



VI - SOCIAL SCIENCE AUGUST MONTH NOTES

3. In the earliest cities

I. Technical Words :

1. Citadel - Higher Town.
2. Scribe - A writer, the person who knows how to write.
3. Craft Person - A person who is skilled at making things by hand.
4. Sealing - The impression of the seal.
5. Plough - A tool to dig earth and turn the soil for planting seeds.

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. **Discuss the main features of the Great Public Bath in Mohenjo-Daro**
The Great Public Bath in Mohenjo-Daro is on the citadel. It looked like a rectangular tank. This measures 11.88 metres in length, 7.01 metres in width and 2.43 metres deep. This was lined with bricks and coated with plaster and there were steps leading down to it from two sides. There were rooms on all sides. It had two openings for let in water and to drain out water. It was used by important people on special occasions.
2. **List the uses of copper and bronze for the Indus Valley people.**
Copper and bronze were used to make tools, ornaments, pottery and weapons like axes, knives, spears, fishhook, rings etc.
3. **How do we know that cloth was used in the Harappan Civilization?**
At Mohenjo-Daro actual piece of cloth attached to the lid of silver vase and some copper objects have been found, this suggests that these people were good at spinning and used clothes.
4. **When and where was cotton first grown?**
Cotton was cultivated at Mehrgarh about 7000 years ago.
5. **Who was a specialist in the Harappan Civilization?**
A specialist was an expert craft person who was trained to do only one kind of work, e.g., cutting stone, polishing beads or carving seals, etc.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. **Describe the main features of the Harappan cities.**
The main features of Harappan cities were:
 - These were very well planned.
 - These were divided into two parts – upper town or citadel and lower town.
 - Citadel was on western side of city on a high platform.

- Citadel had special buildings like store house, town hall, the great bath, fire altars etc
- Rooms and other places were usually rectangular
- Lower Town was the eastern part of the city.

2. Write a note on the houses, drains and streets of the Harappan cities

- **Houses:** The houses of Harappan cities were one or two storeys high. Rooms were built around a courtyard. Houses were separated by narrow straight lanes. These houses were made of baked bricks of uniform size and good quality. These had separate kitchen and bathroom and a well.
- **Drains:** Harappan people had an excellent and well-planned drainage system. The drains in the house connected to street drains. Street drains ran in straight lines and usually covered. They had gentle slope for good flow and inspection holes at regular interval to clean them.
- **Streets:** These were long and wide. They cut each other at right angles. They had rounded corners to enable carts to take easy turn. Houses were built on both sides of the street.

3. What was the importance of crafts in a Harappan city?

Craft making was very important activity during this period. People made craft using stone, shell, using metals like copper, bronze, silver and gold. The things were made under the supervision of specialists. It helped in trading also.

4. Describe the following in brief: (a) Faience (b) Seal (c) Plough.

(a) **Faience:** Faience is a material that is artificially produced. It was mainly used to make beads, bangles, earrings, tiny vessels, spindle whorls, etc.

(b) **Seal:** a piece of wax, lead or other materials with individual design stamped on it.

(c) **Plough:** It became very important for digging earth and planting seeds.

5. Analyse the reasons responsible for the decline of the Harappan Civilization.

The reasons responsible for the decline of the Harappan Civilization are as follows:

- Some scholars suggest that the rivers dried up.
- There may have been heavy floods in some areas.
- Earthquakes might have caused extensive damage

IV. PICTURE STUDY :

This is a picture of a ruined city of an ancient civilization of the world located on the banks of a river.



1. **Identify the civilization from the ruins in the picture.**
Mohenjo-daro.
2. **When and by whom were the ruins of this civilization discovered?**
In 1922, Rakhal Das Banerji discovered ruins of Mohenjo-Daro.
3. **These ruins show the excellent (a) town planning; and (b) drainage system of this period.**
Houses and streets were very well-planned, with proper drainage system as houses drains were connected with street drains properly. The drains were covered.
4. **What were the main reasons for the decline of this civilization?**
The main reasons responsible for the decline of the Harappan Civilization were as follows:
 - i. Some scholars suggest that the rivers dried up.
 - ii. There may have been heavy floods in some areas.
 - iii. Earthquakes might have caused extensive damage.

