IMAX™

A PRODUCT OF CLASSKLAP PVT LTD

SOCIAL STUDIES TEXTBOOK

IMAX PASSPORT to success



Class 4

Name: _____

Section: _____ Roll No.: _____

School: _____

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Preface

IMAX partners with schools, supporting them with learning materials and processes that are all crafted to work together as an interconnected system to drive learning. IMAX presents the latest version of the *Passport* series – updated and revised after considering the perceptive feedback and comments shared by our experienced reviewers and users.

Designed specifically for CBSE schools, the *Passport* series endeavours to be faithful to the spirit of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. Therefore, our books strive to ensure inclusiveness in terms of gender and diversity in representation, catering to the heterogeneous Indian classroom.

The NCF 2005 advocates the creation of age-appropriate and easily relatable content that ensures that students can perceive social realities while imbibing the values of the Indian constitution and human rights. The NCF also recommends the use of graphics, illustrations and pictures to help students to engage with concepts and ideas better. These objectives are integrated in the *Passport* Social Studies textbooks and workbooks to provide a holistic learning experience to students. The key features of the *Passport* Social Studies books are as follows:

- ✓ Arrangement of concepts based on the RUAH model based on Bloom's Taxonomy
- ✓ Character- and dialogue-based introductions to concepts to ground Social Studies concepts in reality to make them relatable to students
- ✓ Visually engaging formats for the organisation and presentation of information
- ✓ In-text activities to assist memorisation and understanding
- ✓ Subject-related vocabulary building in every lesson
- ✓ Use of timelines and historical maps to help students to develop timeline, map and globe skills
- ✓ Use of maps and scenario-based questions in the workbooks
- ✓ Integration of values and life skills
- ✓ Promotes awareness and personal responsibility through dialogue and enquiry about the world around us

Overall, the IMAX *Passport* series aims to enhance social, cultural and analytical skills for the intuitive and harmonious growth of an individual in an interconnected and independent global community.

– The Authors

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Textbook Features

I Will Learn About

Contains the list of concepts to be covered in the lesson along with the learning objectives

I Think

Introduces the concept or subtopic and arouses curiosity among students

Train My Brain

Checks for learning to gauge the understanding level of students

I Apply

Connects the concept to real-life situations by giving an opportunity to apply what students have learnt

Connect the Dots

A multidisciplinary section that connects a particular topic to other subjects in order to enable students to relate better to it

I Remember

Introduces new concepts to build on the prerequisite knowledge or skills to understand and achieve the objective of the topic

Pin-up Note

Contains key retention points from the concept

I Understand

Explains the aspects in detail that form the basis of the concept

Includes elements to ensure that students are engaged throughout

I Explore

Encourages students to extend the concept learnt to advanced application scenarios

Be Amazed

Fascinating facts and trivia for students to establish a better real-life connect with the concept.

A Note to Parent

To engage a parent in out-of-classroom learning of their child and conduct activities to reinforce the learnt concepts



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Explorations, Discoveries and Inventions

I Will Learn About 1.1

- (R) explorations, discoveries and inventions.
- (U) differences between discoveries and inventions.
- (A) BC and AD.
- (H) a few everyday things that have been invented by children.

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Concept 1.1: Ideas that Changed Our Lives

I Think

Rashi is at Meher's house. Meher's elder brother, Morad, is telling them about a girl named Cassidy Goldstein from the United States of America.

Morad: *There is a girl living in the US named Cassidy Goldstein. Once when she was 11 years old, she was writing an assignment with crayons. But, she faced a problem. Her crayons were broken and the pieces were too small to hold on to.*



Rashi: *What did she do, then?*

Morad: *She found a way to use the small pieces of crayons by putting them into plastic tubes.*

Rashi: *That is so cool!*

Morad: *Now, other people can buy Crayon Holders too! She found a solution to the problem.*

Q. Why did Cassidy Goldstein make a holder for crayons?

(A) She had a lot of free time.

(B) She wanted to be famous.

(C) Her science teacher asked her to do it.

(D) She wanted to be able to use small pieces of crayons.

I Remember

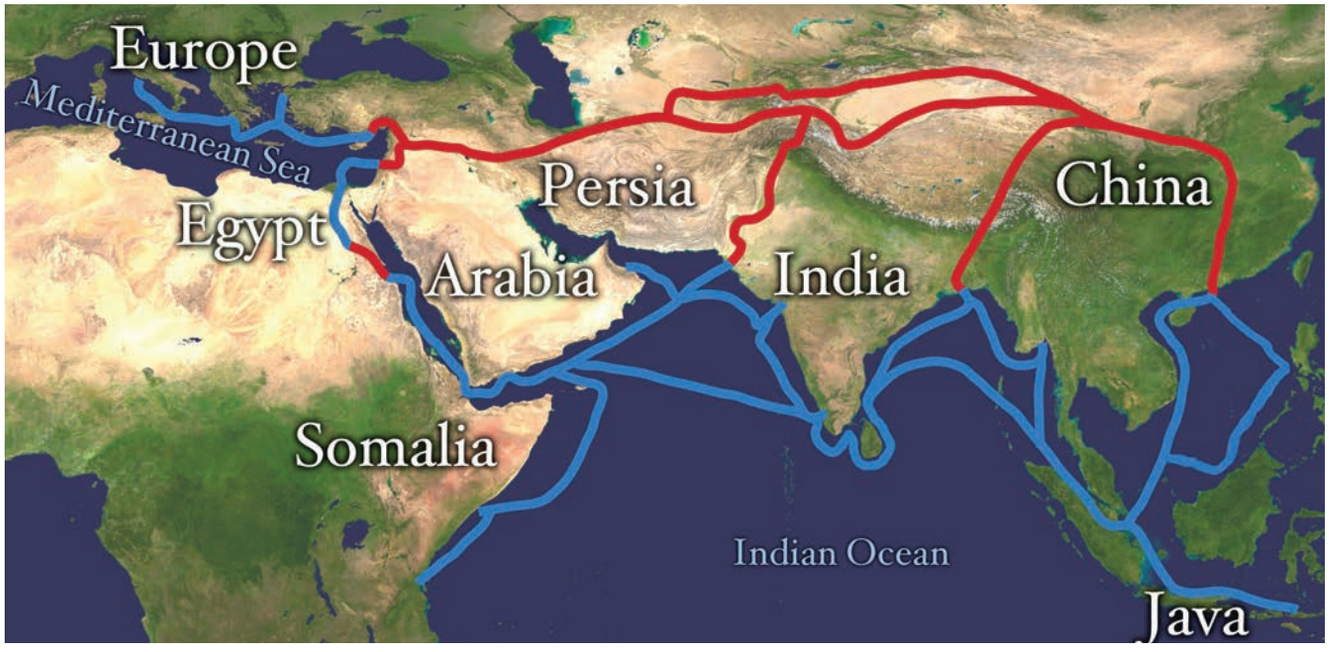
In the olden days, it was only possible to travel across Asia, Africa and Europe by land.

However, many rulers from Asia, Europe and Africa blocked the different roads passing through their lands. So, people had to find new ways to reach these places.

EXPLORATIONS

When people travel to unfamiliar areas, they learn about them. This activity of searching and finding about something is called **exploration**. Explorers are the people who travel and find out more about a place.

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land and sea routes used by traders and explorers

Some famous explorers were:

1) **Vasco da Gama:** He discovered a way to reach India from Europe by sea.
2) **Alexandrine Tinne:** She explored the path followed by the River Nile in Africa for the first time.
3) **Yuri Gagarin:** He was the first person to travel to space.

Sometimes exploration may lead to a discovery.



Vasco da Gama



Alexandrine Tinne



Yuri Gagarin

DISCOVERIES

Discoveries are made in every field. Let us read about a few of them.

1) One of the most important discoveries made by early human beings was finding out how fire could be created and used.

Finding or learning about something that no one knows about is called a **discovery**.

The process of designing and creating something new, which did not exist earlier, is called an **invention**.

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2) Charaka was a very learned man from ancient India. He discovered the importance of cleanliness for proper digestion and good health. He is usually known as the 'Father of Medicine' in India.

3) Look at the tips of your fingers. Can you see patterns on your skin? These are called fingerprints. Fingerprints are different for different human beings. About 100 years ago, fingerprints began to be used to find criminals.



a fingerprint

INVENTIONS

All tools and machines are the examples of **inventions**. They generally make our lives easier. They help us to complete our work faster. Some important inventions are:



a basic wheel

Wheel: The wheel is one of the most important inventions. It made travel and transport quicker and easier.

Paper: The Chinese invented paper to wrap **delicate** materials. But, soon, people found out that it was useful for writing too.



paper

Ballpoint pen: In 1939, L J Biro invented the first ballpoint pen. Before this, people only used fountain pens that needed to be dipped in ink.

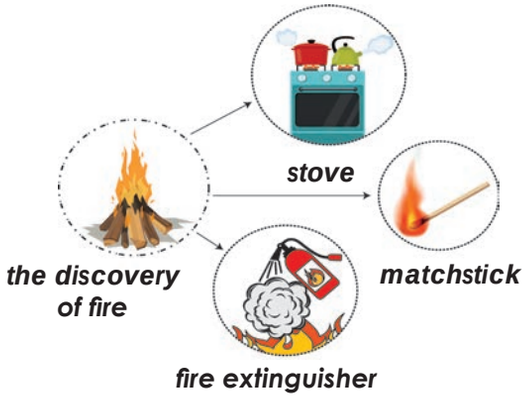


I Understand

IMPORTANCE OF DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

Humans discovered many things in nature. Very often, discoveries led to inventions. Inventions generally make our lives easier. Example: The discovery of fire led to many different inventions.

Discoveries and inventions are related to each other. However, there are certain differences between discoveries and inventions.



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DISCOVERY AND INVENTION

Discovery	Invention
the information or the object already exists	a new object is designed and created
Example: fire	Example: stove

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1) Sort the given items into discoveries and inventions. Tick the correct column for each.

	Discovery	Invention
wheel		
oxygen		
computers		
fruits		
television		
gravity		
groundnut oil		

Train My Brain

1) Name an explorer and mention what he or she explored.

2) Name one invention that is related to the discovery of fire.

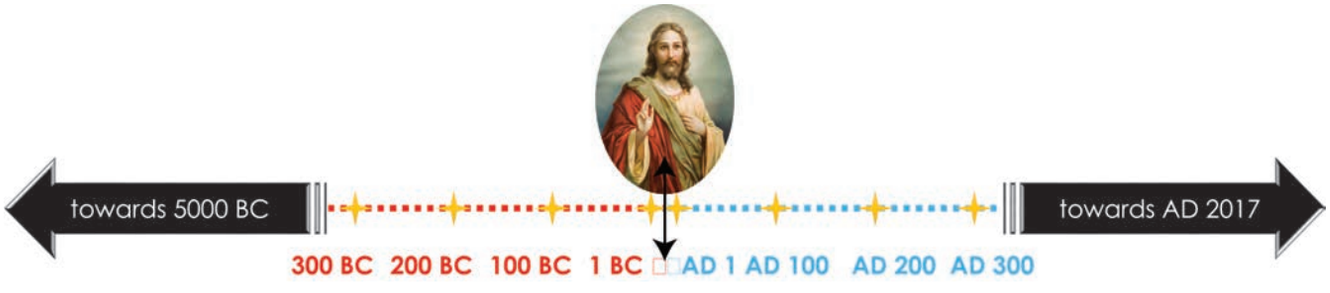




I Apply

MEASURING TIME IN HISTORY

Have you ever wondered how calendars help us? Calendars have been one of the greatest inventions that have given us a common language to talk about time.



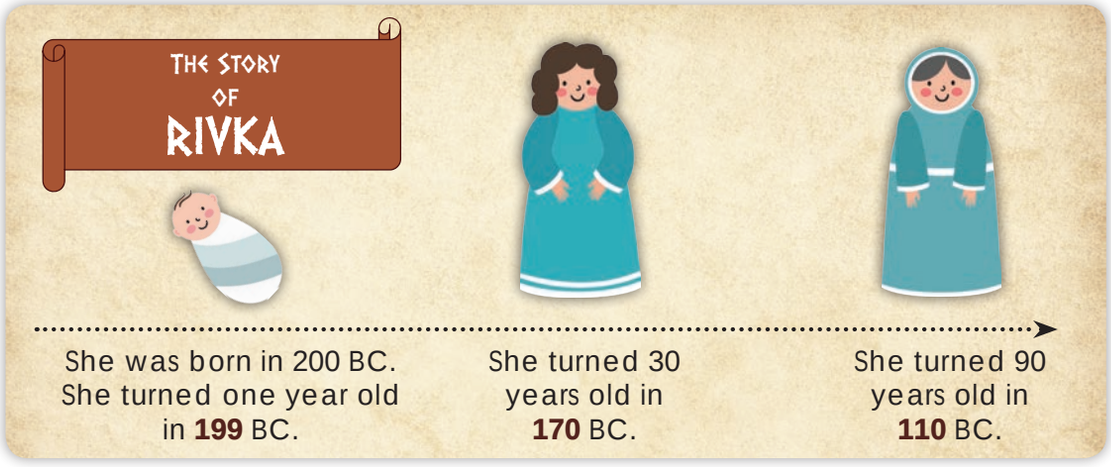
A timeline is divided into two parts. The letters on the timeline change from 'BC' to 'AD'. The event that is used to mark this change is the birth of Jesus Christ. So, years are calculated by whether they came before or after the birth of Jesus Christ.

