Bison was widely seen in the prairies. However, now they are on the verge of extinction. They are now protected in the national parks.

The other animals that inhabit this region include **coyote, badger, fox** and **prairie dog**. **Golden eagle, hawk, falcon** and **quail** are some of the common birds found in this region.

## Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. The picture shows one of the largest biomes of the world. Name it.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Study the picture and identify the important features of this biome.

\_\_\_\_\_



## VEGETATION

Both the climate and the soil of the prairies are suitable for the growth of grasses. Very few trees grow on the prairies. Grasses grow in spring and by the time of autumn they turn to hay.

The prairies were initially grazing lands and later transformed into farmlands.

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture** is the mainstay of the economy. The people living in the prairies are basically farmers. The major crops grown here include **wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, cotton** and **maize**.

Wheat is produced in large quantities in the central and northern prairies. This region is called the **wheat basket** of the world. Wheat is exported to all parts of the world. There are large wheat farms in the prairies.



A farmhouse

Farmers live in big farms. Each farm has a farm house or homestead where farmers live with their families and other workers.

The western part of this region is hilly and therefore less fertile. People living here rear cattle. There are vast grasslands where the cattle graze. Thousands of hectares of land are used for rearing cattle and horses.

On commercial farms or **ranches**, the animals are reared for their meat, milk and milk products. Cows are reared for beef which is exported to other European countries. Chicago is an important industrial city from where beef is exported.

Many of these farms export dairy products and rear cattle for their milk products. In many of these farms, milking of cows is done with the help of machines.



A ranch

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Petroleum, natural gas and lignite coal are mine in large quantities in the prairies. Oil **refineries** have also been lately developed in these areas. The prairies are also known for their wind power. The region contributes **substantially** to wind power in the United States of America.

### Blockbuster

1. How is grassland different from desert?

---

---

2. What are the main features of a grasslands?

---

---

3. Why are grasslands used as grazing lands?

---

---

4. What are tropical grasslands? Name some of the important tropical grasslands of the world.

---






---

5. Ask your teacher to organise a debate in the class on the topic 'Prairies are the wheat basket of the world'.

---

---

## Points to Remember

-  Grasslands in North America are called prairies.
-  Prairies are known as the wheat basket of the world.
-  The region experiences extreme climatic conditions.
-  The wildlife found here includes coyote, badger, fox and prairie dog.
-  The people of this region are basically farmers. Pastoral farming is the occupation of people in western prairies.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the rivers that flow through the prairies.
2. Name some bird found in prairies.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. In the North America grasslands are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Downs  (ii) Reld  (iii) Prairies
2. The Mississippi and the \_\_\_\_\_ are important rivers that flow through the prairies.  
(i) Texas  (ii) Missouri  (iii) Chicago
3. The prairies receives \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall.  
(i) moderate  (ii) heavy  (iii) no
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mainstay of the economy.  
(i) Mining  (ii) Fishing  (iii) Agriculture
5. Prairies called \_\_\_\_\_ of the world".  
(i) mine  (ii) rice basket  (iii) wheat basket

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The grassland in North America have been converted to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The name 'prairies' is a French word that means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The African grassland is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ are important river flowing through the prairies.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and pastoral farming at ranches are modernised with the help of machines.

#### D. Match the following :

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Downs    | (i) Eurasia         |
| 2. Prairies | (ii) South Africa   |
| 3. Veld     | (iii) South America |
| 4. Pampas   | (iv) North America  |
| 5. Steppes  | (v) Australia       |

#### E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the most important occupation in western prairies?
2. What are ranches?
3. How are animals reared in the prairies by modern mechanized methods?
4. Write a note on the birds and animals found in the prairies.
5. Why is animal rearing mainly restricted to the western part of the prairies?

### Activity

#### • Make on a map :

1. On a map of the world, mark the following :
  - The grassland of the world
  - Two rivers that flow through the prairies.
  - The Rocky mountains.

#### • Do a Project.

1. Make a project report on the grasslands of Australia.
2. Gather information regarding their location, climate and vegetation.

### Life Skills

---

- Find out more about the grasslands in India. Find out their location. Collect some pictures and information about the grasslands and prepare a report.

# 9

## The Land of The Hot Sun (Saudi Arabia)

### HIGHLIGHTS

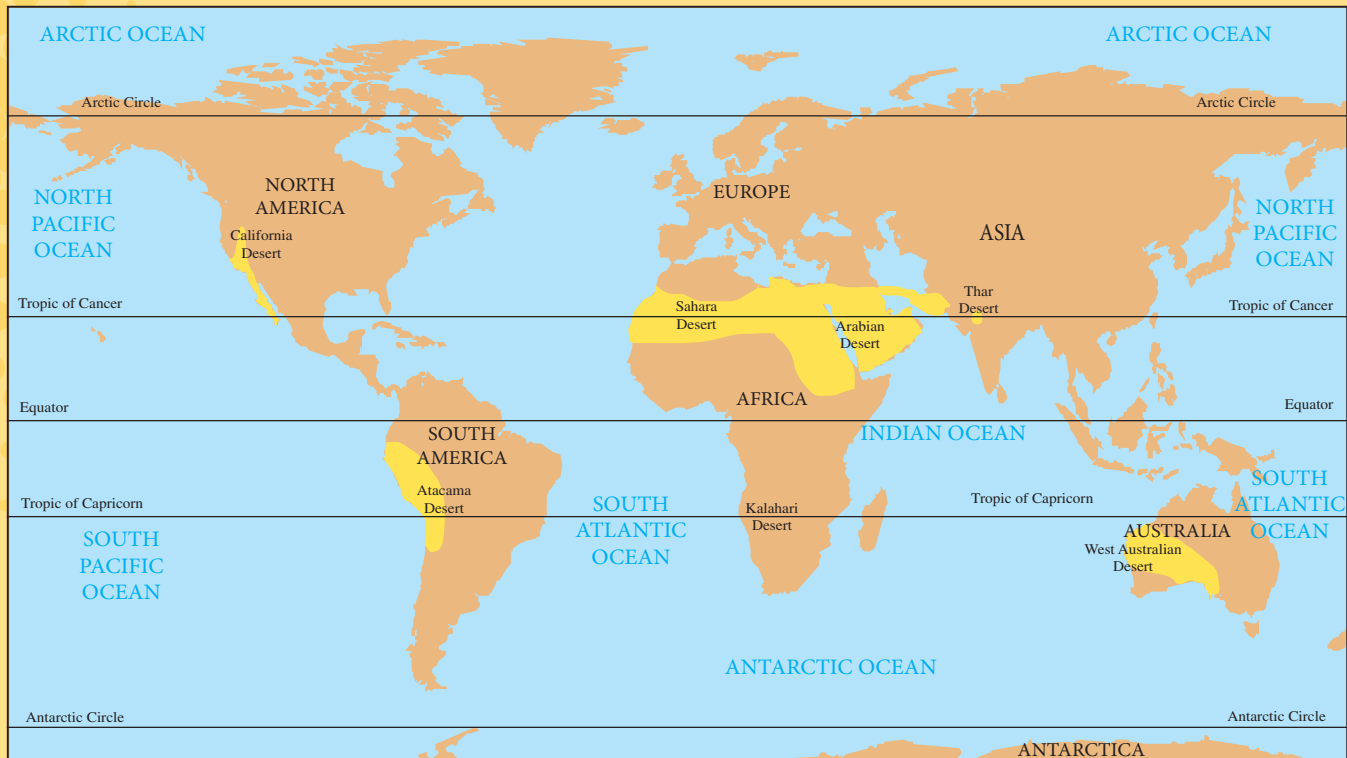
- Location and Land
- Climate and Vegetation
- Economic Activities
- Life of the People
- Important Cities • Jeddah

From a extremely cold region, we now move to a very hot one – a desert. Most hot deserts are located on the western sides of the continents. The Arabian **Peninsula**, in the south-west of Asia, is a hot desert region.

### LOCATION AND LAND

Saudi Arabia occupies most of the Arabian Peninsula. It is surrounded by—

- Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north.
- The Persian Gulf, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the east.
- The Arabian Sea, Oman and Yemen in the south.
- The Red Sea in the west.



Most of Saudi Arabia is a rocky plateau covered by a vast desert. The mountains on the western side are very close to the Red Sea. About half of the country is a **barren** desert.

**Rub al Khali** in the south and **An Nafud** in the north are continuous bodies of sand. This region is dotted with hills of sand called sand dunes. Strong winds shift the **sand dunes** from one place to another.



Saudi Arabia and surrounding countries



Camels can walk on very hot sand

There are no lakes or permanent rivers in Saudi Arabia. The wadis or streams that are formed after the rains are temporary. Therefore, there is an acute shortage of fresh water in the country.

## CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Saudi Arabia has an extremely hot climate. There is hardly any rainfall. In fact, it may not rain for several years.

The summer season is from May to September. The weather is very hot and dry during the daytime. The nights are relatively cool.

The winter season is from October to April. The days are warm, while the nights are very cold. In the coastal areas, the temperatures are mild. **Sand storms** are common in all seasons. They appear suddenly and make the sky hazy.

Plants, which can withstand hot and dry weather, grow here. Most of these plants have long roots which go deep into the soil in search of water. Various types of cacti grow here. Cacti have thorns instead of leaves so that there is less loss of water through **evaporation**. Plants also have soft and fleshy roots and stems to store water.



The sand dunes of Rub al khali

**The camel** is the most useful animal in the desert. It can carry heavy loads through the burning, hot sand. Its feet are adapted to walk on sand. It can live without food and water for many days. The camel is called the ship of the desert.

### Do You Know ?

The Rub's al khali, one of the largest sand desert in the world, lies in the southern part of Saudi Arabia.

### Examine Yourself

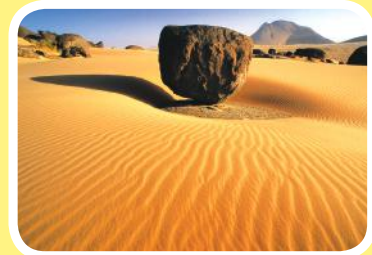
• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. The picture shows one of the largest sand desert in the world. Name it?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write few lines about the climate of the shown desert?

\_\_\_\_\_



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



Oases provide food and water to tired travellers

A very small part of Saudi Arabia is suitable for growing crops. Most of the water needed for irrigation and domestic use is obtained by **desalting** the sea water. The main agricultural products are wheat, rice, alfalfa, vegetables and dates.

### Do You Know ?

The African grassland savannah is home to many animals such as elephants, giraffes, zebras and lions.

Date palms grow in fertile areas, where the underground water comes to the surface. Such an area is called an **oasis**. Wheat and barley are grown near the oases. There are also permanent settlements here.

Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers of petroleum in the world. Almost the entire income of the country comes from the export of petroleum. Now the Government of Saudi Arabia is developing different types of industries.



A petroleum refinery in desert



## LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The discovery of petroleum in Saudi Arabia has changed the lifestyle of the people. Petroleum is in great demand all over the world. The money earned from exporting petroleum is used to improve the standard of living of the people. Towns and cities have grown rapidly. The cities have all modern facilities. Most people live in towns. They work as traders, executives and in factories.

Industries such as petrochemicals, petroleum refining, **fertilizers**, cement, iron and steel have been developed. A large number of schools and colleges have been opened to provide modern education.

The traditional dress of the Arab men is a long sleeved, one-piece dress that covers the whole body. It allows the air to circulate freely. They also wear a cloth over their head, held in place by a ring woven from camel hair. People in cities, also wear European clothes.



Modern Arabic men in traditional dress

People in villages still lead a traditional life. It centres around a market place, a mosque and a coffee shop. Most villagers live by tending flocks of sheep, goat and camels. They move from one place to another in search of green pastures. They are called nomads. One such group of people are the **Bedouins**.

Bedouins lead a very hard life. They live in tents made of camel skin. Most of them live by breeding camels, which give them milk and hair to make clothes, tents and rugs. Bedouins move in groups forming long rows of camels, called caravans.