3. What is Government?

I. Technical Words :

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Government | - | A group of people who govern the country. |
| 2. Tsunami | - | A high sea wave caused by earthquake that often causes destruction. |
| 3. Monarchy | - | Form of government where the head of the royal family is the head of the nation. |
| 4. Democracy | - | Form of government when people elect their representatives. |
| 5. Dictatorship | - | Form of government when all power rests in the hands of one person. |

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. **Discuss why a government is needed in a country.**
Ans. Government is needed in a country to maintain law and order and to ensure cooperation among the people to make collective decisions and to get things done.
2. **How does a government work for the welfare of its people?**
Ans. The government works for the welfare of people by providing them basic facilities such as education, health care, transportation, electricity etc.
3. **What is dictatorship?**
Ans. In dictatorship people have no right and all the powers rest in the hands of one man.
4. **What do you mean by a representative democracy?**
Ans. Representative democracy means that people do not participate directly in the government but choose their representatives by election.

5. Why is Universal Adult Franchise an essential feature of a democracy?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise is an essential feature of democracy because it gives right to vote to all adult of the country without any discriminations of caste, class, religion, colour, sex, region etc.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. What is a government? List five ways in which you think the government affects our daily life.

Government refers to the group of people who are responsible for controlling a state or country. It is an administrative organ of a region or country. Government affects our daily life as under:

- Maintaining law and order.
- By providing basic facilities
- Action on social issues.
- To protect the boundaries of country.
- Making rules for everyone

2. List the various functions of a government.

Various functions of a government are as under:

- Government ensures law and order within the country. It makes and implements law.
- Government provides basic facilities to the people such as education, health care, transportation etc
- Action on social issues, government makes programmes and implements them to help the poor.
- The government makes rules for everyone in the form of law to protect the right of each citizen.
- Government protects the boundaries of the country from enemy countries. It also maintains peaceful relations with other countries.

3. The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws. Give reasons.

The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws because to protect the right or interests of each of its citizens otherwise the interests of the people of different groups or communities may clash with each other. So, government takes collective decision on behalf of their people. To protect the right of equality and justice government makes law for each of its citizens. The government made special provisions to prevent untouchability, female foeticides and conflicts.

4. Describe the main features of a democratic government.

The main features of a democratic government are:

- People are supreme. They give government the power to make laws.
- People choose their representatives through elections to form the government.
- Government has to explain its action and defend its decision to the people.
- Democracy gives equal opportunity to all the citizens to become leader.

- Democracy means people should rule themselves by participating in making rules.

5. Discuss about suffragette movement. What did it accomplish?

Suffragette movement refers to the women's struggle seeking the right to vote. Suffragette usually means right to vote. Women and the poor were not given the right to vote for a long time due to some stereotypes and prejudices then this movement started in 1848 in America and in 1870s in Britain. It accomplished as women got right to vote in New Zealand in 1893, in Australia in 1902, in USA (1920) and in UK (1928).

6. Before Independence in India, on certain basis, only a small minority was allowed to vote. Why do you think this was a form of discrimination? Give five points in support of your answer.

This was a form of discrimination that only a small minority was allowed to vote:

- Before independence only rich people with lots of land were allowed to vote.
- The person who used to work honestly day and night were deprived of voting because they were poor.
- In fact, it cannot be a true democracy if the women, poor and uneducated are deprived of voting.
- Each and every community has its own particular problem and they should be given chance to choose their representatives.
- Gandhiji rightly demanded that every adult in India should be given the right to vote.

7. What are the various forms of government?

There are three main forms of government. These are Democracy, monarchy and dictatorship.

Democracy: People are supreme who give the government the power to make decision and enforce laws by choosing their representatives.

Monarchy: In a monarchy, the head of the royal family is the head of nation and has power to make decision and run the government.

Dictatorship: People have not right and all the powers rest in the hands of one man these are single rulers with absolute powers.

IV. Picture Study :

Study the following pictures and answer the questions:



1. Identify the forms of government.

Picture (i) : Democratic Republic (shows the Lok Sabha, a Government Body of India)

Picture (ii) : Monarchy (shows Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, Former King of Nepal) Nepal became a republic in 2008.

Picture (iii) : Democratic Republic (shows Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Prime Minister of Libya from 1970 to 1972).