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Old term	Full form	New term	Full form
BC	Before Christ	**BCE**	Before Common Era
AD	Anno Domini ('the year of the Lord' in **Latin**)	**CE**	Common Era

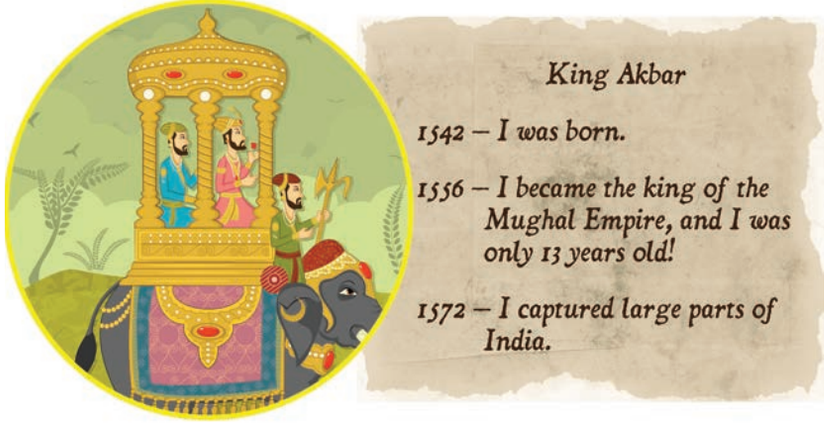
When counting years on the BC-side of the line, older years have greater numbers. More **recent** events have smaller numbers. The years are counted in descending order as the years in BC reach the Common Era or AD.

Read the story of a woman called Rivka to understand this better.



See how the year becomes smaller as Rivka becomes older.

This is not the same on the AD-side of the line. Here, older years have smaller numbers. More recent years have larger numbers. The years are counted in ascending order. Read the story of King Akbar.



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I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

Let us read about some inventions designed by children.

Ice-candy: It was invented by an 11-year-old boy named Frank Epperson while he was making juice. He left the stick that he had used to stir the juice in the glass. Since it was winter, the juice froze in the cold. He used the stick to pull out the frozen juice. Everyone around loved this idea and the ice-candy was invented.



ice-candy

Earmuffs: These were invented by a 15-year-old boy named Chester Greenwood. He was feeling cold even though he had wrapped a scarf around his ears. With the help of his grandmother, he used wire and animal fur to make the first earmuffs.





earmuffs

Trampoline: It was invented by a 16-year-old boy named George Nissen. He wanted to jump like the performers whom he saw in the circus. So, he built the first trampoline.



trampoline

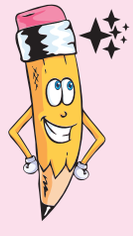
Be Amazed



An elephant's large brain allows it to be a great problem-solver. It displays problem-solving in many creative ways.

Example: An elephant uses a stick to scare away the flies that trouble it.

So, animals also use some form of tools!



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Connect the Dots

English Fun

Most languages grow naturally. However, there are languages that have been invented. Esperanto is a language that was invented in the 1870s and 1880s. Look at the Esperanto script shown on the right.



'happy new year' in Esperanto

Maths Fun

A visually impaired person cannot read printed books. To help them, the Braille **script** was invented in 1824 by Louis Braille. It is read by moving fingertips across the lines of raised dots. How old is this script?

_____



a visually impaired person reading Braille script

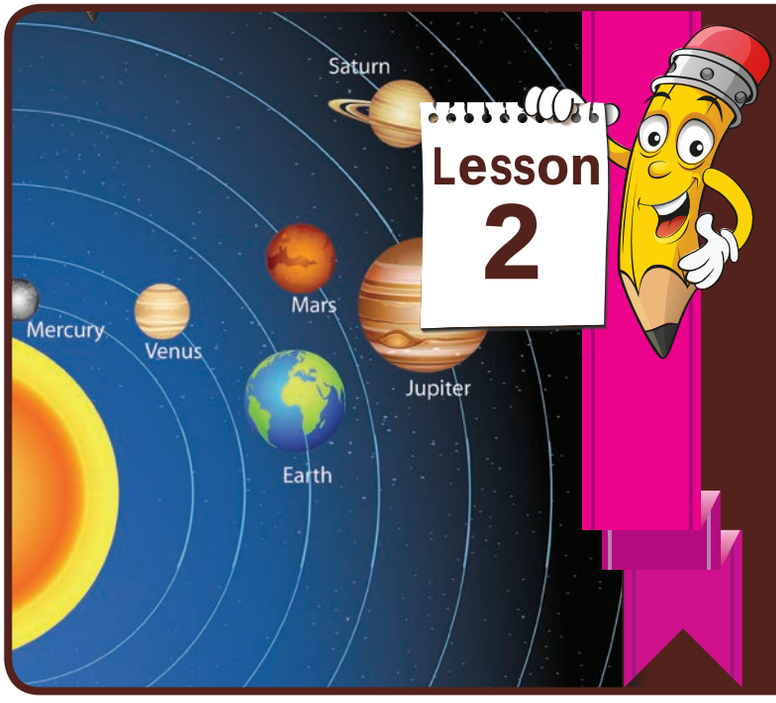
A Note to Parent

You can check the website for the National Innovation Foundation – India(NIF) along with your child. Link: http://nif.org.in. NIF supports Indian inventors. You can help your child contest for the Dr A P J Abdul Kalam IGNITE Awards 2018.

New Words

1) delicate – something that can break easily
2) visually impaired – people who cannot see
3) script – a way of writing languages

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Our Earth

I Will Learn About 2.1

- R the shape of the Earth and its movements.
- U why the Earth is an oblate sphere.
- A how we know that the Earth is an oblate sphere.
- H about other planets.

2.2

- R latitudes and longitudes.
- U the positions of continents and oceans.
- A the continental drift.
- H finding a sea route from one place to another.

Concept 2.1: The Shape of the Earth



I Think

Rashi is reading a book about the Earth. She tells Meher about a famous astronomer named Kepler.

Meher: *Who is an astronomer, Rashi?*

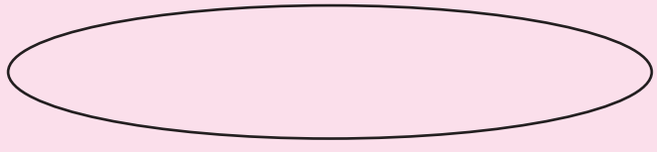
Rashi: *An astronomer studies stars, planets and natural events that occur in space.*

Meher: *Wow! Tell me one interesting thing that you have read.*



Rashi: *It was Johannes Kepler, a German astronomer, who discovered that planets do not travel in circles around the Sun. They travel along an elliptical or oval-shaped path.*

Meher: *Wow!*



an ellipse

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Q. What does an astronomer study?

(A) the oceans

(B) people's futures

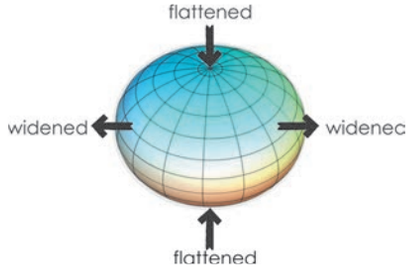
(C) stars, planets and natural events in space

(D) people

I Remember

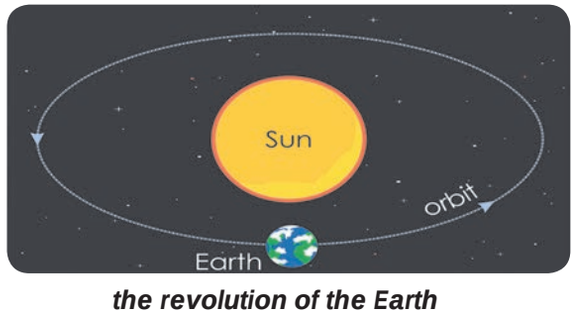
THE SHAPE AND MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

The Earth is the third **planet** from the Sun. The shape of the Earth is similar to that of the other planets. The Earth is not a perfect **sphere** but an **oblate sphere**. This means that it is flattened at the top and widened near the middle. This is caused by the movements of the Earth.



an oblate sphere

The two main movements of planets are rotation and revolution.

Rotation	Revolution
A planet or **satellite** spins around itself. This movement is called **rotation**. All planets in our solar system rotate.	A planet or satellite travels along a fixed path around something else. This movement is called **revolution**. All planets revolve around the Sun.
The Earth takes approximately 24 hours to complete one rotation. The Earth's rotation causes days and nights.	The Earth takes approximately 365 days to complete one revolution around the Sun. The Earth's revolution causes seasons and years.
 ***the rotation of the Earth***	 ***the revolution of the Earth around the Sun***

When we stand in an open field, we cannot see the true shape of the Earth. It looks flat. When we look at the ocean, we see a line where the sky appears to meet the ocean. This line at

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which the sky and the Earth appears to meet is called the **horizon**. We will read more about it later. But if the Earth is shaped somewhat like a ball, why does it appear flat to us?

An imaginary line about which a body rotates is called an **axis**.

A planet or heavenly body has a fixed path on which it travels. This is called an **orbit**.

I Understand

UNDERSTANDING THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH

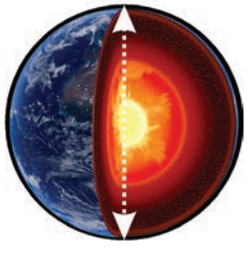


In ancient times, people believed that the Earth really was flat. They thought that if they kept sailing in one direction for a long time, they would fall off the Earth!

During ancient times, the famous Greek philosopher, Plato, explained that the Earth was a sphere. However, he had no **evidence** to prove this.

His student, Aristotle, observed the movement and positions of the stars to conclude that the Earth was not flat but had a curved surface. Finally, in the 16th century, an explorer named Ferdinand Magellan began sailing west from Spain. He, along with his team, continued sailing towards the west for a long time, until they came back to where they started from. Their journey showed, practically, that it was not possible to fall off the Earth. It confirmed that the Earth is round in shape.

12,714 km

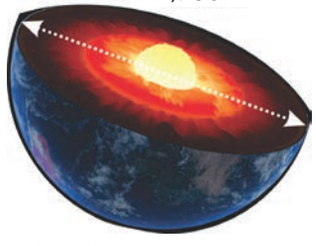


the diameter from the top to the bottom

The Earth's axis passes through its centre and connects the top of the Earth to its bottom.

This **diameter** of the Earth from the top to the bottom is about 12,714 km. The diameter across the Earth is about 12,756 km. Hence, the diameter from the top to the bottom is shorter than the diameter across the Earth. This means that the Earth is an oblate sphere.

12,756 km



the diameter across the Earth

Train My Brain

1) What are the two main movements of planets?
2) Whose journey around the world was the evidence that the Earth is a sphere?

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I Apply

PROOF THAT THE EARTH IS AN OBLATE SPHERE







There are other ways to prove that the Earth is an oblate sphere. The position from where we look at the horizon affects its shape. The curve of the horizon can be seen from high above the surface of the Earth. The following methods can be used to see this:

From the Earth's surface: We can use binoculars to observe ships that appear to 'sink' below the horizon. As they sail away from us, they go across the curve of the Earth's surface.

From a great height: The International Space Station (ISS) orbits the Earth from a distance of about 350 km. From this distance, the curve of the Earth can be seen.

From outer space: An astronaut can see the complete shape of the Earth from the Moon. This is because the Moon is about 3,84,400 km away from the Earth.

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

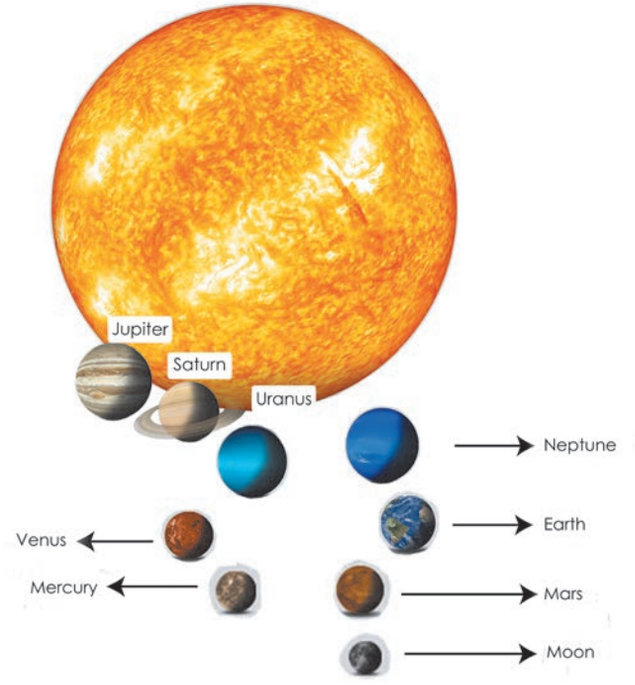
1) Draw the axis for the given picture of the Earth:



2) Look at the given picture. It shows the sizes of the Sun, the Earth and other planets.