In the summer season, the Bedouins camp near an oasis. During the winter season, they follow the routes through the desert, where there is water. They exchange goods such as lamb, sheep, goat, wool, carpets and camels for dates, food grains and other things.

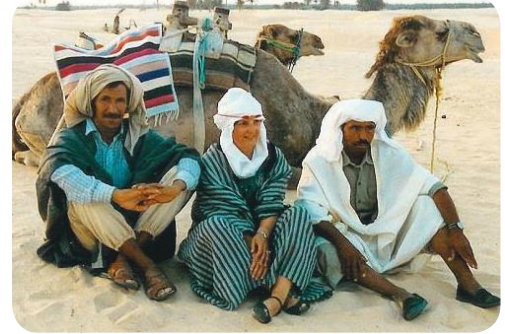
Some Bedouins have now settled in towns. Their lifestyle is also changing. They have started living at one place and move around in jeeps and cars.

## IMPORTANT CITIES

Saudi Arabia has many cities, both old and new. The new cities have all the modern facilities. Super-highways, port facilities, high-rise buildings and modern utility services are now being provided in the older cities.

**Riyadh** is the capital of the country. It is a modern town with **skyscrapers**, parks, markets, educational institutions and hospitals. The broad roads are lined with royal palaces and air-conditioned government buildings.

**Jeddah** on the west coast, along the Red Sea, is a commercial city and a busy seaport. It is at par with any modern city in the world. People from all over the world visit this place. A large number of Indians work in Saudi Arabia.



A Bedouin and his camel resting in the desert



Port town of Jeddah



Riyadh has a lot of modern facilities

**Mecca** is the holiest centre of pilgrimage for the Muslims. Every year, lakhs of Muslims go to Mecca and **Medina**, another religious centre, for **pilgrimage**.

Due to the efforts of the Government of Saudi Arabia, a hot and barren desert region has become a land of prosperity.

### Do You Know ?

Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud (1876-1953) known as ibn saud of Saudi Arabia, was the founder and first king of modern-day Saudi Arabia.



### Blockbuster

1. Find out more about the lifestyle of the bedouins.

Also, find out how camels play an important role in their lives.

---









---

2. Try to make a comparative study of the Sahara Desert and the Arabian Desert in terms of their locations, climate and culture of the People.

---

---

## Points to Remember

-  Saudi Arabia is in Asia. A large part of the country is a barren desert.
-  The country has a hot and dry climate. Dust storms are common. Rainfall is scarce.
-  The camel is the most important animal here. It is called the 'ship of the desert'.
-  The land around an oasis is used to grow crops such as wheat, barley and date palms.
-  The country is the largest producer and exporter of petroleum. This has made it very rich and prosperous.
-  Bedouins are nomads. Most of them still lead a traditional life.
-  The country is developing fast. Many industries are located here.
-  There are many modern cities. Riyadh (the capital) and Jeddah are big cities.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Where are the most hot deserts located?
2. Which is the most useful animal in the desert?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The hot desert region in the south-west of Asia, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Greenland  (ii) The Arabian Peninsula  (iii) The Red Sea
2. To the north of Saudi Arabia lies the country of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Qatar  (ii) Kuwait  (iii) Yemen
3. Saudi Arabia earns a lot of money by exporting \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Dates  (ii) camels  (iii) petroleum
4. Much of the water needed for irrigation and domestic use, is obtained \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) from wells  (ii) by desalting the sea water  (iii) from wadis
5. The seaport along the Red Sea, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Mecca  (ii) Medina  (iii) Jeddah

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ have thorns instead of leaves.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ palms grow in fertile areas.
3. Saudi Arabia is the largest producers of \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of the country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the holiest centre of pilgrimage for the Muslims.

**D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

- The Arabian Peninsula is a hot desert region.
- There are lots of lakes or permanent rivers in Saudi Arabia.
- The Elephant is the most useful animal in the desert.
- Bedouins lead a very hard life.
- Mecca and Medina is the religious centre for Muslims.

**E. Match the following :**

- |                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Deserts          | (i) is very useful in the deserts |
| 2. A camel          | (ii) are nomads                   |
| 3. Saudi Arabia     | (iii) are religious cities        |
| 4. Bedouins         | (iv) exports petroleum            |
| 5. Mecca and Medina | (v) hardly receive any rainfall   |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

- List down the countries which surround Saudi Arabia.
- Describe the summer and winter climate of Saudi Arabia.
- Why is the camel called the 'ship of the desert'?
- In deserts, permanent settlements are found near oases. Why?
- How has petroleum changed the economy of Saudi Arabia?

## Activity

- Your teacher will divide the class into two groups. One group will speak for the topic and the other will speak against the topic. The topic is 'Is it a good thing, if the economy of a country is dependent only on one product'.

## Life Skills

- Imaging that you have to travel through the Sahara Desert.
  - What kind of the clothes will you wear on your journey?
  - What means of transport will you use?

# 10

## Transmitting Knowledge

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Earliest Written Records
- Script
- Printing
- Origin of Numbers
- Paper
- Braille

The earliest form of communication occurred with the use of signs and sounds.

The native Americans used smoke signals to communicate with each other. Some African **tribes** took the help of drum beats to communicate. Then, human beings started drawing pictures on walls, stones and clay tablets, pigeons were also used to carry messages to far-off lands. Over a period of time horsemen were trained to move from place to place and convey messages.

### EARLIEST WRITTEN RECORDS

The earliest written records were in the form of pictures. Human beings drew pictures of animals and hunting scenes on rocks and walls of caves. This form of communication is called **pictographic communication**. These pictures depicted their actions, feelings and thoughts. The Sumerians of Mesopotamia were the first to develop the art of writing in about 3000 BCE. The Egyptians developed a script called the **hieroglyphics**. The script was based on pictures, which conveyed meanings. For example, the picture of a man shooting an animal indicated hunting. The pictures and signs took the form of letters as time passed. The **Egyptians** made twenty-four letters from the pictures.

### SCRIPT

Gradually, pictures were replaced by symbols. The Sumerians made wedge-shaped symbols on wet clay tablets which were later hardened by baking. This form of writing came to be known as the **cuneiform script**. A script is a form of writing. The Greek and the Roman alphabets were derived from these scripts. The same scripts paved the way for the development of the English language.

The Indus Valley Civilisation had its own script. But this script has not been understood yet. Later, the **Brahmi Script** was developed. Much later, the **Devanagari Script** came into existence. Many modern Indian languages use the Devanagari script. The south Indian languages have their own Dravidian script.

## PAPER

We know that early man wrote on stone surfaces and clay tablets. But as keeping records became a necessity, it led to the invention of paper. The Egyptians made paper by beating the leaves of the papyrus plant into thin strips. **Tsai Lun**, a Chinese scholar, is credited with the invention of **paper**, as we get it in its present form. The Chinese made paper from certain plants that could be broken down into fibres and pressed into sheets. The Arabs learnt the art of making paper and spread the knowledge to the western countries.

## PRINTING



Johannes Gutenberg

Initially, people used **manuscripts** or handwritten records to keep information. These records were greatly valued as they were handwritten. Only limited copies of such records were available which were accessible to a select few. The invention of **printing press** made the production of many copies of books possible. So books were now available to many more people.

Printing was first introduced to the world by the Chinese. They cut patterns on wooden blocks, dipped these blocks in ink and pressed them on paper to get the impression of the patterns.

Nearly a thousand years later, in the fifteenth century, **Johannes Gutenberg** set up the first printing press in Germany. The first book printed was the famous **Gutenberg Bible** in 1456. Two hundred copies of the Bible were printed on sheep skin.

## BRaille

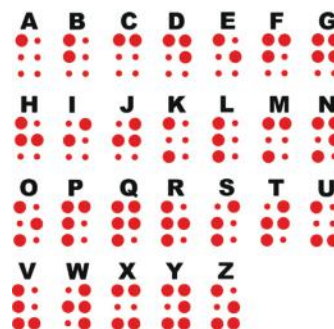
**Louis Braille** was a blind French student. He developed a script called the **Braille** for people who could not see. The **Braille** script consists of raised dots on paper which are read by touching.

## ORIGIN OF NUMBERS

From food gatherers, human beings became food producers. They started growing crops and started leading a settled life. They also domesticated animals. This led to

the maintenance of records and there arose a need to count. Initially, human beings used stones, sticks and pebbles to count but these were soon replaced by dots, strokes or symbols.

People in different parts of the world had their own number systems. Indians made a very significant contribution by giving the world the concept of zero (0). Mathematics was well developed in India. It is believed that people counted on their ten fingers and this led to the development of the decimal system. The Arabs passed on the knowledge of numbers to the west. The Chinese used an abacus to keep records.









Braille Script

### Blockbuster

1. How did the written word help in transmitting knowledge more effectively?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is paper?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Points to Remember

-  Signs, sounds and gestures were the first form of communication.
-  The Sumerians, Egyptians and people from Indus Valley Civilisation were the first to initiate pictorial form of writing.
-  The Chinese were the first to develop modern paper.
-  Johannes Gutenberg revolutionised the art of printing.
-  Louis Braille developed a system of writing for blind people known as the Braille.
-  The number system of 0-9 in ancient India's gift to the world.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the script developed by the Egyptians.
2. Which tribe took the help of drum beats to communicate?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The first book printed in the Gutenberg printing press was the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (i) Quran            (ii) Bible            (iii) Ramayana
2. The Sumerians made wedge-shaped symbols on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (i) paper            (ii) walls of caves            (iii) clay tablets

3. The earliest written records were in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) pictures  (ii) Devanagari Script  (iii) signs and gestures

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ made twenty four letter from the pictures.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of writing.
3. The first book printed was the famous \_\_\_\_\_ in 1456.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ used an abacus to keep records.

### D. Match the following :

#### Column A

1. Indus Valley
2. Gutenberg
3. Hieroglyphics
4. Devanagari
5. Braille
6. Cuneiform

#### Column B

- (i) the art of printing
- (ii) pictographic
- (iii) script yet to be understood
- (iv) script for blind
- (v) wedged-shaped symbols
- (vi) base of many Indian languages

### E. Answer the following questions :

1. How did the native Americans communicate with each other?
2. Which tribe took the help of drum beats to communicate?
3. Name the script developed by the Egyptians.
4. Name the scripts used by Sumerians, Egyptians and people of Indus Valley Civilisation. What were their scripts based on?
5. What is Braille?
6. How did the invention of printing press help the spread of literacy?

## Activity

### • Find out :

1. Visit the internet and collect information on the significant stages of development in the history of printing since the time of Gutenberg.
2. How did the invention of printing press help the spread of literacy?

## Life Skills

- Find out more about the cave and rock painting. There are many places in India which have cave paintings made the early men. Try to gather more information about them.



# 11

## Living Longer and Healthier

We should eat healthy and nutritious food to stay healthy. It is also important to do daily exercise. These habits can protect us from diseases. Advancements in science and technology in the field of medicine have led to longer life and preventing of diseases. However, medical cure is still not available for several diseases like AIDS, cancer etc.

### PRIMITIVE MEDICINE

The Early Man's contribution to primitive medicine was discovering the plants, which could cure ailments or soothe a fever. Herbal medicine was thus the earliest tradition in medical practice. Sushruta—a physician working in India in about the 6th century BC, identified 1120 diseases and listed 760 herbal medicines. However, the early people had the opinion that serious illnesses had spiritual rather than physical causes. So the early doctors' main duty was to appease or expel the evil spirit that was said to be troubling the sick person.

Hippocrates practised and taught medicine in about 400 BC on the Greek island of Kos. He is regarded as the **“Father of Medicine”**. The Greeks also contributed a medical theory that stated that human beings are composed of four substances or ‘humours’—blood, phlegm, black bile (melancholia) and yellow bile (chole). The Chinese contributed the practice of **acupuncture**. An Arab doctor, Abul Kasim, wrote Al-Tasrif, the first illustrated manual of surgery.