2. Name the country from which each of these pictures relate to

Picture (i) : India,

Picture (ii) : Nepal,

Picture (iii) : Libya

3. Motions of the earth

I. Technical Words :

1. Earthday - The period of the earth's rotation is called the earthday.
2. Earth's axis - An imaginary line on which the earth spins.
3. Revolution - The movement of the earth around the Sun.
4. Leap year - A year in which February has 29 days and year has 366 days.

II. Short answer type questions

1. Discuss the main effects of the earth's rotation.

Following are the main effects of the earth's rotation:

- Day and nights are occurred due to the rotation of the earth. It is a continuous process.
- Rotation of the earth causes the deflection in the direction of winds and ocean current.
- The earth's rotation causes centrifugal force, that generates at the centre of the earth and moves away from the centre.

2. What are the leap years and leap days?

The earth takes 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 45 seconds to complete one revolution. Normally a year is considered to be of 365 days. The balance of 5 hours 48 minutes and 45 seconds (almost 6 hours) is adjusted as 1 day on every fourth year. This extra day is added to the month of February on every fourth year. This additional day is called a leap day. The year which has 366 days and has February of 29 day is called leap year.

3. Describe how the days and nights occur due to the earth's rotation.

Occurrence of day and night is a continuous process. These are caused due to the rotation of the earth. The sun is the only source of light and heat on the earth. Since, the earth is spherical in shape, only that half of its surface which facing the sun, will be lit up by the sun's rays. The position of earth facing the sun experiences day. In contrast, the other half away from the sun experiences night.

Thus, the rotation gives us periods of heat and light as well as darkness i.e., day and night.

4. Write a note on the revolution of the earth.

The movement of the earth around the sun is known as the revolution of the earth. The path along which the earth moves around the sun is called the orbit of the earth. Its orbit is elliptical in shape. The earth takes 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 45 seconds to complete one revolution. The earth revolves around the sun from west to east at a speed of about 30 km per second.

III. Long answer type questions

1. Differentiate between the rotation and revolution.

The continuous spinning of the earth on its axis is called its rotation.	The movement of the earth around the sun is called the revolution of the earth.
It rotates from west to east	It moves from west to east.
The earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation	The earth takes 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 45 seconds to complete one revolution
This rotation period is called the earth-day.	The revolution of the earth is called the annual motion of the earth
It reflects the daily motion of the earth on its axis.	The earth revolves around the sun at a speed of about 30 km per second.
The earth rotates with a speed of 1674 km/hrs on its axis.	The important effects of the earth's revolution are:
The important effects of the earth's rotation are: Occurrence of day and night. Deflection in the direction of winds and ocean currents Creation of centrifugal force	Occurrence of seasons. Varying length of day and night.

**2. Differentiate between the conditions prevailing in both the hemispheres during the Summer and Winter Solstices
Summer Solstice (21st June)**

- During the summer Solstice, the Northern Hemisphere is inclined towards the sun and the Southern Hemisphere stays away from the sun.
- Sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer while they fall slanting on the Tropic of Capricorn.
- The Northern Hemisphere receives more light and heat from the sun as compared to the Southern Hemisphere. So, it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The areas near the poles receive less heat as the rays of the sun are slanting.
- In the Northern Hemisphere, days are longer than nights while it is the opposite in

the Southern Hemispheres.

- 21 June is the longest day and the shortest night in the Northern Hemisphere, while it is the shortest day and the longest night in the Southern Hemisphere.

Winter Solstice (22 December)

- At this time the Southern Hemisphere is inclined towards the sun, while the Northern Hemisphere stays away from the sun.
- Sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn and slanting on the Tropic of Cancer.
- Since the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn, a larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light. So, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere with longer days and shorter nights and winter in the Northern Hemisphere.
- During Winter Solstice, North Pole remains in the darkness for about 6 months, while the South Pole receives sunlight for about 6 months as the Southern Hemisphere is inclined towards the sun.
- Australia, Argentina, Chile etc. are the countries that celebrate Christmas in the summer season
- 22nd December is the longest day in the Southern Hemisphere while it is the shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere.

3. 'The North and South Poles experience days for six months and nights for six months.' Give reasons in support of this statement.