- Which planet is the largest?
- Which planet is the smallest?
- What can you observe about the shapes of the planets?

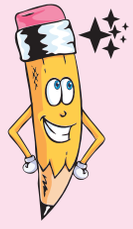
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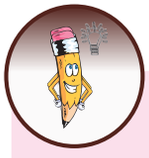
Be Amazed



This is a famous picture called 'Earthrise'. It shows the view of the Earth from the Moon's surface. It was shot in 1968 by William Anders. It is one of the most famous pictures in the history of space travel.



Concept 2.2: Continents and Oceans; Latitudes and Longitudes



I Think

There are many other people who can tell us about the Earth.

Rashi: *Meher, can you guess what an oceanographer studies?*

Meher: *I don't know!*

Rashi: *An oceanographer studies the oceans. He or she studies plant and animal life under the sea. An oceanographer also*



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studies the movement of ocean water and the chemicals and minerals found in the ocean water. They even get to dive into the ocean in special robot ***vehicles****!*

Meher: *Wow! Now I want to be an oceanographer!*

Q. Can you guess what an oceanographer studies?

(A) the stars and planets (B) the oceans

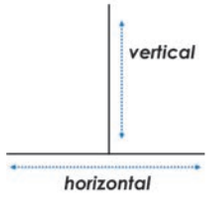
(C) lakes and rivers (D) rain and snow

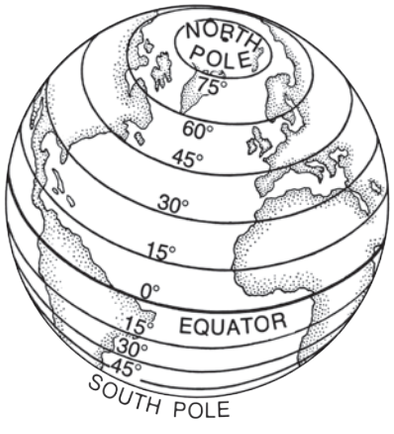
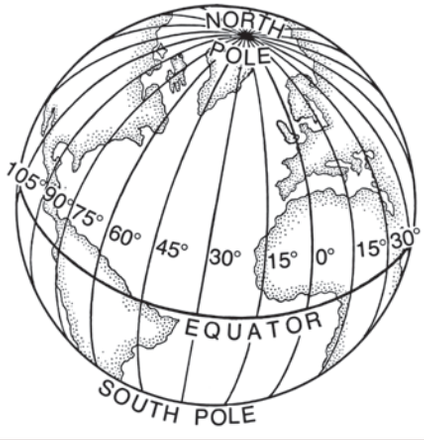
I Remember

There are **four main directions**: north (N), south (S), east (E) and west (W).



The **North Pole** is the point at the top of the Earth. The **South Pole** is the point at the bottom. So, north is the direction towards the North Pole, and south is the direction towards the South Pole. The axis of the Earth passes very close to these poles. Based on these points, we can draw imaginary **vertical** and **horizontal** lines around the Earth. These lines are placed at regular **intervals**. They are called latitudes and longitudes. They are measured in degrees. Example: 1°N

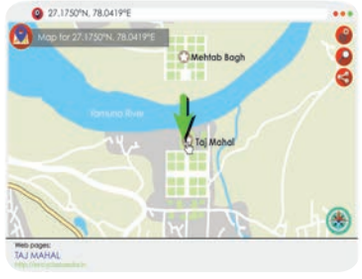


Latitudes	Longitudes
	
Latitudes are imaginary horizontal lines around the Earth.	**Longitudes** are imaginary vertical lines connecting the North Pole to the South Pole.

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Latitudes	Longitudes
The Equator is the imaginary line that divides the Earth into two horizontal halves. They are called the northern and the southern **hemispheres.**	The International Date Line is the longitude by which the dates are calculated around the world.
Latitudes are used to study the different **climatic** zones.	Longitudes are used to study the different time zones.

Every place is situated on a latitude and longitude. The latitude and longitude, together, make the **coordinates** of a place. This can be used to locate any place on the Earth. Even the place where you are, at this very moment, has an exact coordinate! Example: 27.1750°N, 78.0419°E are the coordinates of the Taj Mahal in Agra, India. If you look for this coordinate on the internet, it will direct you to the Taj Mahal.



using coordinates to find a place on the internet

I Understand

Let us now learn about **continents** and **oceans**.



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CONTINENTS

Continents are the very large land masses on the Earth. There are seven continents. From the largest to the smallest, the seven continents are:

1) Asia
2) Africa
3) North America
4) South America
5) Antarctica
6) Europe
7) Australia

People live on all the continents except Antarctica. The South Pole is located in Antarctica and is mostly covered in ice.

OCEANS

Oceans are extremely large bodies of salty water that cover three-fourths of the Earth's surface. They are the biggest source of water on the Earth. The oceans separate some of the continents from each other. The five oceans of the world, from the largest to the smallest are:

1) **The Pacific Ocean:** It covers nearly one-third of the Earth. The deepest point in the world's oceans is located in the Pacific Ocean and is called the Mariana Trench. The Mariana Trench is located near Japan.
2) **The Atlantic Ocean:** It covers nearly one-fifth of the Earth.
3) **The Indian Ocean:** It is the only ocean to be named after a country – India.
4) **The Southern Ocean:** It is also called the Antarctic Ocean. It is the ocean that surrounds Antarctica.
5) **The Arctic Ocean:** It is located in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the North Polar region. It is the shallowest of the world's oceans.

Look at the map of the world to see the positions of the oceans and continents.

Train My Brain

1) What are latitudes and longitudes?
2) Name any two continents and two oceans.



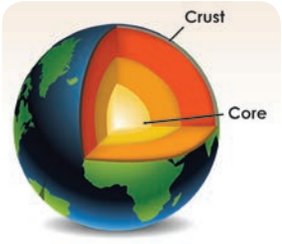


I Apply

The Earth's **appearance** has been changing since its formation.

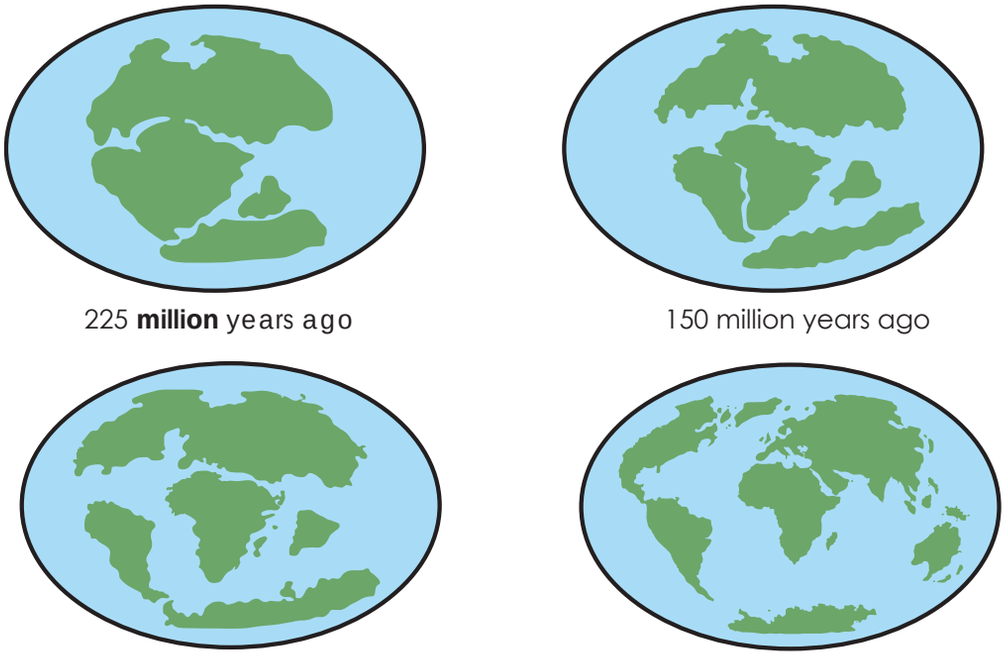
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Inside the Earth, the temperature is very high. This has melted the rocks at the centre of the Earth. We live on the stiff, outermost, rocky layer of the Earth. This is called its **crust**. This layer is cooler and harder compared to the Earth's interior.



layers of the Earth

The crust is made of many sections. The continents are located on these sections. These sections of rock were a part of one big piece, and all the continents were joined together. After many years of moving around, the continents have moved to their current positions. This is called **continental drift.**



continental drift

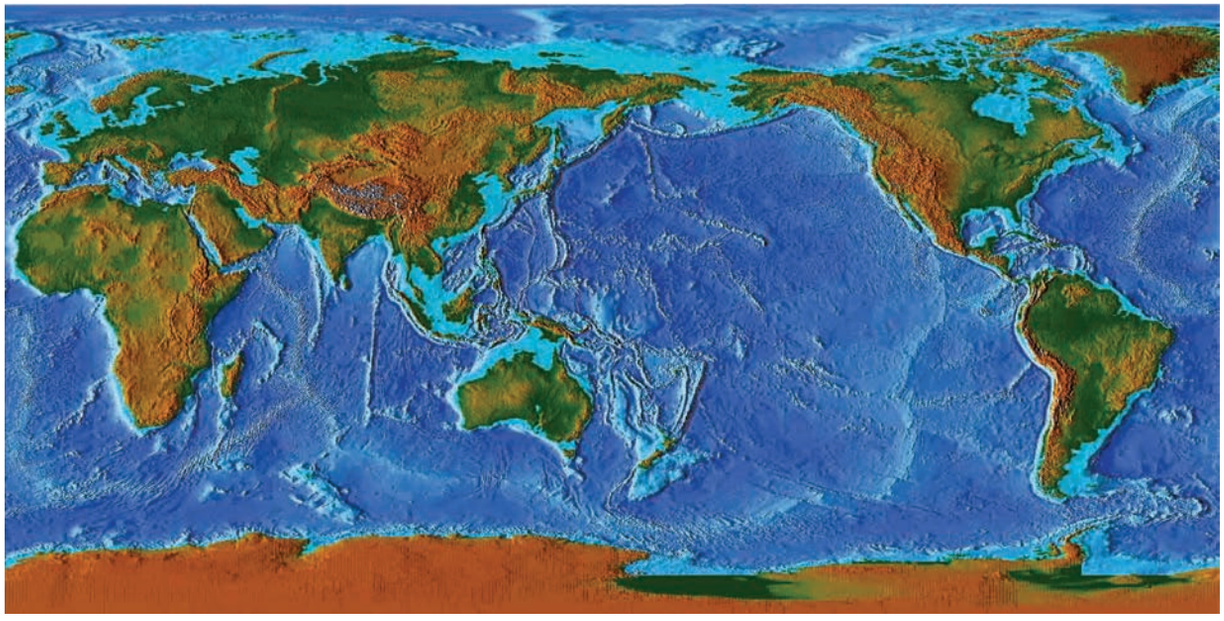
The continents are always moving around very slowly. Even now, the continents are constantly moving. Most of the time, we cannot feel the effects of these movements. However, sometimes, they can be felt. Example: Some parts of the continent of Asia moved recently. The movement caused this land to push against the rest of the continent. This caused a major earthquake in Nepal in 2015.

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

Use an atlas to find and mark the cities given below on the blank world map. Label all the oceans as well. Next, connect the cities by drawing the shortest possible routes using the oceans on the map.

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(A) New York, North America to Sydney, Australia
(B) Mumbai, Asia to Rio de Janeiro, South America
(C) London, Europe to Shanghai, Asia



Be Amazed



As you have read, the continents are constantly moving because of the movements happening deep under the surface of the Earth. Between,1994 and 2006, the continent of Australia moved 152 cm away from its original position.





Connect the Dots

English Fun

The first letter of the four directions make a word. Unscramble the word, and complete the sentence.

ESWN - _____

My parents like to watch the _____ on TV.



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Science Fun

The shape of the Earth changes every year. Scientists use satellites to record these changes. These satellites measure the distance from their position to the Earth. They can spot even a few millimetres of change all the way from space.