### HIGHLIGHTS

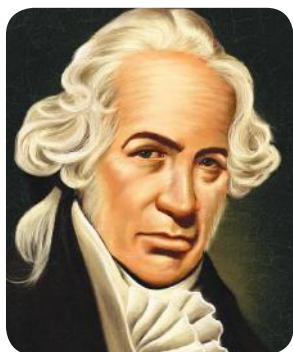
- Primitive Medicine
- Medical Instruments
- Laennec and The stethoscope
- Galileo and Microscope
- New Age Medical Equipments
- Surgery
- Marvel of Medicine
- Preventing Diseases
- Louis Pasteur and Pasterization
- Joseph Lister and Antiseptics



Hippocrates

The beginning of 18th century and thereafter, there were several practical advances in medicine, based on close observation by doctors and scientists. Their efforts raised the standards of medicine and introduced techniques and drugs of lasting benefits. Let us read about the most significant ones.

## MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS



Gabriel Daniel Fahreheit and Thermometer

### Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit and Thermometer

**Thermometers** measure temperature. Modern thermometers have standard temperature units such as Fahrenheit or Celsius. The first modern thermometer, the mercury thermometer was invented by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit in 1714. Fahrenheit based his temperature scale on the temperature of the human body.

### Laennec and the Stethoscope

Rene Laennec, a physician at the Necker Hospital in Paris, specialized in diseases of the chest. One day, while walking, he saw children playing a game with a long hollow piece of wood. A boy scratched one end of the wood and his friend, with the other end to his ear, was able to hear the sound clearly. Soon after



Laennec and the Stethoscope

this, Laennec was visited by a patient. Following the example of the boys, he rolled a sheet of paper into a tube and placed one end of it gently on the patient's chest and was surprised to hear the heartbeat clearly. Thus, the **stethoscope** was invented.

### Galileo and Microscope



Galileo and Microscope

During the 1st century AD, glass had been invented. The Romans discovered that glass of different thickness and thinness could make an object look larger. Thus lenses were discovered. These lenses were not used much until the end of the 13th century, when these lenses were used to look at fleas and other tiny insects. These early magnifiers were called "**flea glasses**".

Sometime about 1590, two Dutch opticians Zacharias Janssen and his father Hans put several lenses in a tube and invented the compound microscope. Galileo heard of their experiments and started experimenting on his own. He made the first microscope. Later, Anthony Leeuwenhoek of Holland improved upon Galileo's **microscope**. He is called the "**Father of Microscopy**". Later, Robert Hooke, an Englishman improved upon the design.

## NEW AGE MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS

Medical equipment is designed to aid in the diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of medical conditions. Thus, these machines help to understand the human body from the inside.



MRI machine



X-ray machine



CT scanner

Medical imaging machines such as ultrasound and **MRI machines**, **CT scanners** and **x-ray machines** help to diagnose medical problems inside the body. LASIK machines help to do surgery of the eye. Life support equipments that include ventilators, anaesthetic machines, heart-lung machines and dialysis machines are used to maintain a patient's bodily functions. Medical monitors include ECG, EEG and blood pressure machines.

## SURGERY

You read the word 'surgery' above and might have wondered— what it means. Surgery is an operation, wherein the human body is cut to treat a disease or injury, or to help improve bodily function or appearance. A surgeon is a person, who performs operations on patients. A **surgery** can last from minutes to hours.

Today surgery is used for amputation, which involves cutting off a body part. Reconstructive surgery involves rebuilding of an injured part of the body. Cosmetic surgery is done to improve the appearance of a body part. Laparoscopic surgery is preferred over open surgery called Laparotomy, which requires a large cut on

the body. Laser surgery involves use of a laser instead of a scalpel. Robotic Surgery makes use of a surgical robot.

## MARVEL OF MEDICINES

Medicines help doctors to cure diseases.

### James Simpson and chloroform

**Chloroform** makes a person unconscious so that he or she felt no pain during the surgery. Sir James Young Simpson, a Scottish doctor, introduced the medical use of chloroform for doing surgery on a mother-to-be in 1847. Queen Victoria, ruler of England from 1837-1901 also choose to take chloroform for the birth of her son Prince Leopold. This made chloroform, the most popular anaesthetic from the mid-1800s to around 1900.



Alexander Fleming and Penicillin

### Alexander Fleming and Penicillin

Alexander Fleming discovered one of the most powerful of all antibiotic — penicillin. Penicillin is an antibiotic that treats bacterial infections. This drug changed the way, diseases were treated. Penicillin got nicknamed “the wonder drug” and in 1945, Fleming was awarded the Noble Prize for it.

## PREVENTING DISEASES

### Edward Jenner and Vaccination



Edward Jenner

Edward Jenner, an English doctor was the pioneer of smallpox **vaccination** and the “**Father of Immunology**”. In 1796, he carried out an experiment on eight-years-old James Phipps. Jenner inserted cowpox pus into the boy’s arm. He conducted this experiment on the basis of the popular theory in his region that milkmaids, who suffered from cowpox never contracted smallpox.

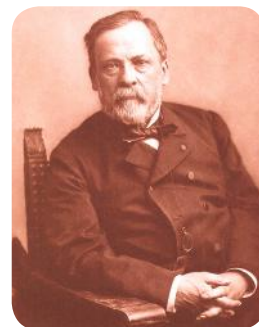
Smallpox was one of the greatest killers of that period. With his experiment, Jenner proved that Phipps was immuned to smallpox because he had been inoculated with cowpox.

Jenner then coined the word “vaccine” from the Latin “vacca” for cow. By 1980, smallpox was wiped out from the face of the earth. Today vaccinations are available

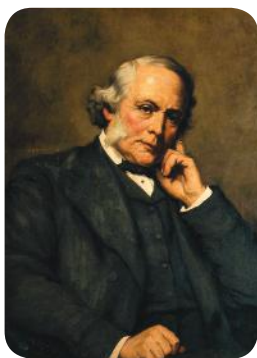
for diseases like cholera, tetanus, typhoid, etc. Ask your parents to show you your vaccination chart.

## Louis Pasteur and Pasteurization

Louis Pasteur was a French biologist. He did scientific experiments to prove the Germ Theory of disease, which holds that germs attack the body from outside. He is well-known for the development of vaccines for rabies. The process of pasteurization was also named after Louis Pasteur, who discovered that germs could be killed in wine by applying heat at temperatures below its boiling point. The process was later applied to milk. **Pasteurization** is the most important operation in the processing of milk today.



Louis Pasteur



Edward Jenner

## Joseph Lister and Antiseptics

Joseph is known as the “**Father of Antiseptic Surgery**”. During his tenure as Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University, he became aware that many people survived the operation but died afterwards from “ward fever”. So he started to insist that doctors should wash their hands in calcium chloride after an operation and before visiting a new patient. He also understood that people, who had been operated on, were weak and had open wounds. So, Lister decided that the wound itself had to be thoroughly cleaned. He covered the wound of a patient with a piece of cloth covered in carbolic acid. He thus discovered **antiseptics**. Today, antiseptics are used for disinfecting wounds and medical instruments.

### Blockbuster

1. What is a prescription?

---













2. What are people who treat broken bones and other ailments of bones called?

---

3. Imagine that you are doctor and treating a child for cough and cold. What will you tell him/her to do apart from the medicines? Write three sentences.

---

## Points to Remember

-  The Early Man's contribution to primitive medicine was herbal medicines.
-  Hippocrates is regarded as the "Father of medicine".
-  The first modern thermometer, the mercury thermometer was invented by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit in 1714.
-  Rene Laennec invented the stethoscope.
-  Galileo made the first microscope.
-  Medical equipments are machines that help to understand the human body from the inside.
-  A medical treatment of injuries or diseases that involves cutting open a person's body and often removing or replacing some parts.
-  James Young Simpson introduced the medical use of Chloroform for doing surgery.
-  Alexander Fleming discovered one of the most powerful of all antibiotics – penicillin.
-  Edward Jenner developed the vaccine for smallpox.
-  The process of pasteurization was named after Louis Pasteur.
-  Joseph Lister discovered the first antiseptic.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Who made the first microscope?
2. Who invented the stethoscope?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ stated that human beings are composed of 'humours'.  
(i) Chinese  (ii) Europeans  (iii) Greeks
2. Fahrenheit based his temperature scale on the temperature of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) air  (ii) water  (iii) human body
3. Anthony Leeuwenhoek of Holland, is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Father of Medicine   
(ii) Father of Microscopy   
(iii) Father of Antiseptic Surgery
4. Penicillin is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) antiseptic  (ii) surgery  (iii) antibiotic

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Chinese contributed the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Modern Thermometers have standard temperature units called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ machines help to do surgery of the eye.
4. Chloroform became the most popular anaesthetic after queen \_\_\_\_\_ used it.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the “the wonder drug”.

**D. Write ‘T’ for True and ‘F’ for False against each statement :**

1. Hippocrates practised and taught medicine in about 400 BC.
2. Thermometers help doctors to cure diseases.
3. Medicines help doctors to cure diseases.
4. Louis Pasteur was a Japanese biologist.
5. Joseph Lister is known as the “Father of Antiseptic Surgery”.

**E. Match the following :**

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit | (i) Chloroform   |
| 2. Rene Laennec              | (ii) Microscope  |
| 3. Galileo                   | (iii) Penicillin |
| 4. Alexander Fleming         | (iv) Thermometer |
| 5. James Simpson             | (v) Stethoscope  |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. Which observation helped Rene Laennec to invent the stethoscope?
2. Name five medical equipments that help to understand the human body from the inside.
3. Write the story behind the discovery of small pox vaccine.
4. Why are antiseptics used in homes and hospitals?
5. Define the discovery of Alexander Fleming.

## Activity

- Find and write the names of inventors and their inventions in medical science. Decorate your scrapbook with interesting nuggets of information and pictures.

## Life Skills

- Doctor Sacrifice their own time and comfort to take care of other. Do you agree ? Give reasons for your answer.

# 12

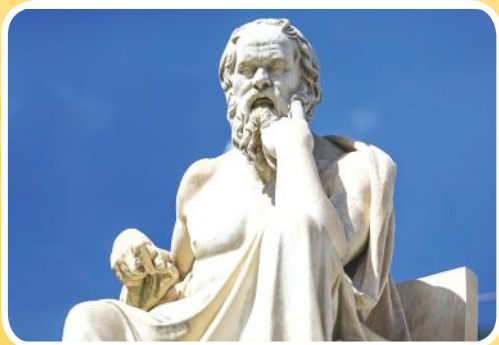
## Some People Never Die

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Socrates
- Abraham Lincoln
- Karl Marx
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Martin Luther King

There have been some great people, who have struggled to make the life of other people more comfortable and orderly. Such people include philosophers, statesmen, doctors, scientists, engineers, etc. They spent their lives for the cause of others. Such people never die as they live forever in our memory. A few examples of such great people of all times are given below :

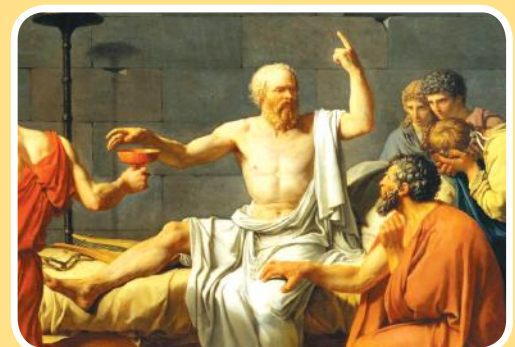
### SOCRATES (469-399 BC)



Socrates

Socrates was born in **Athens (Greece)** in **469 B.C.** He was a great thinker and philosopher. Very little is known about his personal life. Neither he wrote books nor he gave lectures. We have known about him from the writings of Plato, one of his pupils.

Socrates was a philosopher. His **philosophy** was very simple to seek the truth. He did not take things for granted. He had a scientific mind and did not blindly worship God, as most Greeks in his time did. He felt that the truth lay within the people themselves. His method of arriving at the truth was by asking questions. This method is called the **Socratic method**.