During the summer and winter solstice, the North and South Poles experience six months day and six months night respectively. In the summer solstice, the North Pole is inclined towards the sun and the places beyond the Arctic circle receive continuous sunlight for about 6 months.

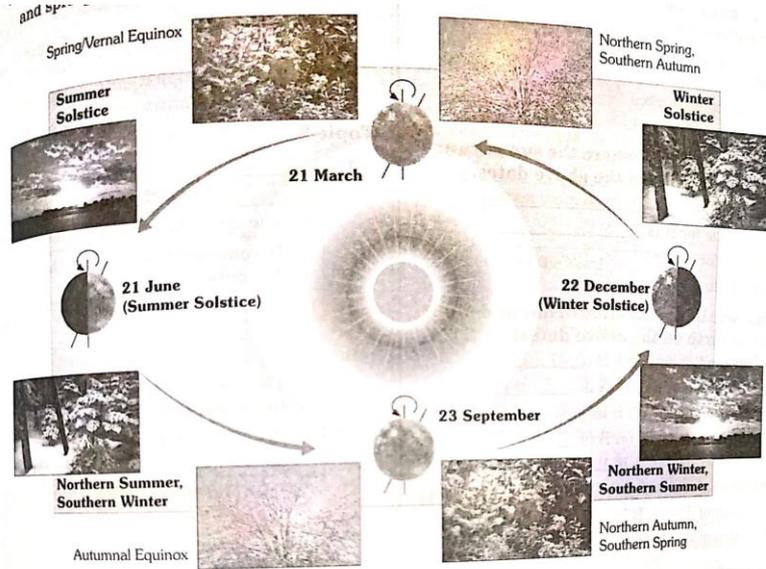
While south pole remains in darkness, for about 6 months. While during winter solstice, North Pole remains in the darkness for about 6 months, and the south pole receives sunlight for about 6 months. Because this time, the southern hemisphere inclined towards the sun and receive more sunlight throughout the year.

4. Define and compare the Spring and Autumnal Equinoxes with the help of a diagram.

Equinox is a Latin word that means equal nights. Thus, equinoxes can be termed as the times when day and night are equal of equal length. Equinoxes occur twice in a year. March 21 is considered as the spring equinox and September 23 as the autumnal equinox.

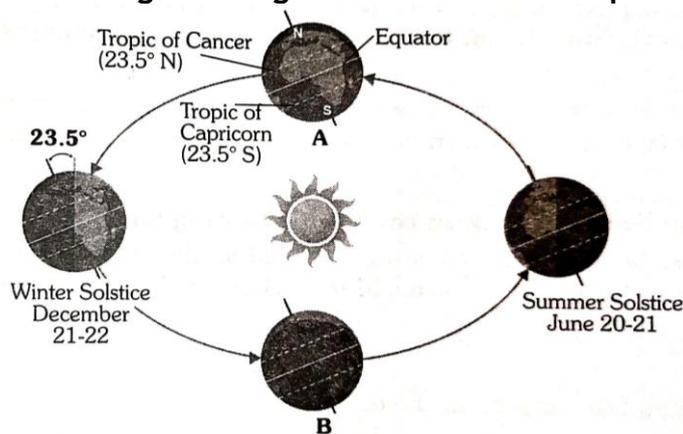
The Spring and Autumnal Equinoxes

- On 21st March and 23rd September, the sun rays fall vertical on the equator.
- At this time, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun. So, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights.
- During the spring and Autumnal equinoxes, the temperature remains mild.
- On March 21st the Northern hemisphere experiences spring equinox and Southern hemisphere experiences autumnal equinox.
- The condition is reversed on September 23rd, when it is autumn season in the Northern hemisphere and spring season in the Southern hemisphere.



IV. Picture Study

Look at the given diagram and answer the questions that follow:



- Mention the dates for A and B.
 - Date for A is 21 March.
 - Date for B is 23 September.
- Give geographical terms for above mentioned dates.
 - A is Spring Equinox.
 - B is Autumn Equinox.
- Name the latitude where the sun rays are falling vertically on the above dates.
 - Latitude for A is 0°
 - Latitude for B is 0°
- What will be the duration of day and night on the earth on the above dates?
 - Duration of day on A is 12 hours.
 - Duration of night on A is 12 hours.
 - Duration of day on B is 12 hours.
 - Duration of night on B is 12 hours.