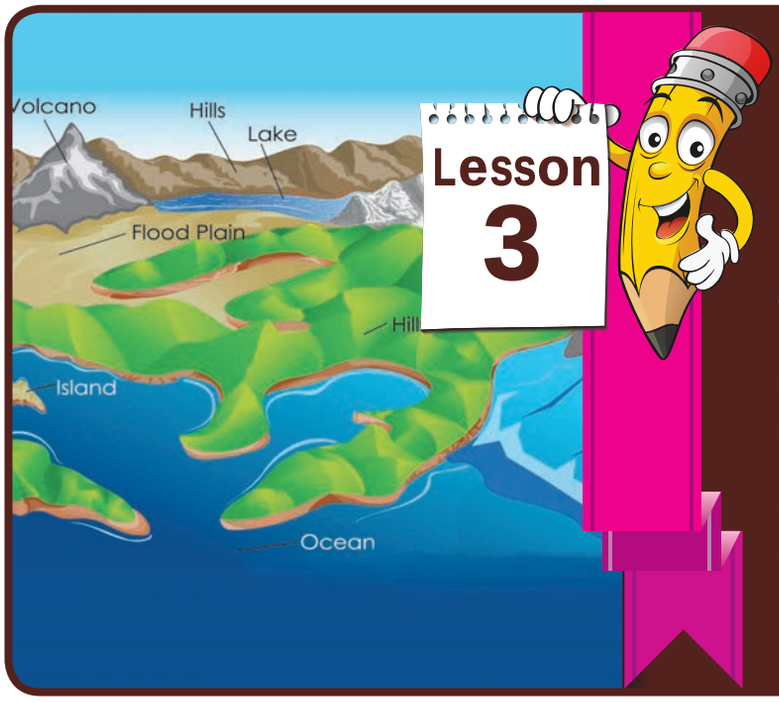
A Note to Parent

You can watch with your child this video about continental drift http://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/continental-drift/. Encourage your child to think of the continents as pieces of a giant jigsaw puzzle.

New Words

1)	planet	–	a natural, ball-shaped body that revolves around a star
2)	sphere	–	shaped like a ball
3)	satellite	–	a natural or an artificial object that revolves around a planet
4)	evidence	–	facts to show that something is true or false; proof
5)	diameter	–	a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or sphere
6)	vehicle	–	a machine used to travel from one place to another
7)	interval	–	gaps; breaks
8)	hemisphere	–	a shape like a ball cut into two halves; a half-sphere
9)	climatic	–	related to the usual and long-term weather conditions
10)	appearance	–	the way that something looks
11)	million	–	a number equal to 10,00,000

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What Does the Earth Look Like?

I Will Learn About 3.1

- R major landforms and water bodies.
- U how landforms and water bodies are shown on a map.
- A the physical features of the Earth.
- H using the colours on a map to point out the landforms on it.

Concept 3.1: Landforms and Water Bodies

I Think

Meher challenges Rashi to name a few water bodies.

Rashi: *That's easy! Oceans, rivers and lakes!*

Meher: *There are many more!*

Rashi: *Really?*

Meher: *Seas are also salty, like oceans, but they are smaller. But, in the past two large seas, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, were also called 'oceans'.*



two large lakes in Europe which were mistaken for seas

Rashi: *That is strange! Why ?*

Meher: *People during that time did not know that these large seas were smaller than the other big oceans around continents.*

Q. Which of the following is not a water body?

(A) lakes (B) oceans (C) rivers (D) hills

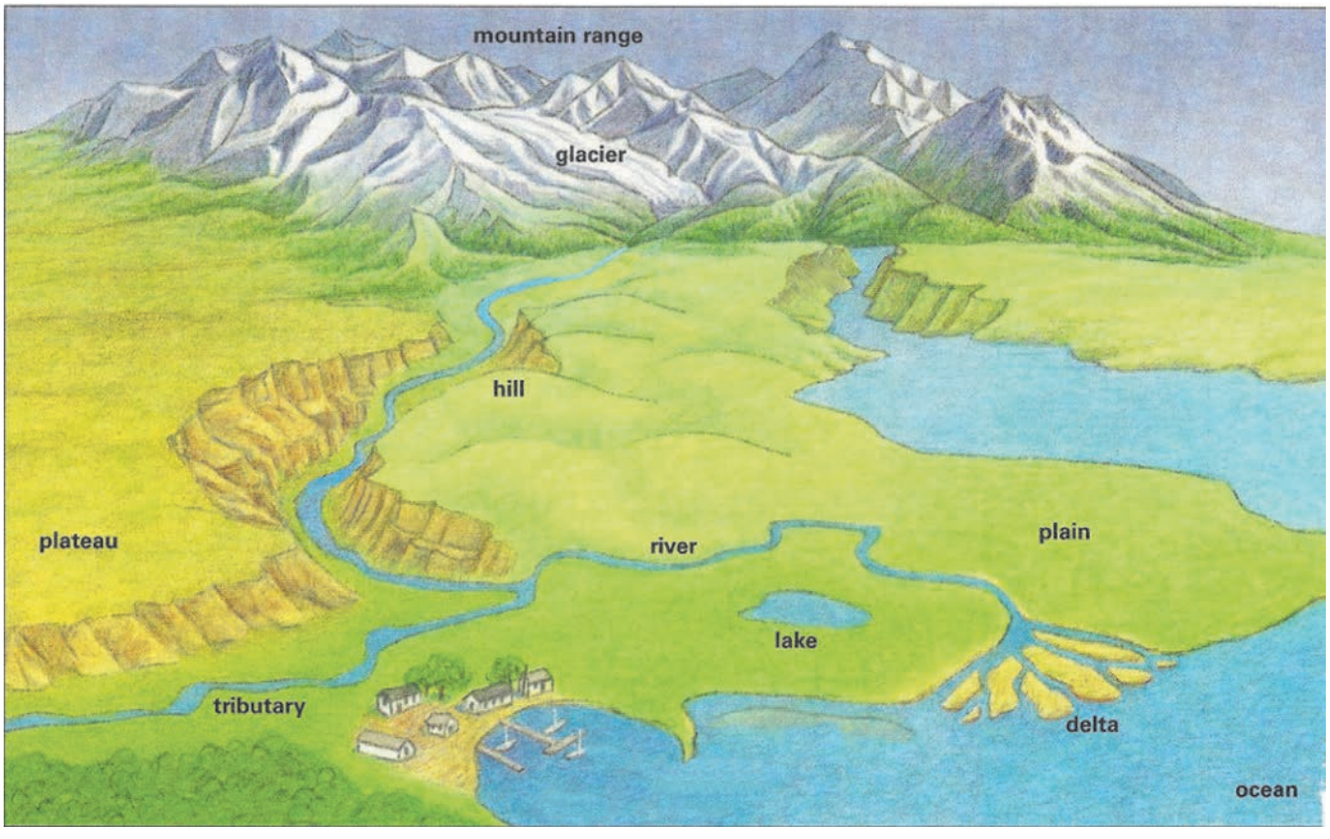
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I Remember

People have physical features like height, weight, body structure and so on. Similarly, the Earth also has **physical features**. These are of two kinds: landforms and water bodies.

Physical features are the bodies of landform and water on the Earth.

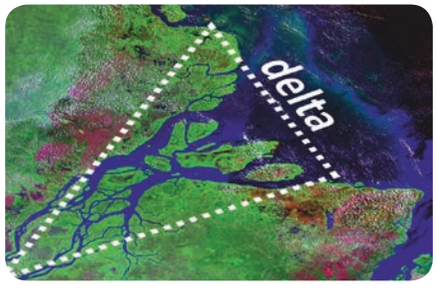
LANDFORMS



Plain: A plain is a flat area on the surface of the Earth.
Plateau: A raised land with a flat top is called a plateau. A plateau is like a table.

Hill: A hill is an area of land which is naturally higher than the surrounding area. A hill has a **peak.**

Mountain: A mountain is a tall, rocky area of land. It is much higher than the surrounding areas. Mountains are much taller and usually **steeper** than hills and have peaks.



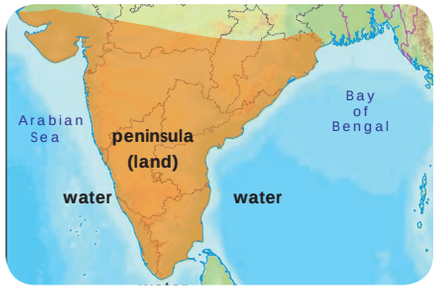
a delta

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Valley: A valley is the land between hills or mountains. It is much lower than the surrounding land. It is usually V-shaped.

Island: An island is an area of land surrounded by water on all sides.

Peninsula: A peninsula is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides. However, it is still connected to the main land.



Indian peninsula

Delta: A river delta is formed at the mouth of a river as it flows into an ocean, sea or another large water body.

WATER BODIES

Rivers: A river is a flowing body of water.

Lakes: A lake is a large body of water that is surrounded by land. Some lakes are very big, and in the past, some people called them seas. Lakes are not flowing bodies of water. Ponds are smaller than lakes.

Glaciers: A glacier is a large body of ice and snow.

Icebergs: An iceberg is a large piece of ice floating in the sea.



Perito Moreno Glacier, South America



I Understand

READING MAPS

How can we show physical features on a map?

Last year, you learned that a **map** is usually a flat drawing of a place. How can we show the differences among tall mountains, hills, plateaus and plains on a map? Look at the picture. It shows some landforms and water bodies.

How are colours chosen to show the difference between a mountain and a hill?

Different colours are chosen to show different physical features according to their heights.

Green: plains

Purple and white: tall mountains

Yellow: plateaus

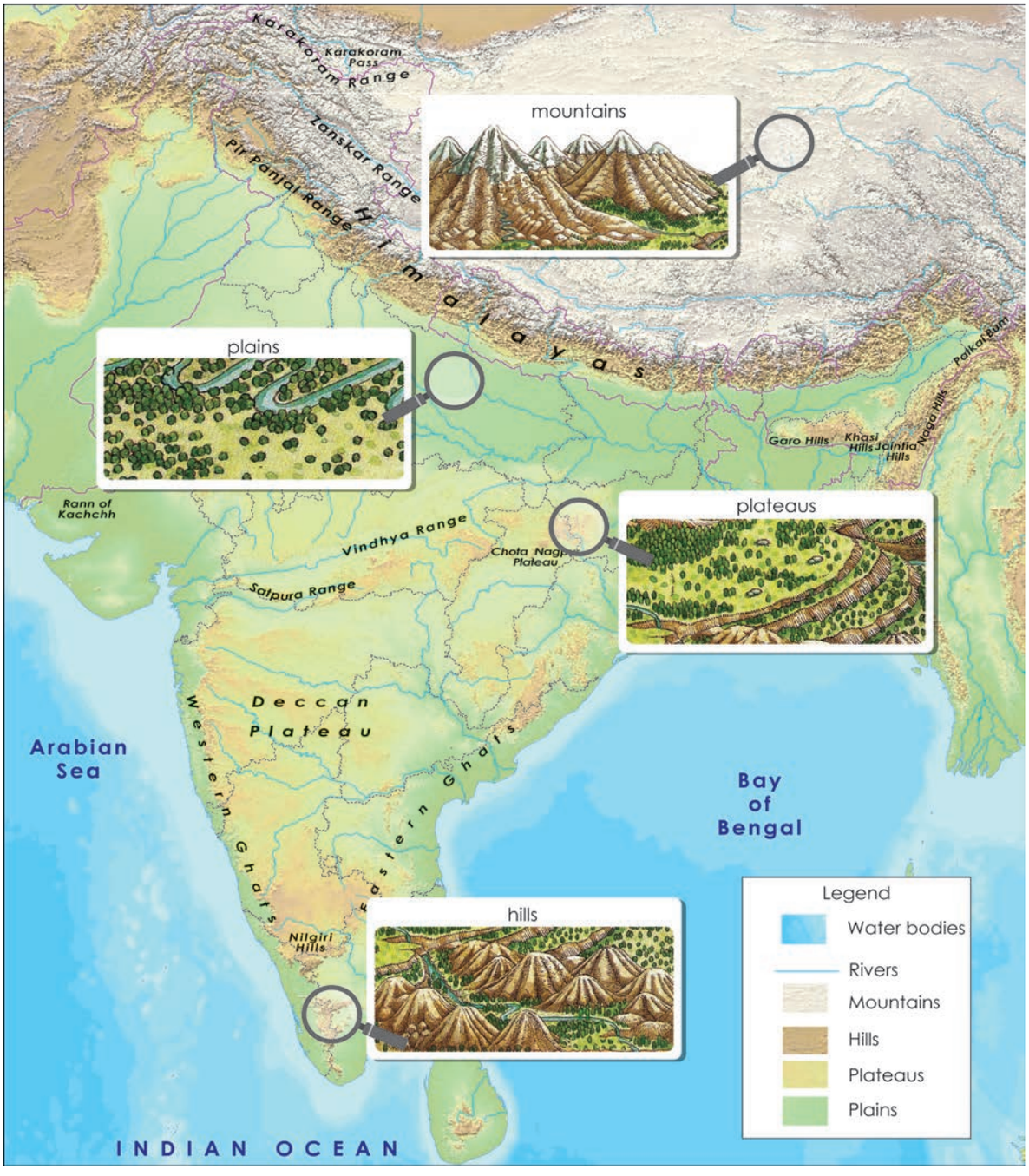
Blue: water

Brown: hills



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Now, look at the map. It shows different physical features using different colours.



Train my Brain

1) Name any five landforms.

2) What are the colours purple and white used to show on a map?