Socrates (469-399BC)

He gathered a small group of people and encouraged them to think for themselves. However, the authorities in Greece did not like being questioned. Socrates was, therefore, put on trial for misleading the youth and for being disrespectful to the God. He was asked to give up his search for truth. But, Socrates refused. He was not



**afraid** of death. He cheerfully consumed a cup of Hemlock poison given to him by the authorities. He died at the age of 70.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865)



Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was elected two times the President of the United States of America. He is the best known to the world as the man, who abolished slavery. He believed that all men are created equal.

Lincoln was born in 1809 in a farmer's family in America. He did not have formal schooling. He worked as a labourer and later as a store keeper. Finally, he took up law as a career and became the President of America in 1860.

Lincoln was an honest, gentle and kind hearted man. He always helped the poor. He was nick named as 'Honest Abe'. He was elected to the **legislature** of **Illinois state** at a very young age.

In those days, slavery was common in America. Negroes from Africa were engaged as slaves and treated badly by the white people. The slaves were not given any wages and were forced to work on farms.

The American people were divided on the question of slavery. People in the Northern States were against the practice of slavery, while those in the Southern States were in favour, as they needed slaves to work on their plantations. A **Civil War** broke out in America on the question of slavery. It was fought between the Northern and Southern States.

Lincoln was against slavery. He declared that the nation could not be half free and half slave. He won the civil war and kept the country united. He also abolished slavery. He was reelected as the President.

Many people were against the generous policies of Lincoln. The rebel conspired against Lincoln. On the eve of 14th April, when Lincoln was enjoying a play at Fords theatre with his wife, he was shot dead.

Lincoln died a martyr's death in securing justice for **Negroes**. His death was mourned all over the world. Thus, Abraham Lincoln became immortal.

## Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Who is shown in the picture?

---

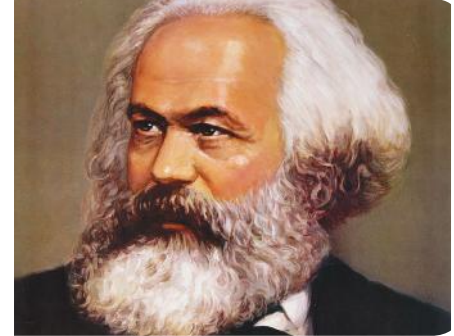
2. Why is he famous?

3. Name three of his famous works.



## KARL MARX (1818-1883)

Karl Marx is called the '**founder of communism**'. He was born in 1818 to Jewish parents in Trier in Germany (**then called Prussia**). He is the best remembered as the **champion of the working class**. He was a great thinker and believed that communism can help workers.



Karl Marx

Europe in those days was experiencing the Industrial Revolution. This made many people rich. They were known as **capitalist**. Under the capitalist system, workers in factories led a miserable life. Karl Marx was strongly against capitalism. He believed that **means of production belonged to the society and not the individuals**. He wrote books entitled **Communist Manifesto** and **Das Capital**. The capitalists or the industry owners did not like his views. Marx had to flee to England, where he died in exile. The ideas of Karl Marx greatly influenced the thinking of the people in Europe. His ideas led to the **Russian Revolution of 1917**. A new system of government based on the ideas of Karl Marx introduced in Russia. **Lenin** gave practical shape to Marx's ideas.

## MAHATMA GANDHI (1869-1948)



Mahatma Gandhi

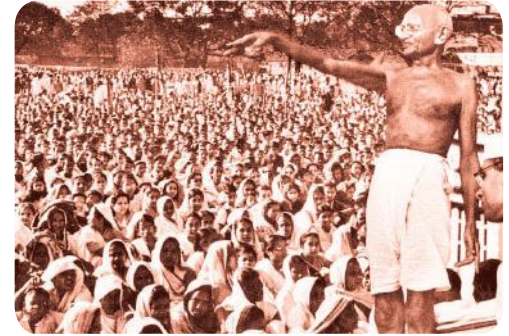
Mahatma Gandhi, popularly known as 'Bapu', is the father of our nation. His name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He was born on **2nd October, 1869** at Porbandar in Gujarat. He went to England to study law. There he qualified himself as a barrister. He went to South Africa to work as a **barrister** (lawyer). At that time, South Africa was ruled by England. The white people badly treated the Indians as the blacks.

Gandhiji decided to fight against injustice there. He organised the Indians and asked them to face the cruelty of the whites boldly, but without violence. This method was

called '**Satyagraha**', which meant the force of truth and non-violence. He achieved great success in his efforts in South Africa.

After spending twenty years in South Africa, Gandhiji returned to India. At that time the British ruled India too. They exploited Indians very much. Gandhiji travelled all over India and saw the **miserable** condition and poverty of the masses. He decided to join the freedom struggle of India.

Gandhiji asked the people to unite and fight for truth but without violence. Thousands of Indians joined him and participated in the Satyagraha movement, launched by Gandhiji. Gandhiji started many other movements like **Non-cooperation, Swadeshi movement, Quit India movement**, etc. The Satyagrahis were beaten mercilessly and sent to jail. But they remained non-violent. Gandhiji was arrested and sent to jail many times.



Satyagraha Movement

The British government had to ultimately accept the demand of the people of India. India became independent on 15th August, 1947.



Raj Ghat

Gandhiji served many other noble causes for the Indian society. He worked against untouchability, that was widely prevalent in India. He asked people of India to rise above religion and caste loyalties. He also worked for the upliftment of women.

Some people were opposed to Gandhiji's ideas. On 30th January, 1948, when he was on his way to a prayer meeting, he was shot dead by a fanatic person.

The whole world **mourned** on his death. His samadhi is at **Raj Ghat** in Delhi.

### MARTIN LUTHER KING (1929-1968)

Martin Luther King was born on 15th January, 1929, in Atlanta in USA. He was a black American. He led the **Civil Rights Movement** in the United States of America during the 1950s and 1960s. In the Southern States of America, the blacks were badly treated. Most of them had to suffer **humiliation**. They were not allowed to occupy a seat



Martin Luther King

in a public bus until all the whites had been seated. The blacks were not allowed to enter any restaurants. Martin Luther King decided to resist all such practices of discrimination between the blacks and the whites.



Martin Luther King travelled widely in USA and other countries. He met many political and religious leaders of the world. Finally, he adopted the path of non-violence as shown by Mahatma Gandhi. His movement in USA became very popular. Many whites also supported his movement. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize for Peace** in 1964. He was assassinated

in 1968, at the age of 39. He lived and died for high human values and ideals.

Thus, many people all over the world have dedicated their lives for the service of humanity. We should pay our respect to all these noble people. We should follow the path shown by them.

### Do You Know ?

Mother Teresa, called the "Saint of Gutter" established the Missionaries of Charity to give a home to lepers, orphans, the physically challenged, old people etc. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

### Blockbuster

1. List three of famous movements of Mahatma Gandhi.

---

---

---

2. Who is playwright?

---

---

---






3. From where did Abraham Lincoln famously address the soldiers during the civil war.

---

---

---

## Points to Remember

-  Socrates inspired the people to think critically and accept nothing but truth.
-  Abraham Lincoln, the President of USA, abolished slavery.
-  Karl Marx was against capitalism. He propagated socialism (communism).
-  Gandhiji fought for independence of India through 'ahinsa' (non-violence) and 'Satyagraha'.
-  Martin Luther King was against the ill-treatment of blacks by whites. He adopted the path of non-violence. He won the Nobel Prize for peace in 1964.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Who was Socrates?
2. What is Karl Marx called?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Socrates was born in Athens in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 459 B.C.  (ii) 469 B.C.  (iii) 479 B.C.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote book— Das Capital.  
(i) Abraham Lincoln  (ii) Mahatma Gandhi  (iii) Karl Marx
3. \_\_\_\_\_ means the force of truth and non-violence.  
(i) Satyagraha  (ii) Russian Revolution  (iii) Cooperation
4. Who was adopted the path of non-violence as shown by Mahatma Gandhi?  
(i) Abraham Lincoln  (ii) Martin Luther King  (iii) None of these
5. Gandhiji was shot dead by a \_\_\_\_\_ person.  
(i) Fanatic  (ii) American  (iii) Indian

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the disciple of Socrates.
2. The Civil War in America was fought between the \_\_\_\_\_ states and the \_\_\_\_\_ states.
3. 'Das Capital' was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Gandhiji's method of struggle against injustice was called \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_ in 1964.

**D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

1. Socrates believed in truth and non-violence.
2. Abraham Lincoln was against slavery.
3. Karl Marx spread capitalism in Europe.
4. Gandhiji's Samadhi is at Raj Ghat in Delhi.
5. Satyagraha means the force of truth and non-violence.

**E. Match the following :**

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Socrates           | (i) 1929    |
| 2. Abraham Lincoln    | (ii) 469 BC |
| 3. Karl Marx          | (iii) 1809  |
| 4. Martin Luther King | (iv) 1869   |
| 5. Mahatma Gandhi     | (v) 1818    |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. What was Socratic method of finding the truth?
2. Why was civil war fought in America?
3. What is the contribution of Karl Marx to the world?
4. Why is Gandhiji called the 'Father of the Nation'?
5. Who was Martin Luther King?

## Activity

- Read the biographies of the persons described in this chapter.
- Paste the pictures of two Prime Ministers of India, who were assented, in your scrap book.
- Prepare a list of some common people around you, who are making a great contribution for the development of your school, neighbourhood, city, etc.

## Life Skills

- Which personality, among those you just read about, has influenced you the most? Why?

# 13

## Communication

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Postal Service
- Telephone
- Fax
- E-mail
- Telegraph
- Mass Media
- Satellite

Communication is the process of exchanging thoughts, information and ideas with each other. The earliest form of communication was by used of signs, sounds and **gestures**. Let us read about some common means of communication that we use today.

### POSTAL SERVICE

Long ago, messengers carried messages and letters from one place to another. As it took a long time, they were replaced by horsemen who moved faster. In the nineteenth century, post service was set up.

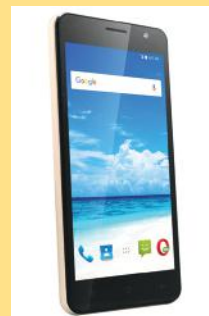


A letter box

**Post offices** are situated everywhere. Letters and postcards are dropped in the letter boxes. These are then collected and sent to post office. In the post offices, they are sorted and sent to their respective addresses. Parcels and money orders are also sent through post offices. To cover the cost of postage, **stamps** of certain amounts are affixed is on letters, parcels and envelops. Letters, parcels and envelops reach their destination by rail, road and airways.

### Telephone

**Alexander Graham Bell** invented the **telephone** in the year 1876. People can talk to each other over long distances by simply dialing a number. Today, we have **mobile phones** which also enable us to send messages, connect to the internet, read and write e-mails and even find the location of places.



Mobile Phone



Telephone

## Fax

A **fax machine** scans and helps to send documents through telephone wires. Documents can be transmitted to distant places through the fax machine.

## E-mail

The internet enables us to send and receive e-mails and stay in touch with our friends and relatives living all over the world.

## Telegraph

The **telegraph** is a device for transmitting and receiving messages over long distance. It is done through the use of dots and dashes. **Samuels Morse** invented the **Morse Code** to transmit messages. A telegraphic message is more popularly known as telegram.



a radio

## Mass Media

We also need to interact with a large number of people at the same time. This is called **mass communication**. Such an interaction requires mass media. The tools of **mass media** include radio, television, internet, books, newspapers and magazines.

**Advertisement** is a dominant form of communication which tells us about products and services.

**Radio** is a wireless communication device invented by **Marconi**. We listen to the radio for news, songs, educational and entertainment programmes.

**Books, newspapers** and **magazines** are available in many languages. They keep us informed of all the national and international events and happenings. People also use this medium to advertise for their products and service.

The **television** was invented by **John Logie Baird**. We watch news, films, advertisements and other entertainment programmes on the television.