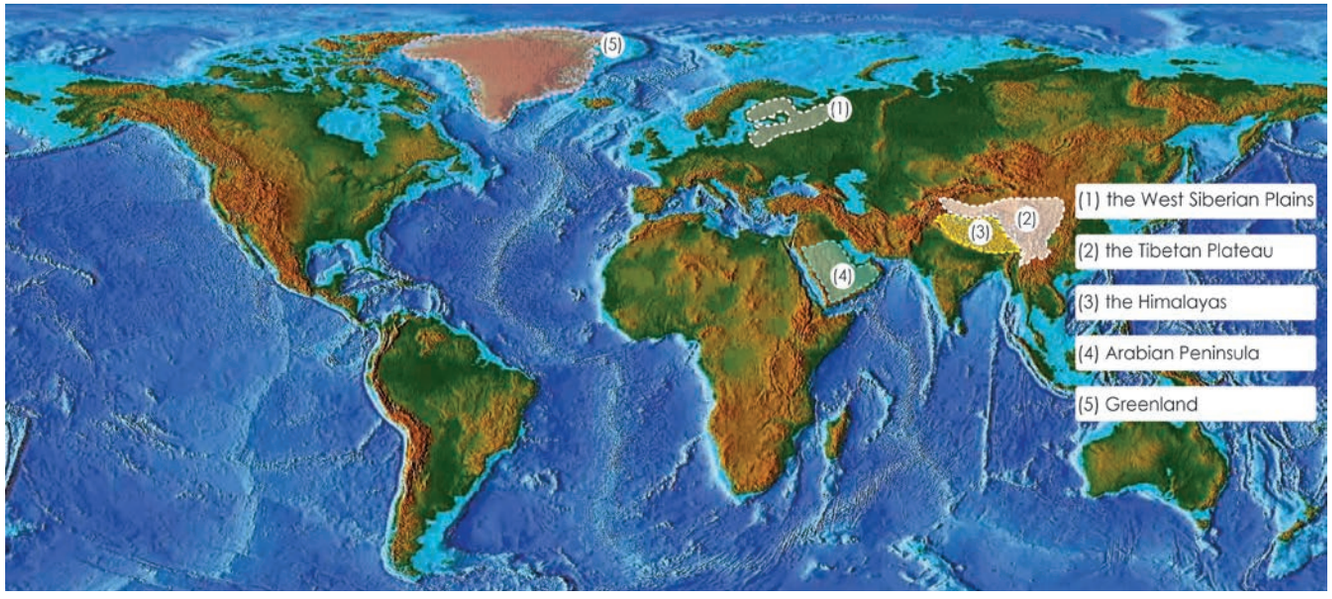


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I Apply

Here are a few exciting facts about the physical features of the Earth:

- The West Siberian Plains are the largest plains in the world.
- The largest plateau in the world is the Tibetan Plateau. It is ten times bigger than the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.
- The Himalayas are the tallest mountains in the world.
- The Arabian Peninsula is the world's largest peninsula.
- Greenland is the largest island in the world.



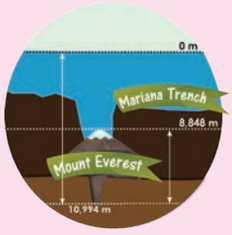
I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

1) Look at the given map. Identify the plains, plateaus and mountains using the colours used on the map.

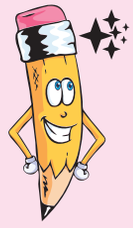


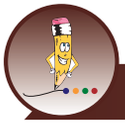
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Be Amazed



The ocean can be deeper than our tallest mountain. While Mount Everest is 8,848 m tall, the deepest point on the Earth, Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, is 10,994 m deep. That is about two km more than the height of Mount Everest!





Connect the Dots

Maths Fun

The Himalayas grow by 6.1 cm every year. How much will they grow in the next 300 years? Write the answer in metres.



English Fun

Complete the words using the hints given on the left.

river – s _ _ e a m **mountain** – p _ _ k **valley** – v _ l e



A Note to Parent

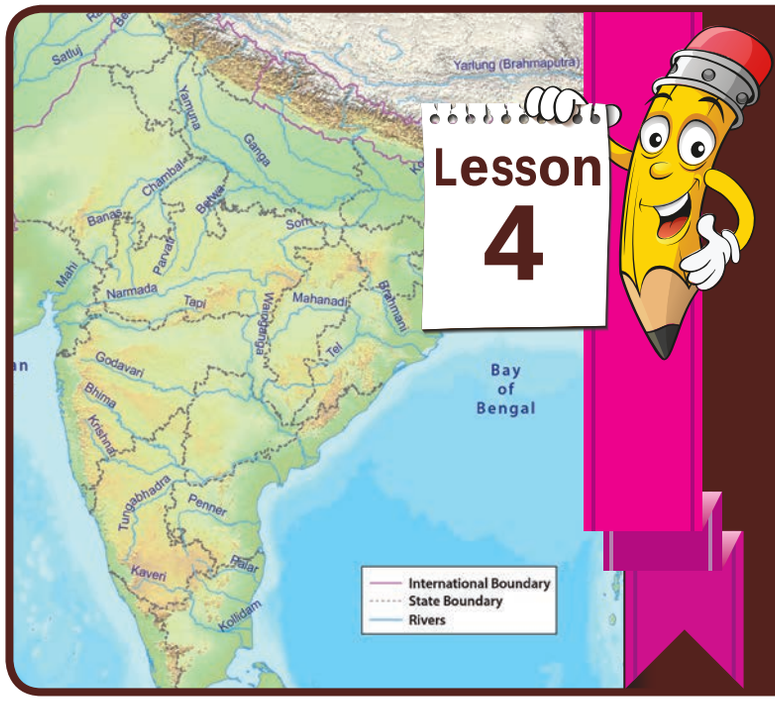
Encourage your child to observe, describe and compare natural features that he or she might see near your house. When you travel, engage your child by pointing out the various landforms and water bodies that can be seen around.

New Words

1) peak – the pointed top of a hill or a mountain that is its highest point

2) steep – having a slope that is almost vertical

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Lesson 4

Rivers

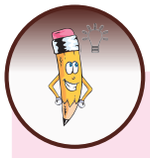
I Will Learn About 4.1

- R rivers and the parts of a river.
- U the main uses of rivers.
- A the pollution of rivers.
- H the three steps to reduce pollution.

4.2

- R the main rivers of India, their tributaries and distributaries.
- U the sources and features of the main rivers of India.
- A the main uses of Indian rivers.
- H the underground rivers.

Concept 4.1: Understanding Rivers



I Think

Mr. Irani's school friend has come to visit the Irani family after many months.



Meher: *Hello, Ajay Uncle! How are you?*

Ajay Uncle: *Hi, Meher. I've been busy with work.*

Meher: *Yes, I heard you telling Papa and Ma that you were doing some work to keep Mumbai's rivers clean. What work do you do for the river?*

Ajay Uncle: *Well, Meher, I work with an* ***NGO*** *that cleans Mumbai's rivers. We organise events to pick up the waste thrown in rivers. We talk to school children about keeping rivers clean. We also speak to the government to make cleanliness rules strict. It is very important to clean our rivers because the health of our villages and cities depends on them.*

Meher: *Oh! Are rivers really that important?*

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Q. Who is responsible for keeping the rivers clean?

(A) children (B) government

(C) adults (D) all of the above

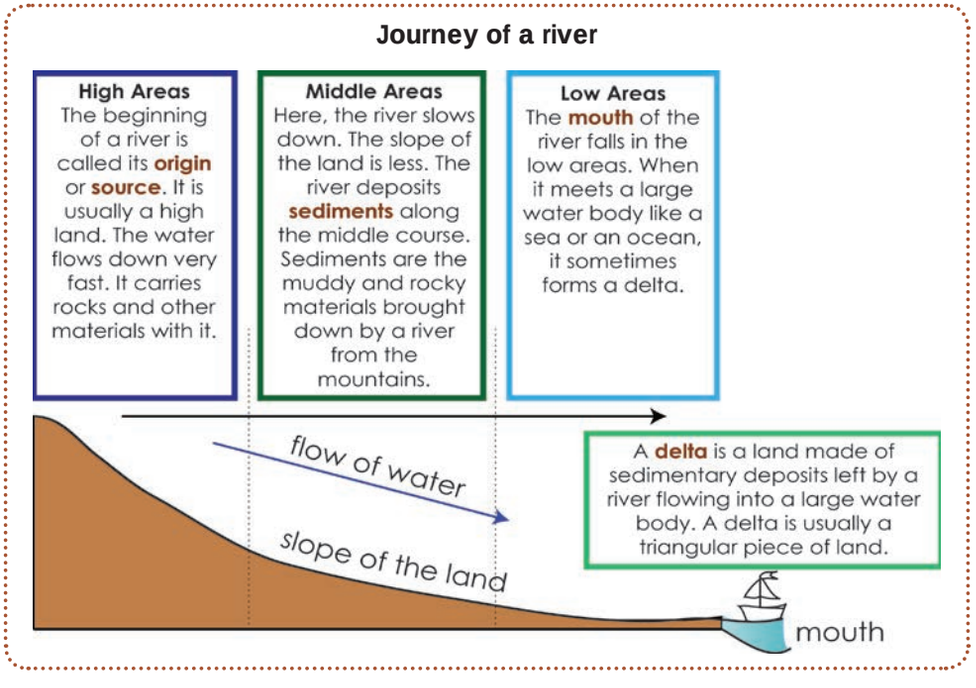
I Remember

Rivers provide water, which is necessary for all kinds of life forms. Various kinds of organisms live in rivers. Many kinds of plants and trees grow only near rivers. Also, many animals and insects get their food and water from rivers. They are important for **civilizations**. Many important ancient cities started near rivers.

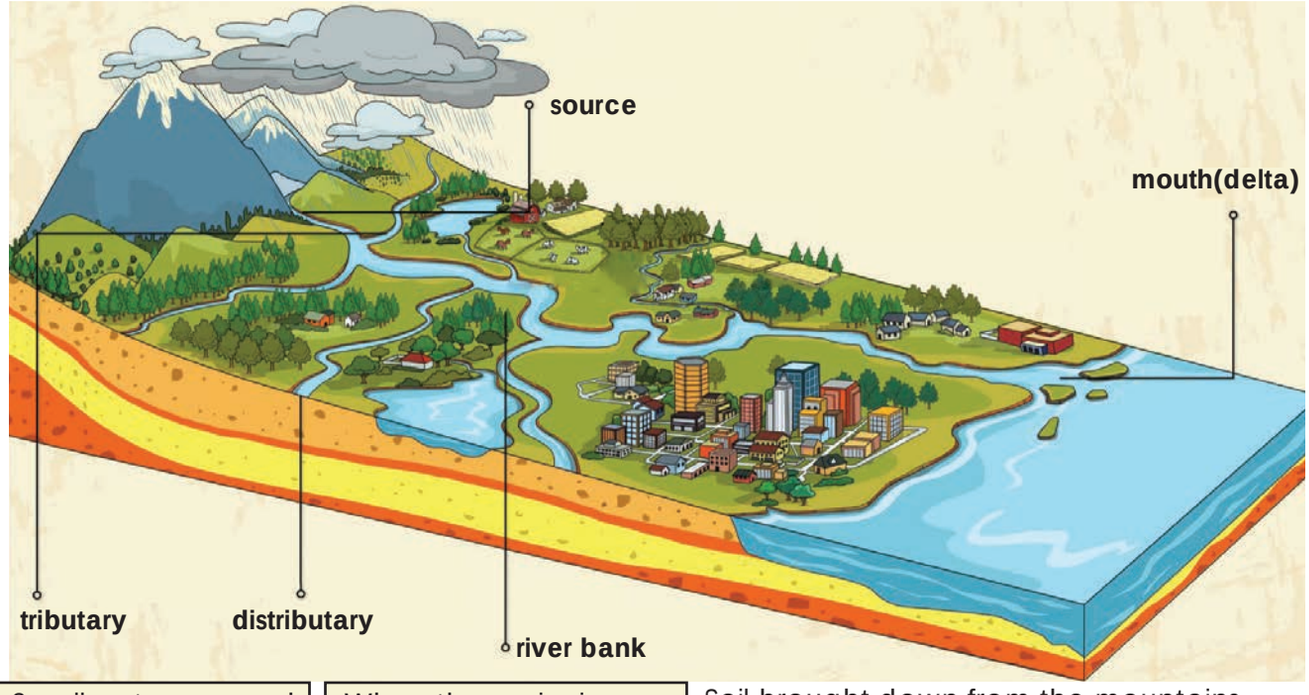
A **river** is a large natural stream of flowing water. Usually, rivers flow towards a large water body like a sea or ocean. Sometimes, rivers also flow into caves under the ground.

A river begins on a high ground or in hills or mountains and flows down from the higher ground to the lower ground. It begins as a small stream and gets bigger as it flows farther.

The journey of a river is divided into high, middle and low areas.



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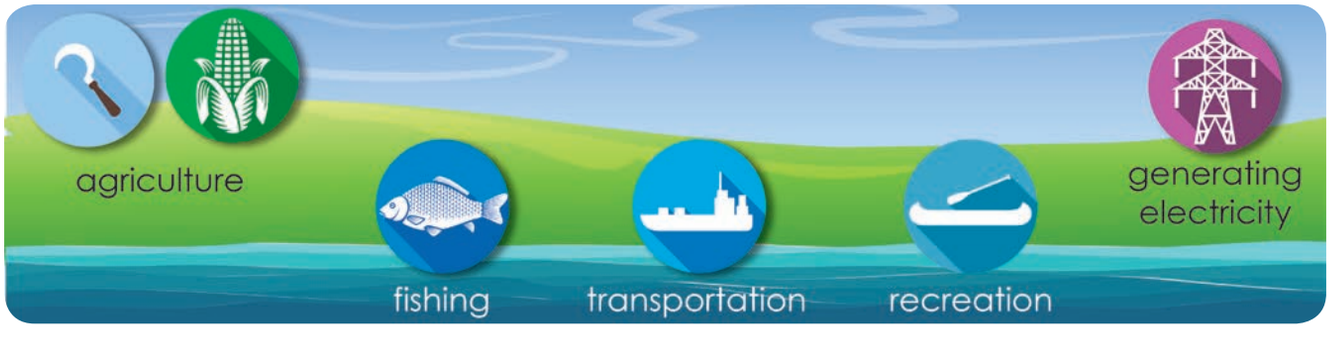
Smaller streams and rivers from different places which join the main rivers are called **tributaries**.

When the main river breaks in the middle, different streams are formed. These are called **distributaries**.

Soil brought down from the mountains by a river is called **silt**. During the rainy season, rivers become full and flow over their banks. As a result, neighbouring areas get flooded. When the water from the flood flows away, mud or silt is left behind.

USES OF RIVERS

Some ways in which rivers are helpful to people are:



I Understand

MAIN USES OF RIVERS

1) **Agriculture:** The silt brought from the mountains by rivers is very **fertile**. It is very good for growing crops. It is helpful to farmers.

Crops need water to grow. Rivers provide water for farming. The process of supplying water to grow crops is called **irrigation**. This water is supplied in the required amount at regular intervals.

2) **Fishing:** Rivers are a source of foods such as fish, crabs, prawns and so on. These are sources of food for many humans and animals.

3) **Transportation:** Travelling by **waterways** is the cheapest form of transportation. Rivers provide natural and easy ways to travel by boats.

4) **Generating electricity:** Several rivers move from high areas to middle areas. The force of water falling from a great height can be used to generate electricity. **Dams** help in having a steady supply of water to generate electricity.

5) **Recreation:** People also use rivers for recreation. Some of these recreational activities are swimming, boating, fishing, birdwatching and so on. In the high areas, river rafting is popular. In the low areas, parasailing is popular.



a river-boat



a dam used to generate electricity



rafting on a river for recreation

Train My Brain

1) What is a river-bank?

2) Mention any two uses of rivers.





I Apply

RIVER POLLUTION

Sadly, today, rivers are getting polluted. Here are some reasons for river pollution:

1) Waste from farms, cities and factories goes into rivers.

2) People throw plastic everywhere, including rivers. Fishes, birds and other creatures might eat this plastic and die.

3) After various festivals, people **immerse idols** of gods and goddesses into rivers. Very often, the paint used on these idols poisons underwater creatures.

4) Frequently, dead animals are also thrown into rivers.

The water from polluted rivers can cause many diseases. The Ganga is the most polluted river in India.

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I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

Look at the pictures of polluted rivers. Plan a presentation in groups of five to give solutions for this problem. Make sure your solutions can be used by common people.





Be Amazed

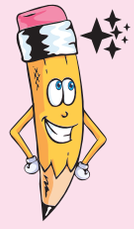
Given below are some important rivers of the world.

1) River Nile in Africa
2) River Yangtze in Asia
3) River Amazon in South America
4) River Ob in Europe

The River Nile is 6,650 km long. It is longer than the distance between Kashmir in the north and Kanyakumari in the south of India!



the Nile, Africa



Concept 4.2: India's Rivers

I Think

Meher: *When I flew from New Delhi to Chennai, I saw very few green patches of land from the plane.*

Ajay Uncle: *Why do you think it is so?*

Meher: *I think it is because forests have been cut down.*

Ajay Uncle: *That's right! As a result, our rivers are becoming drier. There is a lack of water for drinking and irrigating crops.*



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Q. How do the rivers mostly help farmers?

(A) by providing fishes (B) by providing water for irrigation

(C) to travel from one place to another (D) to do river rafting



I Remember

India has many rivers, big and small. Some of the important rivers of India are:

- Indus
- Ganga
- Narmada
- Tapi
- Godavari
- Krishna
- Mahanadi
- Brahmaputra

All the major Indian rivers originate from one of the following sources:

1) **The Himalaya and the Karakoram mountain ranges in northern India:** Example: Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. They have long courses and run from the source to seas. These are called the **Himalayan rivers**.
2) **Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges and Chota Nagpur plateau in central India or the Sahyadri hills (Western Ghats) in western India:** These are called **peninsular rivers**. Example: Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri and Godavari.

Indian rivers can also be divided according to their water levels.

PERENNIAL RIVERS

1) **Indus**: Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Satluj and Beas make up the land of the five rivers or Punjab ('punj', meaning 'five' and 'ab', meaning 'water').
2) **Ganga**: It is the longest river in India. It meets the River Yamuna. The Chambal and Betwa rivers are the tributaries of the Yamuna. The Son river is a tributary of the Ganga. The Hooghly in West Bengal is a major distributary of the Ganga.

Rivers that flow throughout the year are called **perennial rivers.**

Rivers which do not have a constant flow throughout the year are known as **non-perennial rivers**. They have a seasonal or periodic flow of water.

NON-PERENNIAL RIVERS

1) **Mahanadi**: The major tributaries of Mahanadi are Seonath, Jonk and Hasdo. It flows through states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
2) **Godavari**: This is the second longest river in India. The tributaries of the Godavari are the Pranhita Indravati. It flows through the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

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3) **Krishna**: The Tungabhadra is the largest tributary of the Krishna river. The Krishna flows through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

4) **Narmada, Tapi**: These rivers do not have any major tributaries. The Narmada and Tapi flow through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.



rivers of India

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I Understand

SOURCES OF INDIAN RIVERS

The source of a river very often, is in mountains or hills.

Mountains like the Himalayas and Karakoram are very high. They have snow on their peaks. This snow melts in summer and trickles down the mountain sides in small streams. These streams flow into the rivers. Such rivers are called **snow-fed** rivers. When rivers are formed due to the melting of glaciers, they are called **glacier-fed** rivers.

The rivers of central and southern India are usually **rain-fed rivers**. This means that they receive water from the monsoon rains.

Snow or glacier-fed rivers of northern India	Rain-fed rivers of central and southern India
• perennial rivers	• seasonal rivers – they lose a lot of water during summer
• flow slowly when they reach the plains	• flow faster than rivers of northern India due to rocky and uneven land
• no **waterfalls** (A waterfall is formed when water falls from a great height.)	• many waterfalls Example: Jog Falls in Karnataka

FEATURES OF INDIAN RIVERS



high areas of the Ganga

- In the high areas, a river flows fast. It rubs against rocks and breaks them into smaller pieces. It carries these small rocks and stones as well as soil along with it.
- A river leaves small rocks and stones as well as soil at the bottom of valleys or takes them down to the plains.
- These rivers also form large **basins**. A river basin is the area which gets water from the main river and its distributaries. This is how the Ganga makes the plains extremely fertile for cultivation.
- The rain-fed eastern peninsular rivers like Mahanadi, Krishna and Godavari, flow towards the east like the Ganga. They deposit silt in the middle and low areas. Deltas form at their mouths. These rivers meet the Bay of Bengal.

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- Some of the main rain-fed peninsular rivers like Narmada, Periyar and Tapi, flow towards the west. They flow faster than the northern rivers and do not deposit as much silt in their middle and low areas. They do not form deltas. These rivers meet the Arabian Sea.

Train My Brain

1) Which are the two ways of classifying Indian rivers?

2) Name any three peninsular rivers of India.



I Apply

IMPORTANT USES OF INDIAN RIVERS

1) **Agriculture:**
   - Rivers carry nutrient soil(silt). Silt that is carried by the Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari and so on is useful for agriculture.
   - The large basins and deltas of the rivers provide a lot of fertile land for farming.
   - River water is diverted to areas where there is no water through **canals**.
2) **Electricity:**
   - The Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada river is an example of a dam built to generate hydro-electricity.
3) **Religion:**
   - Many rivers in India are considered to be sacred. Many religious events are performed on the banks of these rivers.
4) **Fishing:**
   - Fishing is done in the Hooghly River in West Bengal. Similarly, many Indian rivers are the source of fishes for Indians.
5) **Transportation:**
   - The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River and the Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra River are examples of waterways that are used for transportation.
6) **Recreation:**
   - Rishikesh, on the banks of the Ganga is a famous spot for white-water rafting.

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I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

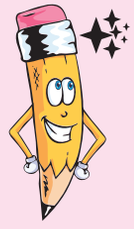
Sometimes, in its middle areas, a river might disappear from the surface of the Earth. This does not always mean that it has dried up. Sometimes, a river finds a crack in the ground and begins to travel under the ground.

A few underground rivers from around the world are the Neglinnaya in Europe, the Minetta Brook in North America and the Changpu River in Asia.

Be Amazed



The Sunderban delta formed by River Brahmaputra and River Ganga is the largest delta in the world. The Sunderban delta is also known as the 'Green Delta' as it is one of the most fertile land in the world.



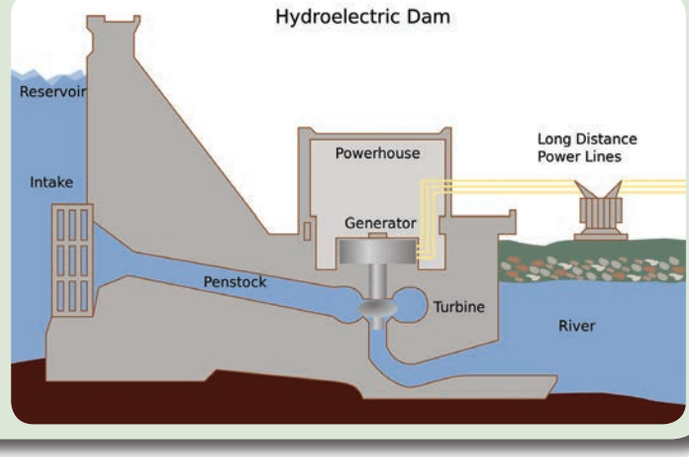
Connect the Dots

English Fun

The word 'upriver' (or upstream) refers to the direction of the river's water source, while 'downriver' (or downstream) refers to the direction in which the water flows, that is towards the end of the river.

Science Fun

Hydroelectricity is generated from rivers and waterfalls. What are the other ways in which electricity can be generated? Make a scrapbook to describe these other methods.



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A Note to Parent

Watch the film *Drowned Out* by Spanner Films with your child here: http://imax.pro/narmada. It is the story of the Narmada Bachao Andolan. Discuss with your child the effects of large dams on small communities.

New Words

1)	NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organisation; a group of people who want to help citizens without being a part of the government
2)	civilization	–	a group of people who live together and share the same culture
3)	river bank	–	the earth at the sides of a river
4)	generate	–	to make
5)	recreation	–	activities people do for fun
6)	fertile	–	rich in nutrients
7)	waterways	–	the network of connected rivers and water bodies where boats and ships can be used to go from one place to another
8)	dam	–	a wall over a river behind which water is stored
9)	immerse	–	to drown something in water completely
10)	idol	–	a statue of something
11)	canal	–	a path that is dug into the ground to take water from one place to another

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The Northern Mountains

I Will Learn About 5.1

- R the location and extent of the Northern Himalayas.
- U the three ranges and their importance.
- A the effects of the climate on plants, animals and people.
- H equipments that are needed while climbing mountains.

Concept 5.1: Location, Extent and Importance of the Northern Mountains



I Think

Morad is excited about going on a trip to the Himalayas. Meher wants to know more about the trip.



Morad: *I'm really excited about this trip.*

Meher: *Why?*

Morad: *Imagine exploring the glorious Himalayas on a bike. Imagine being surrounded by snow. I will also get to see yaks!*

Meher: *Okay. Will you get to see camels too?*

Q. Will Morad get to see camels in the Himalayas?

(A) yes (B) no

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I Remember

The Northern Mountains are like a giant wall. They stretch across the northernmost part of India. They consist of the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Kailash mountain ranges.

A **mountain range** is a geographical area of related mountains. It is also known as a 'mountain chain' or 'belt'.

THE HIMALAYAS

The Himalayas are the highest mountain range in the world. They have an average height of 5,600 m. In Sanskrit, '*him*' means 'snow' and '*aalay*' means 'house'. Together, 'Himalaya' means 'house of snow'. It got its name because a large part of the Himalayas is covered with snow throughout the year.