John Logie Baird

Today, internet is a major source of information on almost every topic.



## SATELLITE

Artificial satellites, orbit the Earth and play an important role in modern communication. They pick up signals from the Earth and these signals are sent back to the Earth without any loss of time. As a result, television programmes are telecast and we are able to see news, reports or live telecast of any event taking place elsewhere in the world. Weather satellites help in forecasting weather conditions. Forecast of cyclones, floods and storms help the authorities to evacuate people and save lives.

## Blockbuster





1. Your friend has recently moved to another country. State three ways by which you can stay in touch with him/her.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is Morse code?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Points to Remember

-  *The postal services help us to send letters, telegrams, money orders and parcels to far-off places.*
-  *Samuel Morse developed the Morse Code for sending messages through telegraph.*
-  *Telephone, fax and internet have made the exchange of ideas and information easier as well as faster.*
-  *The various elements of mass media are very important means of communication.*

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Who invented telephone?
2. Who invented television?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Mass communication helps us to communicate with many people at the \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
(i) same  (ii) night  (iii) wrong
2. Long time ago messages were sent through people riding on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) sheep  (ii) horses  (iii) donkeys

3. Radio was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Churchil  (ii) Rana Pratap  (iii) Marconi

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. What is communication?
2. How does the postal service help us to communicate?
3. What is the role of mass media in communication?
4. What are satellites? What role do they play in communication?
5. What is mass communication?

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. E-mails are sent through \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The television was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Radio was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Morse Code was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Think and answer :**

What methods of communications would you use in the following situations?

1. To find information about a person who is missing for two months.
2. To talk your father who works away from house about your recent football match.
3. To plant a 'plant more trees' campaign with your friend.

## Activity

• **Compare :**

Compare the ancient models of telephones and modern mobile phones. Write five differences between the two.

• **Group activity :**

Work in groups and create a newspaper for a particular date. Write two reports on sports and weather. Download pictures from the internet or cut them out from newspapers. Paste them on the right pages.

## Life Skills

- **Write an advertisements for a leading newspapers about a product which will help students to remembers their lessons before their examination.**

# 14

## Transport

### LIMELIGHT

- Invention of Steam Engine
- Modes of Transport
- Roadways
- Waterways
- Important Sea Routes
- Airways
- Railways

The invention of wheel changed the way people travelled. Wheels were fixed to carts and **sledges** which made travel easier as well as faster.

### INVENTION OF STEAM ENGINE

The Industrial Revolution started in Europe in the eighteenth century. Industries were set up in many places for the production of goods. Raw materials for industries had to be transported to these locations. Thereafter, the finished goods had to be moved to the markets where they could be sold. So, an efficient, fast and economical means of transport was the need of the people. This need was fulfilled with the invention of the **steam engine**.

Trains and ships were fitted with steam engines. This was not only made the transportation of goods faster but also helped to carry load. Slowly, petrol, diesel and electric engines were introduced. As a result, travelling became faster.

### MODES OF TRANSPORT

We can travel by road, rail, water and air.

### Railways



Inside the shatabdi Express

Railways were introduced in India in 1853 by the British. The first train in India ran between **Thane** and **Mumbai**. India has the fourth largest network of railways in the world running about 70,000 kilometres. For smooth functioning, the Indian railway network is divided into several zones. Today, metro trains run in Delhi and Kolkata. **Trams** also form a part of Kolkata's transport

system. Many people travel by local trains in several cities like Chennai and Mumbai. Super-fast air-conditioned trains called the **Rajdhani** and **Shatabdi** connect many Indian cities. Passenger trains carry people while goods trains carry, raw material and finished products from place to place.

The **Grand Orient Express** connects Paris in France with Istanbul in Turkey. The United States of America has the largest network of railways in the world. The fast trains in Japan are called **Bullet trains**. These trains run at a speed of 400 kilometres per hour.

In Mountainous regions, rail routes are constructed through tunnels as well. The **Seikan Tunnel** in Japan is the longest railways tunnel in the world. Tunnels for railways have also been built through seas. Through the English Channel a rail tunnel connects England and Paris.



Bullet Train

### Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in this picture?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where do you see these, usually?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you ever been on one of these?

\_\_\_\_\_



### Do You Know ?

The TransSiberian Railway or TransSiberian Railroad in Russia is the longest rail route connecting Leningrad to Vladivostok. Its length is about 9500 kilometres.

## Roadways

The earliest roads were mere paths of mud hardened by regular use. These days, remote areas in villages are linked with Kuchcha roads. Cities have pucca roads made of tar. These are motorable roads. Some motorable roads are also called **highways, freeways** and **expressways**. These are broad roads with four or six

lanes and they connect cities and towns with each other. Sometimes, these roads also connect two countries. The **Grand Trunk Road** connects Kolkata in India to Peshawar in Afghanistan. India has one of the largest network of roads in the world. It measures over 35,000 kilometres. The longest highway in India is NH-7 which connects Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.



An aeroplane

## Airways

Around hundred years ago, the Wright Brothers—Orville and Wilbur—flew the first aeroplane called the **Flyer**. We have come a long way since the first plane. Today, aeroplanes are well equipped to carry as many as four hundred passengers. They can fly at great speed, therefore, covering long distances in less time. The aeroplanes are the fastest and the most expensive means of travel. They land and take off at airports. The popular airports of the world are **Heathrow** in **London**, **Kennedy** in **New York** and **De Gaulle** in **Paris**. Some of the international airports in India are **Indira Gandhi Airport** in Delhi, **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport** in Kolkata, **Anna Airport** in Chennai and **Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport** in Mumbai.

The important air companies of the world include the **Trans World Airlines**, **United Airlines**, **Royal Dutch Airlines**, **British Airways**, **Lufthansa**, **Aeroflot** and **Alitalia Airlines**.

In India, Air India is run by the government. Some private airlines like **Indigo**, **Spice jet**, **Kingfisher** and **Jet Airways** also offer air travel.

## Waterways

The most ancient means of water transport were **rafts** and **canoes**. These modes were followed by **boats** and **ships** sailing with the help of wind. The Romans built ships with several tiers called **galleys**. After the invention of steam engine, ships started running on steam engines. This made travel faster. Today, **luxury liners**, **freighter** and **tankers** carry people and goods. The luxury liners provide all comforts to the passengers. Oil tankers carry oil to all parts of the world. Freighters carry heavy



A luxury liner

loads of food, timber and machinery. **Cargo** vessels are also used to carry heavy cargo from one port to another. Waterways are of great importance to a country. They require low maintenance and are by far the cheapest means of travel.

**Port cities** connect a country to the rest of the world through waterways. Import and export of goods also take place through these ports. There are **thirteen major ports** in India. More than half of India's foreign trade takes place on the western shores at the **Mumbai Port**.

## IMPORTANT SEA ROUTES

The **Suez Canal** was built in 1869 connecting the port of Suez on the Red Sea to the Port Said on the Mediterranean Sea. Before this canal, ships had to sail all around the continent of Africa to reach the other side. Once ships started sailing through the Suez Canal, sea travel from London to Mumbai was reduced from six months to two weeks.

The **Panama Canal** Connects the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Oceans.

The **North Atlantic Route** between London and New York is the busiest and the most important sea route. The South Atlantic Route between Europe and South America is also important.

The **inland waterways** have their own significance. River Hwang Ho in China, Rhine and Danube rivers in Europe and the Nile and Congo rivers in Africa are used for transportation. Among the Indian rivers, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers are navigable. The backwaters of Kerala are also navigable.

## Blockbuster

1. If you were a sailor, where would you like to sail to and why?

---

2. Why can Arunachal Pradesh in India be approached only by airways?

---

## Points to Remember



Early human beings travelled on foot or on the back of animals.



Steam engine and the discovery of petroleum made travel quicker and easier.

 We travel on land, by water and in air.

 Air travel is the fastest and the most expensive means of transport.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the fast trains of India.
2. Name the longest rail route in the world.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Railways were introduced in India in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 1853  (ii) 1950  (iii) 1860
2. Pucca roads are made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) metal  (ii) tar  (iii) brick
3. The first aeroplane were called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) bird  (ii) flyer  (iii) air
4. Hwang Ho is a river in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) China  (ii) Korea  (iii) Indonesia

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Trans-Siberian Railways trains run across the country of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ connects Kolkata to Peshawar.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ connects the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are the fastest trains in Japan.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ liners provide all comfort to the passengers.

### D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. In some places trains go through canals.
2. NH-7 connects Kolkata and Peshawar.
3. India has the largest railways network in the world.
4. Waterways need little or no maintenance.

### E. Answer the following questions :

1. Name the important air companies of the world.
2. How did the Industrial Revolution help in the development of transport?
3. What are expressways?
4. Why are port cities important?
5. What are different means of travel?

### Activity

- Work in group of five. Gather information about all the national highways in India. Find out which routes they cover and also the places of their origin and destination. Does a national highways pass through your city/town? If yes, what is the number of that highway?

### Life Skills

---

- What means of travel will you choose in the following situations?
  1. You are going on a holiday to Rajasthan from where you live.
  2. You are going for work to another city from where you live and you are in a hurry.
  3. You wish to go on a luxury cruise to the Mediterranean Sea.
  4. You have to go to Dhubri in Assam on a field trip.



# 15

## British Rules and The Revolt of 1857

### HIGHLIGHTS

- British Rule in India
- Growing Discontent Among Indians
- Revolt of 1857
- After the First War of Independence

India had always been famous for its spices, textile and pearls which brought many traders to its shore. The Arabs were the first to establish trading relations with India. They were followed by the Europeans.

### BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

**Vasco da Gama**, a Portuguese explorer, was the first to discover a new sea route to India in 1498. **The British East India Company** came to India with the intention of **trading** in spices, cotton and silk cloth, medicines, perfumes, precious stones and metals. Eventually, the British gained a strong foothold by defeating the Portuguese, Dutch and French. They set up big trading centres at Surat, Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (chennai) and Calcutta (Kolkata) and turned them into forts.

The British gained great profits and were greedy for more. They broke rules and misused the facilities granted to them by the Mughal rulers. When **Siraj-ud-Daulah**, the Nawab of Bengal, protested against the British ways of trading, they started a war against him in 1757. This war is known as the **Battle** of Plassey. The Nawab of Bengal was defeated. In 1764 the East India Company started another war against the combined army of the, Nawabs of Bengal and Awadh and the Mughal Emperor. This was called the **Battle of Buxar**. They won the war and obtained the right to collect revenue in Bengal. This made the Company very powerful.

The British realised that there were many big and small kingdoms in the country which fought against each other. They took advantage of this situation and applied the policy of divide and rule. The use of this policy helped them to capture a number of kingdoms. They gradually extended their power in the other parts of India. However, there were a few powerful kingdoms like the Marathas, Punjab and Mysore who did not give in to the British. The British fought many years against

them and ultimately defeated them. By 1850, they had established their rule in most parts of India.

## GROWING DISCONTENT AMONG INDIANS

India was an agricultural country. Almost its entire population depended on agriculture. The British wanted to collect as much wealth as they could and so they forced the farmers to grow cash crops like opium and indigo. These crops were then bought at a very low price by the British and sold in foreign lands at high prices. To make the matter worse, the farmers had to pay heavy taxes. As a result, the Indian farmers became very poor.

The Indian handloom industry suffered the same fate as Indian agriculture. It was completely destroyed due to the bad policies of the British. Silk and cotton growers were forced to sell their products to the British at very low prices. These were then sent to Britain where cloth was manufactured and sent back to India for sale at high prices. This ruined the Indian textile industry. The Indian cotton growers and weavers became jobless.

## REVOLT OF 1857

The discontent among the Indian rulers, farmers and weavers also spread to the Indian soldiers. They were paid much less compared to the British soldiers. They were also denied higher posts, which were only reserved for the British people.

However, things became worse with the introduction of the Enfield rifle in the army. It was rumoured that the cartridges used in the rifles had casing coated with the fat of cows and pigs which had to be bitten off. This hurt the religious sentiments of both



Mangal Pandey



Tantia Tope



Rani Lakshmi Bai

the Hindus and Muslims. The Indian soldiers refused to use these bullets and revolted against the British in 1857. This revolt of 1857 is also known as the **First War of Independence**.

**Mangal Pandey** was the first soldier to protest. Soon, the other soldiers revolted. The revolt started in **Meerut** on 10th May, 1857 and spread to Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, etc.

The **prominent** leaders who led the revolt were **Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Begum**

**Hazrat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai**, etc. The farmers and workers too joined the **revolt**. The last Mughal Emperor, **Bahadur Shah Zafar**, was declared the supreme leader by the soldiers. However, the British had a larger army and better weapons. They crushed the revolt. Many Indian leaders and soldiers were arrested and executed. Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested and sent on exile to Burma.






### AFTER THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- The 400 years of Mughal rule came to an end.
- Some local rulers were allowed to rule their territories but were under the British rule.
- The rule of the East India Company also ended. From now onwards, India was governed directly by the British Crown and the British Parliament.
- The British Government appointed a governor general to rule the country. He was also called the **viceroy**. The first viceroy of India was Lord Canning.
- The revolt laid down the foundation for the future freedom struggle and awakened the Indians. It inspired the Indians and soon the Indian Independence Movement started.

### Blockbuster

1. Name the areas where the Revolt spread.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. If you were an indigo planter of that age, would you have taken part in the Revolt.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Points to Remember

-  Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach India in 1498.
-  Many European traders like the French, Dutch and English set up their trading centres in India but the British triumphed over all their rivals.
-  The British conquered Bengal.
-  The British conquered most of India by 1850.
-  A massive revolt against the British happened in 1857.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the European power which came to India for trade.

2. Who discovered the sea route to India in 1498?

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

1. Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Tamil Nadu  (ii) Gujarat  (iii) Bengal

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cash crops.

(i) rice  (ii) wheat  (iii) indigo

3. The Revolts of 1857 started in \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Meerut  (ii) Bombay  (iii) Calcutta

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the place where the revolt against the British started.

2. The farmers were forced to grow \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ instead of food grain.

3. After the Revolt, India started being ruled directly by the British \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. In 1757, the British fought the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ against the Nawab of Bengal.

**D. Think and answer :**

1. Why did the Indian cotton growers and weavers become jobless as a result of British policies?

2. Why did the Indian soldiers refuse to use act cartridges coated with the fats of pigs and cows?

3. Why were the Indian soldiers in the British army dissatisfied?

4. Why did the British adopt policy of divide and rule?

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. What were the consequences of the Revolt of 1857?

2. What were the causes of the Revolt of 1857?

3. Give one example of the East India Company's injustice on the Indian farmers and traders.

4. When was Battle of Plassey fought?

## Life Skills

- If you were a young boy/girl during the Revolt of 1857, how could it have inspired you to joint the independence movement against the British later? Write in 100 words.

## 16

# The Struggle for Freedom

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Indian National Congress
- Divide and Rule
- The Swadeshi Movement
- The Revolutionaries

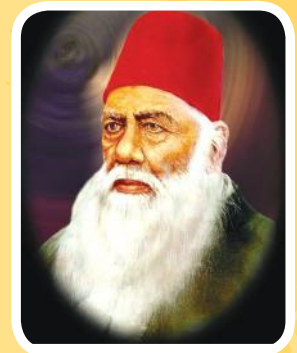
The Indian society in the 19th century was caste-ridden, rigid and followed certain *evil practices* in the name of religion. Many thinkers and reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Saiyyad Ahmed Khan and Narayana Guru fought against the social evils. They were inspired by the modern ideas and education introduced by the British.



Raja Ram Mohan Roy



Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar



Ishwar Syed Ahmed Khan

They felt that education would help India to become **prosperous** once again. The British rule in India brought extreme poverty among the Indians. Many died in times of **drought** and floods. Indian traders and businessmen wanted to start industries on modern lines, but the Europeans were interested in plantations for tea, coffee, indigo and jute. There was great demand for these in England. The Indian realised that the British were out to destroy their economy and culture.

They led to the formation of associations, institutions, schools, etc. The writers began to publish their ideas in the form of newspaper articles. Public meetings were held in different parts of the country to attract the attention of the British rulers to their problems. People thought that freedom from the British rule was must for solving their problems.

## Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Who is he?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is he famous?

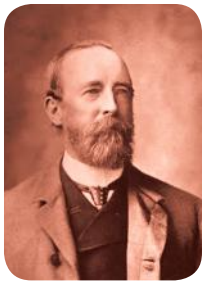
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is he called?

\_\_\_\_\_



## THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



AO Hume



WC Banerjee



Dadabhai Naoroji

In 1885, AO Hume, a retired ICS officer, founded the *Indian National Congress*. Its aim was to draw the attention of British rulers towards the difficulties and demands of the Indian people. The first session of the Congress was held on December 28, 1885, in Mumbai with WC Banerjee as President and AO Hume as General

Secretary. Twenty-two delegates came from all parts of India to attend the first session. They comprised lawyers, doctors, journalists, landlords and businessmen.

Every year, the session of the Congress was held in a different city. During its first twenty years, the Congress made moderate demands, such as spread of education, reduction in military expenditure, employment of Indians in higher offices and formation of councils both at the centre as well as in the states.

Congress had a galaxy of leaders like WC Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, SN Bannerjee,

G Subramaniya Aiyer, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta, MG Ranade and Madan Mohan Malviya.



Gopal Krishna  
Gokhale



Badruddin  
Tyabji



Madan Mohan  
Malviya

Some leaders in Congress thought that their **moderate** ways would not bring any

result. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal were among the foremost, who opposed the moderate policies. They wanted to involve the masses of India in the struggle for freedom. Tilak declared, 'Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it'. He wrote many articles against the British Raj in his paper—the **Kesari**. As a result, he was arrested many times.

## DIVIDE AND RULE

The mild policies of the Congress led to the rise of militant element. People began to demand more rights. The Congress became strong and its movement spread even to the common people. The British did not want the Congress to succeed in its aim of uniting the people of India. They made several laws to suppress the freedom movement. Finally, they adopted the policy of divide the Bengal in two parts for better administration.



Lala Lajpat Rai



Bal Gangadhar  
Tilak



Bipin Chandra  
Pal

The main political aim of the partition decision was to divide the Bengali population and to weaken the nationalist movement, of which Bengal was the most important centre. The British movement was also to disrupt Hindu-Muslim unity by convincing upper class Muslims that the newly created province with its Muslim majority was in

their interest. However, it only served to arouse and bring in all sections of the people in Bengal into an unprecedented mass movement, which soon spread to many other parts of the country. The anti-partition agitation assumed a militant form on 7th August 1905, when thousands of people at a meeting in Kolkata resolved to boycott British goods until the partition proposal was withdrawn. The partition came into force on 16th October 1905. This day was observed as a day of national mourning throughout Bengal. It was during this movement that Swadeshi or use of Indian goods and boycott of British goods became an integral part of the freedom struggle.

## THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

The Indians rose in open revolt against the **partition of Bengal**. At a huge public meeting in August 1905, it was decided that British goods would be boycotted. It was named the **Swadeshi Movement**. Women and students took a leading part in

it. The British cloth was burnt in heaps. The Swadeshi Movement soon spread to all other parts of the country like Bombay, Pune and Madras. The British rulers could not suppress this movement and finally abolished the scheme to partition Bengal in 1911. The movement actually helped in the establishment of textile mills, banks, hosiery, tobacco, soap factories, etc.

## THE REVOLUTIONARIES

The movement against the partition of Bengal led to split in the Congress in 1907. The extremists left the party. The extremists started a mass movement to achieve total independence. This crippled the British administration. The young men were ready to make sacrifices for achieving independence. They were called **revolutionaries**.



BK Dutt

Revolutionaries like **Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil, Vir Savarkar, Ashfaqullah, Jatin Das, Sukhdev, BK Dutt** and many others joined the struggle and laid down their lives for the motherland. A fifteen-year old boy, **Khudi Ram Bose**, was hanged by the British Government.

Some Indians went to other countries of the world to wage a struggle for achieving independence. Madam Cama went to Switzerland, Narendra Nath to Germany and Raja Mahendra Pratap and Maulana Barkatullah to Afghanistan. The Punjabis in America formed the **Ghadar Party** to help the revolutionary activities in India.

Finally, the British agreed to introduce some reforms but continued to follow the policy of divide and rule. At this stage, World War I broke out in 1914. Many Indians helped the British government to fight the war. They expected that after the War, the British would give more freedom, but it did not happen. Instead, the British made laws to strengthen their hold on India.

## Blockbuster

1. Write the name of a famous revolutionary.

---

---

2. What is Swadeshi Movement?










---

---



3. Why did radicals believe in strikes and boycott?

## Points to Remember

-  The Indian people followed many evil practices in the name of religion.
-  Many thinkers and reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Saiyyad Ahmed Khan and Narayana Guru fought against the social evils.
-  Many thinkers and reformers fought against the social evils.
-  The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by AO Hume.
-  The first President of the Indian Congress was WC Bannerjee.
-  For about 20 years, the Congress made moderate demands.
-  The British tried to create a rift between the Hindus and the Muslims by partitioning Bengal.
-  Indians started Swadeshi movement against the Partition of Bengal.
-  Many revolutionaries sacrificed their lives for the motherland.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Who was first President of Congress?
2. When did the partition come into force?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The Indian National Congress was founded in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 1785  (ii) 1885  (iii) 1909
2. Indian National Congress was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Tilak  (ii) AO Hume  (iii) Bhagat Singh
3. Tilak wrote many \_\_\_\_\_ against the British Raj.  
(i) poems  (ii) articles  (iii) stories
4. The first session of the Congress was held on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 28th November, 1885   
(ii) 25th December, 1885   
(iii) 28th December, 1885

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Indian National Congress was set up by \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Every year, the session of the Congress was held in a \_\_\_\_\_ city.
3. Tilak wrote against the \_\_\_\_\_ in his paper, the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The British tried to create a rift between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The split in the Congress occurred in \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. The British rule in India brought extreme poverty among the Indians.
2. The Indian National Congress followed the policy of divide and rule.
3. The Indians were in favour of partition of Bengal.
4. WC Banerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress.
5. Khudi Ram Bose was hanged by the British Government.

### E. Match the following :

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Divide and rule     | (i) 1885       |
| 2. Partition           | (ii) Kesari    |
| 3. World War           | (iii) 1914     |
| 4. AO Hume             | (iv) 1905      |
| 5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | (v) Britishers |

### F. Answer the following questions :

1. What were the demands of the Congress in the early years?
2. What is the motive of divide and rule policy?
3. Why did Indians help the British in World War?
4. How did the British destroy the Indian economy?
5. Who were revolutionaries?

## Activity

- Find the names of various organisations, which have done or are doing work for the betterment of Indian society.

# 17

## India Wins Freedom

The Indian National Congress achieved limited success during its early years. The early leaders of the Congress were known as the *Moderates*. They believed in asking the English government for reforms.

There was another group within the Congress. They were called the **Radicals**. They wanted



Lal-Bal-Pal

to oppose the English strongly. To protest against English injustice, they were in favour of strikes and boycotts. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal (called *Lal-Bal-Pal*) were the three popular leaders of the Radicals. It was Tilak, who once said—"**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.**"

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Partition of Bengal
- Swadeshi and Boycott
- The Revolutionaries
- Gandhi Ji Leads The Nation
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- Non Cooperation Movement
- Simon Commission
- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Quit India Movement
- Indian National Army
- India Got Independence
- Independent India

### PARTITION OF BENGAL

In 1905, the English decided to partition Bengal. One part was to have largely Hindus, while the other part was to have the Muslims in majority. The **partition** was an attempt to prevent Hindus and Muslims from uniting against the English. People strongly opposed it. The Congress launched the **Swadeshi** and **Boycott Movement**. As a result, the English were forced to reunite it in 1911.

### SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT

Swadeshi means '**of one's own country**'. It was meant to popularize the use of Indian goods. People were asked to boycott all foreign goods and use only goods made in India. The movement was joined by a large number of women and students. Huge

bonfires were lit, in which foreign goods were burnt. The government tried to suppress the movement.

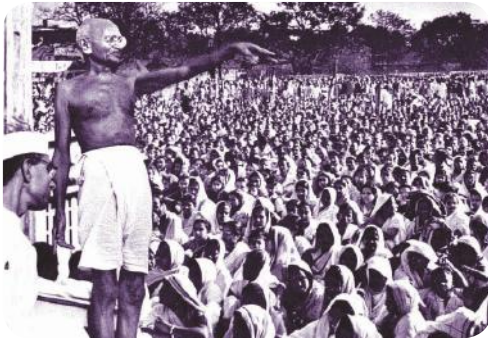
### THE REVOLUTIONARIES

Some young people in Bengal felt that the Moderates and the Radicals had not achieved enough. They believed that the English could be driven out of India only through force. **Aurobindo Ghosh**, **Veer Savarkar** and **Ajit Singh** were the early revolutionaries. They killed some English officers. Some of them were later arrested and hanged.



Bipin Chandra Pal addressing Indians

### GANDHIJI LEADS THE NATION



Mahatma Gandhi

In 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India from South Africa. With this, began the last phase in our struggle for independence.

In South Africa, Gandhiji had fought against the **racist** policies of the white rulers. His method of fighting was known as Satyagraha. It was based on truth and non-violence.

After returning to India, Gandhiji travelled all over the country. He was shocked to see the poverty of the people. He decided to fight against the English and also against some of the social and religious practices, especially the caste system. He asked people not to obey the unjust laws made by the government.

### Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in the picture? (Hint: It is connected to Gandhiji)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is it important?

\_\_\_\_\_



## JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

On 13th April 1919, a public meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. General Dyer came to the park and ordered his soldiers to fire at the crowd. Hundreds of men, women and children were killed and thousands were injured. The whole country was shocked by this incident. All Indian leaders strongly protested against this cruel act.

## NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT



Non-cooperation movement

In 1920, Gandhiji launched the Non-cooperation **Movement**. He asked people to disobey the laws peacefully. But in Chauri Chaura (in Uttar Pradesh), some people set fire to a police station and 22 policemen died. Gandhiji was against violence and he withdrew the Movement immediately.

During the Non-cooperation Movement, leaders such as Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sarojini Naidu, C Rajagopalachari, Maulana Azad, Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru participated actively.



Bhagat Singh and BK Dutt

## SIMON COMMISSION

The law and order situation in the country was getting out of control. The government decided to make some changes and appointed the Simon Commission. There was no Indian in the Commission. The Congress decided to boycott it.

The Commission came to India in 1929 and was greeted with the slogan—'Simon go Back'. A new group of revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad, BK Dutt also became active at this time.

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

In December 1929, the Congress demanded 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) from the government. The **Civil Disobedience Movement** began in early 1930



Gandhiji leading the Dandi March

under the leadership of Gandhiji. It started with the Dandi March. Gandhiji and his followers walked from the Sabarmati Ashram (in Ahmedabad) to Dandi (near Surat), along the coast of Gujarat. Gandhiji made salt and broke the Salt Law (Indians were not allowed to make salt) by making salt. The movement soon spread to other parts of India.

## QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

In August 1942, Gandhiji asked the government to '**Quit India**'. He asked the people to '**Do or Die**' in their attempt to throw the English out of the country. Many leaders were jailed.

## INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

Subhash Chandra Bose was the leader of the **Indian National Army** (also called the Azad Hind Fauj). He fought against the English. He gave us the slogan '*Jai Hind*'.



Subhash Chandra Bose

## INDIA GOT INDEPENDENCE



Jawahar Lal Nehru being sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Independent India

After the Second World War ended in 1945, the English government agreed to leave India. However, it was decided to divide the country into two—India and Pakistan. On 15th August 1947, India became a free country. On this historic occasion, Jawahar Lal Nehru said :

"At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake for life and freedom."

**Find out where the flag of independent India was hoisted on the morning of 15th August 1947.**

### Do You Know ?

Lord Mountbatten was the last British Governor General of India and the first Governor General of Independent India.

## INDEPENDENT INDIA

Jawahar Lal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India. Dr Rajendra Prasad became the first President. With this, began a new phase in the history of India. Now we have completed more than six decades of freedom. In these years, India has fought and won many wars to guard her **freedom**.

### Blockbuster

1. Who gave the call, jai Hind?

---

---

---

2. Who became the first President of India?

---

---

---








3. What is boycott?

---

---

---

### Points to Remember

-  *The Moderates did not achieve much so the Radicals became more powerful.*
-  *In 1905, Bengal was partitioned to divide the Hindus and Muslims and to suppress nationalism.*
-  *The Swadeshi and Boycott Movements were launched in protest against the partition of Bengal. Bengal was reunited in 1911.*
-  *The revolutionaries believed in using force.*
-  *Gandhiji returned to India in 1915. He believed in truth and non-violence. He fought against many social and religious practices.*
-  *Gandhiji launched the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920. He asked people to use peaceful methods of protest.*
-  *The Indians boycotted the Simon Commission. In 1929, the Congress demanded Purna Swaraj. Soon, the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.*

# Exercise Time

## A. Oral questions :

1. What is the meaning of 'Swadeshi'?
2. When did Gandhiji launched the 'Non-cooperation' Movement?

## B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. In \_\_\_\_\_, Bengal was partitioned.  
(i) 1805  (ii) 1905  (iii) 1947
2. The revolutionaries believed in using \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) non-violence  (ii) force  (iii) none of these
3. Purna Swaraj means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) non-cooperation   
(ii) boycott   
(iii) complete independence
4. The Dandi March signalled the start of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Civil Disobedience movement   
(ii) Non-cooperation movement   
(iii) Swadeshi and boycott
5. The Indian National Army was led by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Mahatma Gandhi   
(ii) Veer Savarkar   
(iii) Subhash Chandra Bose

## C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Swadeshi means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ were the popular leaders of the radicals.
3. The English were forced to leave India in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Gandhiji's method of fighting was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Second World War ended in \_\_\_\_\_.



#### D. Match the following :

- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Satyagraha               | (i) 1929       |
| 2. Jallianwala Bagh         | (ii) 1942      |
| 3. Non-cooperation movement | (iii) Gandhiji |
| 4. Purna Swaraj             | (iv) Amritsar  |
| 5. Quit India               | (v) 1920       |

#### E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. In 1915, Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa.
2. Gandhiji's method of fighting was non-violence.
3. In 1818, a meeting was held in Jallianwala Bagh.
4. Second World War was ended in 1945.
5. In 1942, Gandhiji asked the government to Quit India.

#### F. Answer the following questions :

1. How were the Moderates different from the radicals?
2. What was the Swadeshi Movement?
3. What made Gandhiji decide to fight against injustice?
4. What did the revolutionaries believe in? Write the names of some revolutionaries.
5. When did Gandhiji ask the government to Quit India?

### Activity

- Imagine you are a member of the Congress. The Swadeshi and Boycott movements have been just started. Your uncle from England has sent you an expensive watch. It is a watch, that you had always wanted. Write in 30 words, what will you do with the watch.

### Life Skills

- Write a dialogue between a brother and a sister. The brother does not want to give up foreign goods like clothes, perfumes, pencils and books. The sister tells him to use goods made in their own country.

# 18

## Government of India

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Union Government
- State Government
- Judiciary

India is a very large country. It is divided into twenty–nine states and seven union territories. We have two forms of government– one at the center and one at the state level.

The government at the centre is called the **union government** and at the states is called the **state government**. The union government makes laws for the whole country and deals with issues of national importance. The state governments make laws for their respective states. At both the levels, the governments work together to make laws, implement them and do justice.

Our country follows a **democratic form of government**. It is the rule of the people, for the people and by the people. The citizens of India have the freedom to elect their representatives who form governments at the central and state levels and run them for a fixed period of time, that is, five years.

After every five years, elections are held in the country to elect representatives for the central government and the state governments. These representatives belong to one of the political parties. Various political parties contest elections. There are many political parties in India. The **Indian National Congress** and the **Bharatiya Janata Party** are two national parties.

The election commission of India holds elections in the country.

### UNION GOVERNMENT

India has a parliamentary form of government. Our **Parliament** consists of two houses–the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

#### Rajya Sabha

The **Rajya Sabha** is known as the Upper House of the Parliament. Its members are not directly elected by the people of India. It can have a maximum of 250 members

out of which twelve members who have excelled in the fields of literatures, science, sports, arts and social service are chosen by the president. The remaining 238 members are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies. The term of the Rajya Sabha members is **six years**.

## Lok Sabha



The Indian Parliament

The **Lok Sabha** is also known as the Lower House of the parliament. At present, it has 545 members. Only Indian citizens of 25 years of age and above can become members of the Lok Sabha. These members are elected directly by the people of India. The term of the Lok Sabha members is **five years**. The members of the Lok Sabha elect a speaker who conducts the proceeding of the house.

People of eighteen years of age and above cast their vote for the candidate of their choice. The party that wins the maximum number of seats is invited by the president of India to form the government at the centre. The leader of the majority party becomes the prime minister.

### Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is show in the picture?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is used for?

\_\_\_\_\_



## President

The president is elected by members from both the houses of the parliament and the state assemblies. He/She is the head of the country and is elected for five years.

## Prime Minister

After the elections to the Lok Sabha, the party which gets the maximum number of seats forms the government. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that

forms the government. He/She is appointed by the President. He/She has a cabinet of ministers who carry out the task of running the government at the centre.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

Each state has a **legislative** assembly. The members of the state legislative assemblies are elected by the people of the state. Each elected members is known as a member of legislative assembly (MLA). The elected MLAs form the government at the states. The state government is headed by the leader of the majority party. He is appointed the Chief Ministers by the governor of the state. The Chief Minister and his council of ministers make laws for the state. The governor is the head of the state and is appointed by the President.

## JUDICIARY

The judicial system of India ensures justice for all Indian citizens. The people who violate laws of the land are tried in the court. The **Supreme Court** is the highest court of justice in India. It is located in **New Delhi**. It is headed by the Chief Justice who is appointed by the President. At the state level, there are **high courts**. There are also smaller courts such as session courts and district courts.

## Blockbuster

1. Why is the Lok Sabha the most important house of the Parliament?

---

---

---

---

2. List the names of the chief ministers of three of your neighbouring states.

---

---

---

---

3. What is the name of the current speaker of our Lok Sabha?








---

---

---

---

## Points to Remember

-  Democracy is a rule of the people, by the people and for the people.
-  The Indian Parliament consists of two houses – the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
-  The leader of the majority party is sworn in as the Prime Minister.
-  The President is elected by the members of both the houses of the Parliament and the state assemblies.
-  The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India.
-  The Supreme Court is headed by the Chief Justice who is appointed by the president.
-  In the states, there are high courts, district courts and session courts.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. What is the other name of Lok Sabha?
2. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the President?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ members.  
(i) 250  (ii) 238  (iii) 260
2. The President of India is elected for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
(i) ten  (ii) seven  (iii) five
3. The members of a states legislative assembly are elected by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) members of the Lok Sabha   
(ii) members of the Rajya Sabha   
(iii) people of the state
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ conducts the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.  
(i) Prime Minister  (ii) President  (iii) Speaker
5. The Supreme Court of India is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Ahmedabad  (ii) Delhi  (iii) Allahabad

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The term of the Lok Sabha member is \_\_\_\_\_ years.
2. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The President is elected for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
4. The governor of a state is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Elections are held after every \_\_\_\_\_ years.

### D. Write short note on the following :

1. Raj Sabha
2. Lok Sabha
3. Judicial System

### E. Answer the following questions :

1. What are the two main levels of government in India?
2. Who appoints the Governor of a State?
3. How is the Prime Minister appointed?
4. What is Lok Sabha?
5. What is Rajya Sabha?