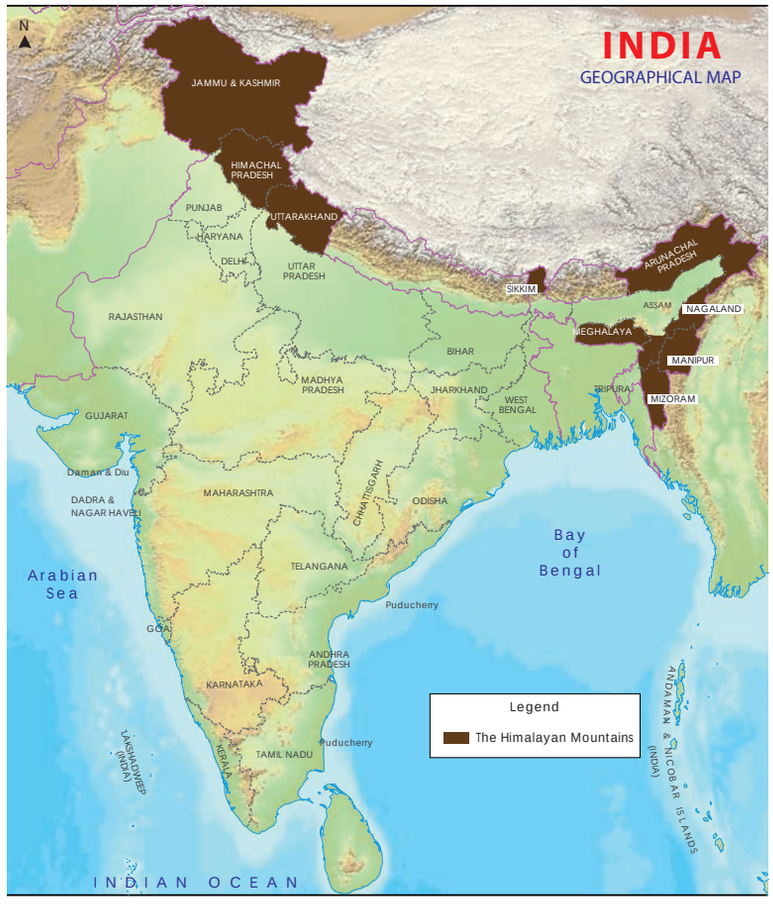
the Himalayas

THE EXTENT OF THE HIMALAYAS

In India, the Himalayas stretch across Jammu and Kashmir in the north-west to Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east.

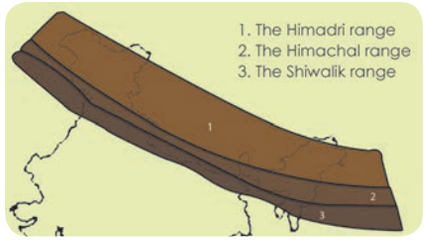
The Himalayan mountains extend across:

- Jammu and Kashmir
- Himachal Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- Sikkim
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Nagaland
- Manipur
- hilly regions of Western Meghalaya
- hilly regions of Bengal



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THE THREE RANGES



The Himalayas are divided into three parallel mountain ranges:

1) Himadri, also known as the Greater Himalayas
2) Himachal, also known as the Middle or Lesser Himalayas
3) Shiwalik, also known as the Lower Himalayas

I Understand

Let us now read about the mountain ranges that make the Himalayas.

THE HIMADRI RANGE

Himadri is the northernmost range. These mountains are always covered with snow. Mount Everest with a height of 8,848 m is the highest mountain in the world. It is a part of the Himadri Range.



the Himadri range



the Ganga flowing through the Gangotri valley

Huge masses of moving ice called **glaciers** are found in this range. These glaciers melt and form rivers. The River Ganga originates in the Himalayas from a glacier called Gangotri.

Climate in the Himadri range



THE HIMACHAL RANGE

To the south of the Himadri range lies the Himachal range. Mountains in the Himachal range are not as high as those in the Himadri. Beautiful valleys like Kashmir and Kullu and hill stations such as Mussoorie and Nainital are located in this region. Rohtang Pass, an important **mountain pass**, is located in this range in Himachal Pradesh.

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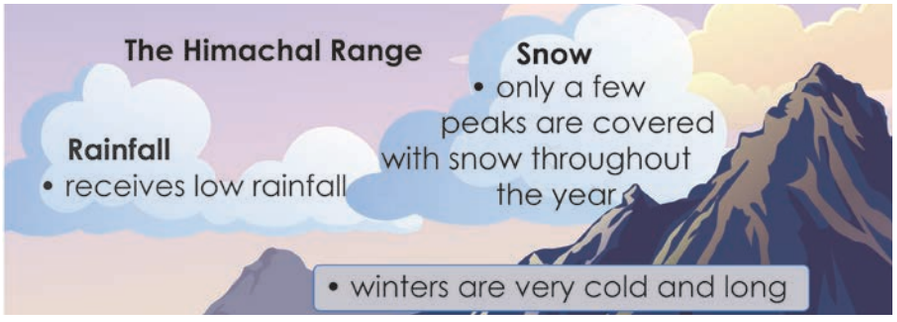
the Himachal range



Rohtang pass



Nainital



THE SHIWALIK RANGE

The Shiwalik is the southernmost and the lowest range of the Himalayas. This range has an average height of 2,000 m. This region consists of hills, rather than mountains.

The Shiwalik range extends from the Ganga River at Haridwar in Uttarakhand to the Beas River. Some part of the Shiwalik range also falls in the state of Sikkim.

Towards the south of the Shiwalik range is the flat, **marshy** area called the Terai region.

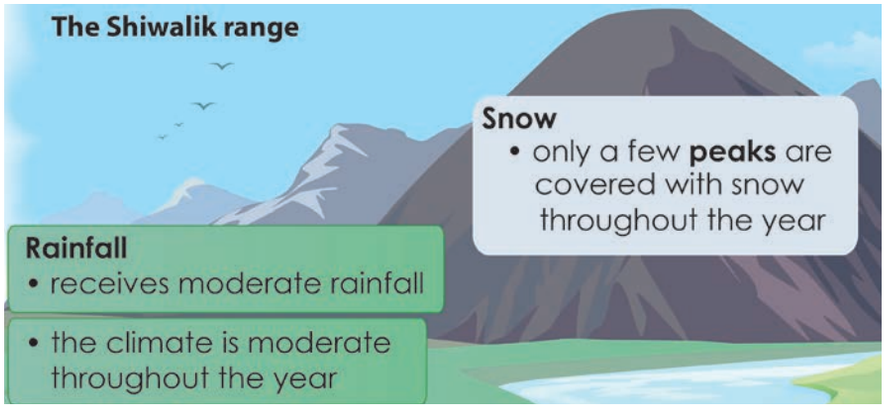


Terai region



the Shiwalik range

Climate in the Shiwalik range



IMPORTANCE OF THE HIMALAYAS

The Himalayas are important because they:

- protect us from enemy attacks by forming a natural wall.

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- keep India's climate warm by protecting us from the cold winds coming from northern Asia.
- stop the rain-bearing monsoon winds from going further north, thus ensuring good rainfall in the Northern Plains.
- provide us with useful resources such as wood, medicinal herbs and fruits.
- are the source of rivers such as the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra.

Train My Brain

1) What does the word 'Himalaya' mean?

2) Name any one resource that we get from the Himalayas.



I Apply

Why do the Himalayan Mountains have such diversity in living things?

Because of the difference in the climate of the three ranges, plants and animals life found in each of the three ranges are different. It also affects the occupations of the people.

THE HIMADRI RANGE

Plants



- fir
- chir
- deodar



deodar trees

Animals



- mountain dogs
- yaks
- snow leopards



snow leopard

People



- few people live in this region as it is very cold
- people work as guides and helpers and help the tourists and **mountaineers** who visit the region



helpers

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THE HIMACHAL RANGE

Plants



- fir
- deodar
- pine



pine trees

Animals



- yaks
- mules
- horses



yak

People



- people grow apples, cherries and peaches as the climate is favourable



apple orchard

THE SHIWALIK RANGE

Plants



- varieties of pine



pine trees

Animals



- tigers
- elephants
- rhinoceros



rhinoceros

People



- people grow wheat and rice
- tea plantations are also common



tea plantation

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I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

Mountaineers from all around the world visit the Northern Mountains. They hope to climb the hills and mountains in this region. Mountaineers carry special equipment to keep themselves safe. These include:

- caps or helmets
- jackets
- special shoes
- **backpack**
- climbing ropes
- torch



Look at the picture. Try to name the mountaineering equipment that you notice.

Be Amazed



Some animals found in the Himalayas are very rare. Examples: Himalayan black bear, red panda, snow leopard and the Himalayan tahr.









Connect the Dots

English Fun

Have you heard of the writer Ruskin Bond? He lives in Mussoorie and has spent all his life in the Himalayan region. He writes books for children. Many of his books have also been made into films. *The Blue Umbrella* is one example. You can watch the trailer of the film here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQysGpbzwD8

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Maths Fun

The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is 828 m tall. Mount Everest is 8,848 m tall. How many Burj Khalifas would you need to **stack** on top of one another to reach the approximate height of Mount Everest?



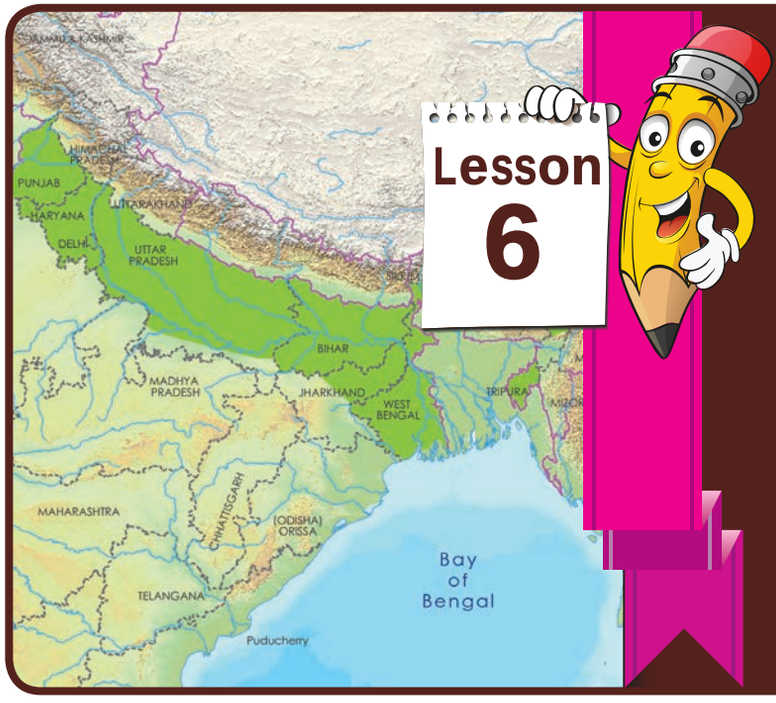
A Note to Parent

You can watch a video about Mount Everest with your child. Link: https://goo.gl/7drLEq. By trekking and discussing with your child about the difficulties in climbing a mountain, you can try to inculcate values of determination and courage in your child.

New Words

1)	extent	–	the range, distance, or space that is covered by something
2)	mountain pass	–	a route through a mountain range
3)	marshy	–	waterlogged; muddy
4)	mountaineer	–	a person who climbs mountains
5)	backpack	–	a large bag use to carry things on your back
6)	stack	–	to arrange objects on top of each other

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Lesson 6

The Northern Plains

I Will Learn About 6.1

- (R) the location and extent of the Northern Plains.
- (U) the features of the three basins of the Northern Plains.
- (A) the effects of the features of the basins on plants, animals and people.
- (H) locations related to the Northern Plains.

Concept 6.1: The Three Basins of the Northern Plains

I Think





Nilu Aunty went on a trip. She is showing Rashi some pictures from her trip.