## Activity

### • Election Time :

#### Day 1

1. The teacher makes arrangements for conducting elections for the posts of :  
(i) class monitor (ii) discipline in-charge (iii) blackboard in-charge  
(iv) activity in-charge
2. The teacher discusses the need for creating these posts and the responsibilities that need to be shouldered by the students elected to these posts.
3. The teacher asks for the names of students who wish to stand for these posts.
4. The date of election to these posts is decided.
5. Students campaign for the nominees of their choice.

## Day 2

1. The teacher brings the ballot box to the class.
2. Each student is provided with a slip of paper on which the names of the candidates for various posts are written. Students cast their vote.
3. The counting of votes takes place and the winners are announced.
4. Appointment and badge ceremony are held.

- **Election Time :**

Find out where elections were first held. Also, how it was conducted?

## Life Skills

---

- **Imagine that you are incharge of conducting the election for the representative of your class. Write some of the rules that you would like to set to ensure fair elections.**

# 19

## United Nation

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Formation of the UN
- Main Organs of the UN
- Agencies of the United Nations
- Achievement of the United Nations
- India and The United Nations

The **United Nations Organisation** or the **UN** is an international organisation founded on 24th October, 1943 after the end of the Second World War. It was started to promote cooperation among the countries of the world.

At present, 192 countries are members of the UN and it has its offices all around the world. The UN has six principal organs—the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, **Secretariat**, International Court of Justice and United Nations Trusteeship Council. The UN has six official languages—Arabic, Chinese (Mandarin), English, French, Russian and Spanish.

### FORMATION OF THE UN

After the First World War, many countries came together to form the **League of Nations**. The **League** failed completely to bring peace to the world, which led to the Second World War. The Second World War caused more destruction than the First World War.

This brought many countries together to promote peace in the world. The name United Nations was given by President Roosevelt of the USA. The UN was established on 24th October 1945, which is celebrated as the **United Nations Day**.

### Principles of the UN

The UN charter was based on the following principles :

- The members of the UN should not use threats and force.
- There should be mutual respect for each other among all the nations.
- The members should support the UN and all its activities.
- The members should settle disputes by peaceful means.



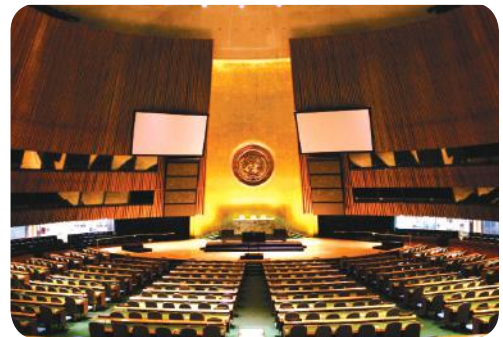
## Objectives of the UN

- To settle **disputes** between member of states peacefully.
- To maintain international peace and security.
- To promote respect for human rights and freedom for all.
- To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems amicably.
- To develop friendly relations among nations.
- To ensure equal rights for all nations.

## MAIN ORGANS OF THE UN

### General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main organ of the UN. Each member country had only one vote in the Assembly. It works like a **parliament** where all the issues related to world peace are discussed. The General Assembly meets once in a year between September and December.



The General Assembly

### Secretariat

The Secretariat prepares reports, keeps records and carries out the day-to-day activities of the UN. The head of the Secretariat is the Secretary General.

## Examine Yourself

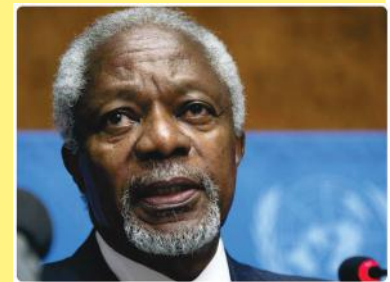
- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Who is this person?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which organ of the UN was he a part of?

\_\_\_\_\_



### Security Council

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace in the world. It has fifteen members, five of them are permanent and the other ten are elected for a two-year term. The five permanent members are United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China.

## Blockbuster

1. How has the UN performed better than the League of Nations?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Write the name of two founding members (other than India) of the UN?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### International Court of Justice

The **International Court of Justice** is also called the **World Court**. Its headquarters is at The Hague in the Netherlands. This court settles international disputes between nations in a peaceful manner. The International Council of Justice has fifteen judges for a term of **nine years**.



The International Court of Justice in the Hague

### Economic and Social Council

This Economic and Social Council coordinated the economic and social activities of the specialised agencies of the UN. It aims at improving the living conditions of the people all over the world. It protects human rights. It sends food, clothing and other essential **commodities** to the needy and to those affected by natural calamities.

## AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The UN has set up several agencies that help countries facing economic, health and other problems.

Some of these agencies are mentioned below :

- The World Health **Organisation** (WHO)
- The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

## ACHIEVEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- The UN's role in controlling the spread of arms is important.






- The UN has successfully mediated between nations to prevent war and conflicts.
- The UN has been successful in helping the developing countries to fight against poverty, disease and illiteracy.
- The UN has achieved remarkable success in providing relief to the refugees and the victims of natural calamities and man-made **disasters**.
- The UN has been successful in improving cultural cooperation among the nations.

## INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

India is one of the founding members of the UN. It has lent full support to the ideals of the UN. It actively participates in all activities of the UN.

India is an active participant in the various programmes conducted by several UN agencies like UNESCO, WHO, FAO and ILO. Many Indian experts work for these UN agencies. Similarly, many UN experts help us to solve our problems. The WHO has helped India fight diseases and prevent epidemics. The FAO has improved agricultural pesticides in India by providing better quality seeds, pesticides and fertilisers.

### Points to Remember

-  The UN was established after the Second World War in 1945.
-  It was necessary as the League of Nations failed to prevent the Second World War.
-  The UN has six major organs—General Assembly, Secretariat, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and International Court of Justice.
-  Some of the specialised agencies of the UN are WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO and ILO.
-  The UN has helped prevent wars, control the spread of diseases and run literacy programmes. It has also given aid to underdeveloped/developing countries.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name six organs of the UN.
2. How many members are there in the UN?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Which of the following is not an agency of the UN?

(i) UNICEF

(ii) WHO

(iii) APO

2. The UN is formed after the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) First World War  (ii) Second World War  (iii) Indo Pak Wars
3. The International court of justice has \_\_\_\_\_ members.
- (i) 15  (ii) 12  (iii) 9
4. The International court of justice is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Geneva  (ii) London  (iii) The Hague

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the main organ of the UN.
2. The UN was established on \_\_\_\_\_ 1945.
3. FAO stands for "The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Organisation".
4. The International court of justice is also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The head of the secretariat is the \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Answer the following questions :

1. Who are permanent members of the Security Council? What are the functions of this body?
2. Why is the General Assembly important?
3. What is India's role in the UN?
4. Discuss the roles and objectives of the UN?
5. When was the UN formed?

## Activity

### • Draw the logos of :

- |            |          |             |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| (i) UNICEF | (ii) WHO | (iii) UN    |
| (iv) ILO   | (v) FAO  | (vi) UNESCO |

### • Group activity :

Divide the class into four groups. Each group will find out more about one organ of the UN and write it on a chart paper. These will be displayed in the class.

## Life Skills

- Which agency of the UN would you like to be members of? why?

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- The prairies receives \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall.  
(i) moderate  (ii) fee  (iii) no
- The number of continents on the earth are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) two  (ii) six  (iii) seven
- The seaport along the Red Sea, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Mecca  (ii) Medina  (iii) Jeddah
- Making handmade paper with old newspapers, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) recycle  (ii) cycle  (iii) precycle
- A chain of mountains grouped together is known a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Mountain ring  (ii) Mountain chain  (iii) Mountain range
- The amount of water vapour or mixture present in the air, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) rainfall  (ii) humidity  (iii) snowfall
- A major part of country lies in the basin of the \_\_\_\_\_ river.  
(i) Matadi  (ii) Congo  (iii) Zaire
- Eskimos are expert in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) fishing  (ii) hunting  (iii) farming
- The shape of Meridians on the globe is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) small  (ii) half-circle  (iii) semi-circle

## B. Fill in the blanks :

- The \_\_\_\_\_ longitude is also called the International Date Line.
- A map is always drawn on a \_\_\_\_\_ surface.
- \_\_\_\_\_ zone gets the direct rays of the sun all the year around.
- The best way to manage waste is to follow the three \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest port of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- The Eskimos have come to Greenland from \_\_\_\_\_.
- The African grassland is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the holiest centre of pilgrimage for the Muslims.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ is a book of map.

**C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

1. Parallels are also called the Lines of Latitude.
2. Torrid Zone gets very slanting rays of the sun.
3. Greenland is a part of Canada.
4. People of Congo speak Bantu.
5. There are seven oceans and five continents on earth.
6. Greenland is a part of Canada.
7. Deforestation is good for our environment.
8. There are lots of lakes or permanent rivers in Saudi Arabia.
9. The Himalayas are very old mountains.

**D. Match the following :**

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Congo             | (i) Victoria        |
| 2. Katanga           | (ii) Biggest Port   |
| 3. Highest waterfall | (iii) Largest River |
| 4. Cassava           | (iv) South Congo    |
| 5. Matadi            | (v) Staple Food     |

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why is it easier to dispose biodegradable waste than other types of waste?
2. What changes have taken place in the life of Eskimos?
3. In deserts, permanent settlements are found near oases. Why?
4. What is an oasis?
5. What does the colour scheme on a map show?
6. Distinguish between latitude and Longitude.
7. What is the difference between weather and climate?
8. Write a note on the birds and animals found in the prairies.
9. Name any three cash crops of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Radio was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Churchil  (ii) Rana Pratap  (iii) Marconi
- Gandhiji was shot dead by a \_\_\_\_\_ person.  
(i) Fanatic  (ii) American  (iii) Indian
- The Supreme Court of India is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Ahmedabad  (ii) Delhi  (iii) Allahabad
- Railways were introduced in India \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 1853  (ii) 1950  (iii) 1860
- The Indian National Congress was founded in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 1785  (ii) 1885  (iii) 1909
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a cash crops.  
(i) rice  (ii) wheat  (iii) indigo
- The International Court of Justice has \_\_\_\_\_ members.  
(i) 15  (ii) 12  (iii) 9
- Penicillin is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) antiseptic  (ii) surgery  (iii) antibiotic
- The revolutionaries believed in using \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) non-violence  (ii) force  (iii) none of these

## B. Fill in the blanks :

- Swadeshi means \_\_\_\_\_.
- The President is elected for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_ in 1964.
- After the Revolt, India started being ruled directly by the British \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ liners provide all comfort to the passengers.
- Chloroform became the most popular anaesthetic after queen \_\_\_\_\_ used it.
- The television was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The head of the secretariat is the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The British tried to create a rift between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :**

1. Hippocrates practised and taught medicine in about 400 BC.
2. In 1942, Gandhiji asked the government to Quit India.
3. Socrates believed in truth and non-violence.
4. Gandhiji's method of fighting was non-violence.
5. Thermometers help doctors to cure diseases.
6. WC Bannerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress.
7. The Indian National Congress followed the policy of divide and rule.
8. Waterways need little or no maintenance.
9. NH-7 connects Kolkata and Peshawar.

**D. Match the following :**

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Divide and rule     | (i) 1885       |
| 2. Partition           | (ii) Kesari    |
| 3. World War           | (iii) 1914     |
| 4. AO Hume             | (iv) 1905      |
| 5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | (v) Britishers |

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. What were the causes of the Revolt of 1857?
2. What did the revolutionaries believe in? Write the names of some revolutionaries.
3. What are expressways?
4. Why did Indians help the British in World War?
5. Write the story behind the discovery of small pox vaccine.
6. Who are permanent members of the Security Council? What are the functions of this body?
7. Who appoints the Governor of a State?
8. Who was Martin Luther King?
9. When was the UN formed?