Nilu Aunty: *And here are some pictures from our trip. The one on the left is the Ganga in Haridwar in the evening and the other one is the sangam at Allahabad.*

Rashi: *Sangam? What's that?*

Nilu Aunty: *It's where the waters of the Ganga and the Yamuna meet. I know it's hard to make it out in the picture, but that's what it is.*

Q. What is the Ganga?

(A) a city
(B) a mountain
(C) a river
(D) a plateau

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I Remember

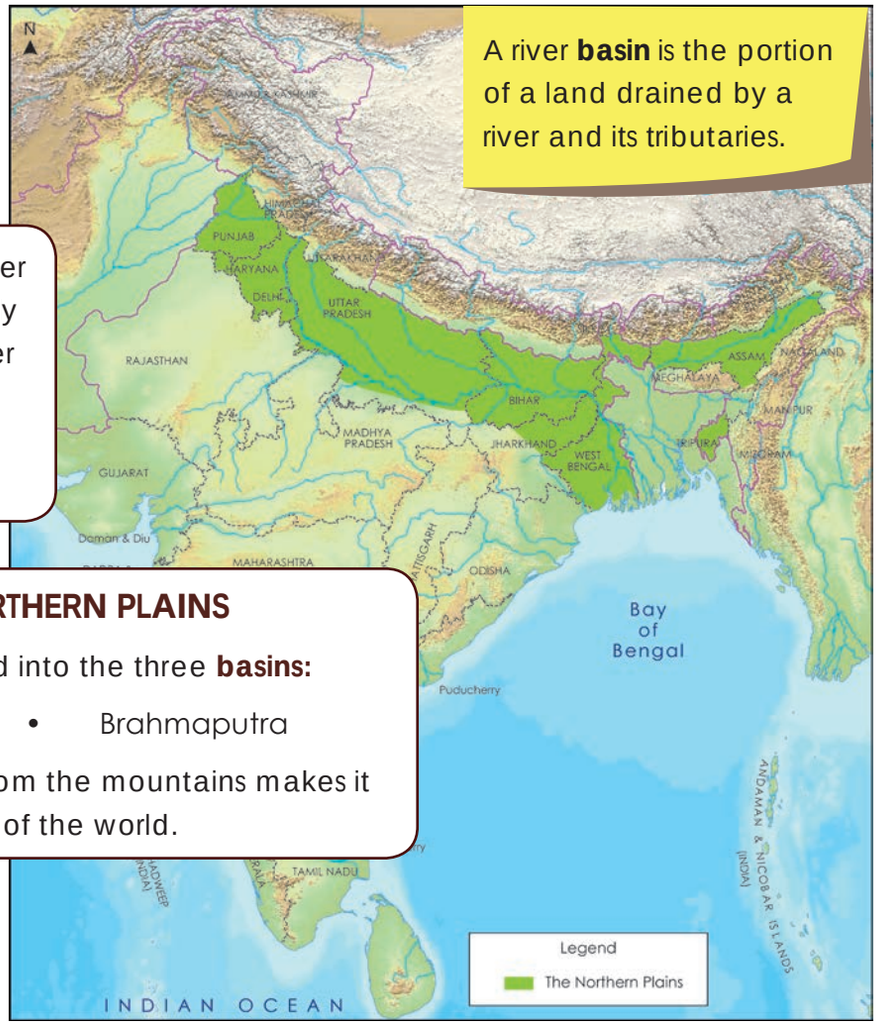
The Northern Plains, the most fertile region of India, lies to the south of the Himalayas.

THE EXTENT OF THE NORTHERN PLAINS

This region extends from Punjab to Assam.

A river **basin** is the portion of a land drained by a river and its tributaries.

A bathtub catches all the water that falls within its sides. Similarly a river basin sends all the water falling on the surrounding land into a central river and out to the sea.



THREE BASINS OF THE NORTHERN PLAINS

The Northern Plains are divided into the three **basins:**

- Satluj
- Ganga
- Brahmaputra

The silt brought to the plains from the mountains makes it one of the most fertile regions of the world.

States and union territories that are covered by the three basins

Satluj Basin

Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh

Ganga Basin

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi

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Brahmaputra Basin

Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal
Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim

I Understand

FEATURES OF THE THREE BASINS

The three basins that make up the Northern Plains have special features. Let us learn more about these basins.

Satluj Basin

Location
western part of the Northern Plains

Rivers in this basin
Satluj and its tributary, Beas

Special features
- The Bhakra Nangal Dam, built on the Satluj river, provides water for farming and electricity.
- Punjab is called the **granary** of India or India's bread-basket.



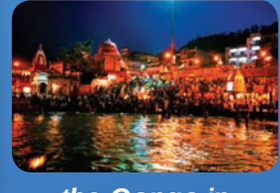
Bhakra Nangal dam

Ganga Basin

Location
east of the Satluj basin

Rivers in this basin
Ganga, Yamuna and their tributaries

Special features
- largest part of the Northern Plains
- most **densely populated** area in India
- has many historical, religious and industrial towns and cities. Examples: Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mathura, Haridwar



the Ganga in Haridwar

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Beginning

- The Ganga originates in the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas.



Middle

- Yamuna joins the Ganga at Allahabad. The place where they join is called Sangam. It flows through Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Son and Kosi join the Ganga. The Ganga enters West Bengal.



End

- The Ganga divides itself into distributaries as it enters West Bengal.
- At the place, where it meets the Bay of Bengal, the Ganga and other rivers create the largest delta in the world called the Sunderbans.



Brahmaputra Basin

Location
lies in the easternmost part of the Northern Plains

Rivers in this basin
Brahmaputra, Teesta, Manas

Special features
- a narrow plain
- surrounded by hills and mountains on three sides

Brahmaputra – a special river

The Brahmaputra is a special river because it is the only river in India that flows through three countries. It originates in the Mansarovar Lake in Tibet. In Tibet, the Brahmaputra is known as the Tsang-Po. It enters India from Tibet through Arunachal Pradesh and then flows through Assam and Meghalaya. Then, the Brahmaputra turns south and enters Bangladesh.



the Brahmaputra flowing through Tibet



the bend in the Brahmaputra river as it enters India

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Train My Brain

1) Name any two states present in the Northern Plains.

2) Which is the most densely populated area in the Northern Plains?

I Apply

Why do the Northern Plains have so many national parks?

The rivers, fertile land and favourable climate are beneficial for the plants, animals and people.

Plants and animals

Many forests have grown for thousands of years in these regions. Animals such as the rhinoceros, the elephant and the Bengal tiger, live in the Northern Plains. These forests and animals are very special and need to be protected. So, there are many national parks or protected forests here.



an elephant and her calves



a tiger

People

The soil of the Northern Plains is very fertile. So, many people living in the Northern Plains practise farming. Rice, wheat, sugarcane and tea are grown here.

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

1) On a map of India, point out the following:

- the Satluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers
- two important cities each on the banks of the Satluj and Ganga rivers
- the point at which the Brahmaputra enters India

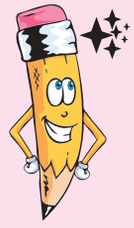
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Be Amazed

Approximately 303 million people live in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the Northern Plains of India.

This is more than the population of the whole country of Indonesia!





Connect the Dots

Science Fun

Jute is grown in the Northern Plains. It is a natural fabric that is used to make a variety of things.



jute paper



jute bag



jute rope



jute mat

Maths Fun

The Brahmaputra is longer than the Ganga. It is 2,900 km long. But, only a part of the Brahmaputra flows through India. The Ganga is 2,525 km long. How much longer is the Brahmaputra than the Ganga?

_____

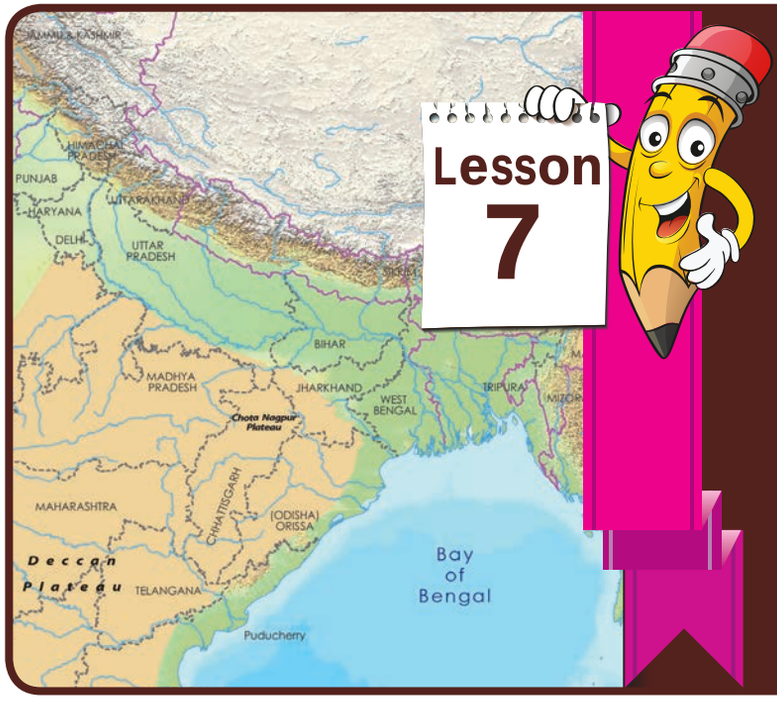
A Note to Parent

Next time you eat at a restaurant, you can point out to your child the different types of food from different parts of India. Explore this map https://goo.gl/RJBDh with your child to help them learn about the varied cuisines of India.

New Words

1) granary – a place where grains are stored
2) densely populated – a region where a lot of people live

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Lesson 7

Plateaus and Highlands of India

I Will Learn About 7.1

- R the location and extent of the Southern Plateau.
- U the features and climate of the Southern Plateau.
- A the effects of the climate on plants, animals and people.
- H how to use a map to find rivers that flow through the highlands and plateaus.

Concept 7.1: The Deccan Plateau and the Central Highlands

I Think

Morad recently visited the Kanha National Park. He took photos of different animals including tigers. Rashi wants to see the photos.



Rashi: *Wow! The tigers look so cute. Did you get to see other animals as well?*

Morad: *Yes! I saw many animals such as hyenas, jackals and langurs.*

Rashi: *You saw many of animals, Morad Bhai. What kind of a place is Kanha?*

Q. Can you guess what type of place the Kanha National Park is?

(A) It is surrounded by ice and snow.

(B) It is surrounded by rocks and sands.

(C) It is surrounded by factories and industries.

(D) It is surrounded by rivers and trees.

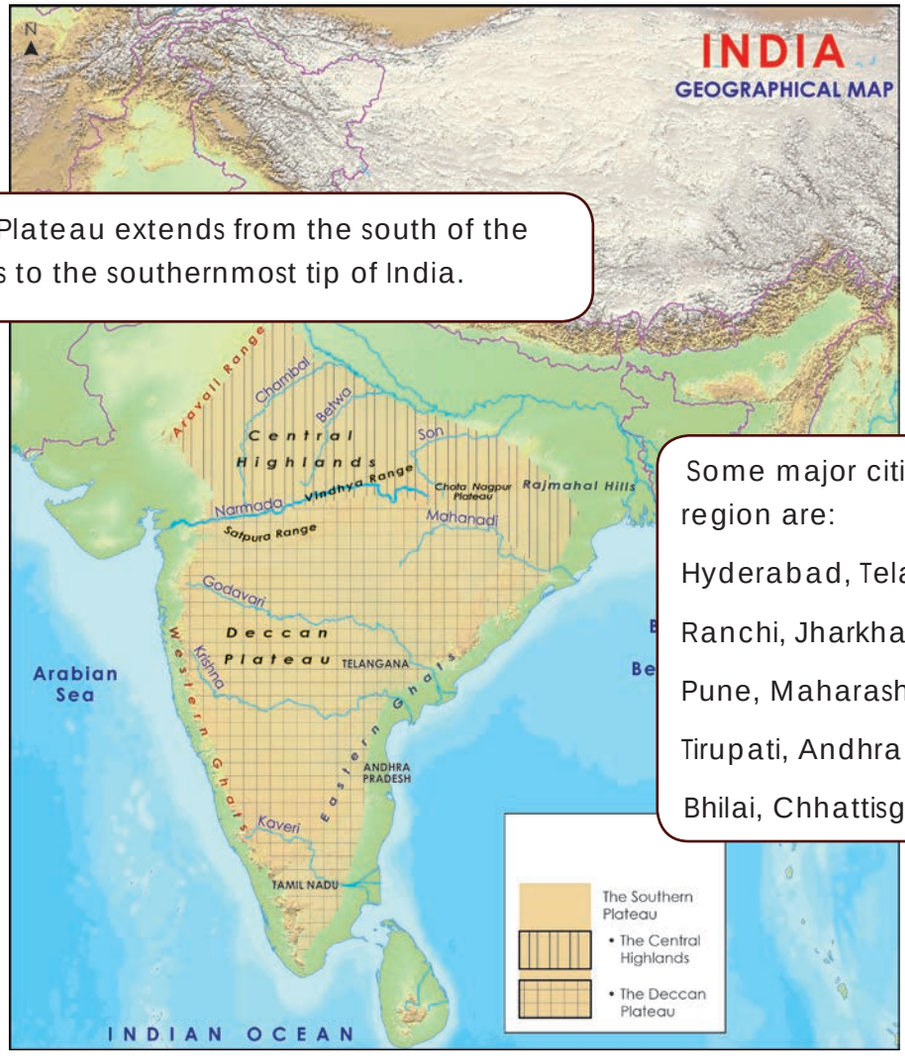
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I Remember

To the south of the Northern Plains lies the largest region of India – the Southern Plateau. The Southern Plateau is triangular in shape and is located in the southern part of India.

THE EXTENT OF THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU

The Southern Plateau extends from the south of the Northern Plains to the southernmost tip of India.



Some major cities of the region are:

Hyderabad, Telangana

Ranchi, Jharkhand

Pune, Maharashtra

Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh

Bhilai, Chhattisgarh

SOUTHERN PLATEAU – A REGION OF HILLS AND RIVERS

Various hill ranges surround the Southern Plateau on all sides.

Hills	Location	Hills	Location
Aravalli hills	northwest	Rajmahal hills	northeast
Eastern Ghats	east	Western Ghats	west

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The River Narmada that flows through the Southern Plateau divides the region into two parts:

- the Central **Highlands**
- the Deccan Plateau

A **highland** is a mountainous plateau. Highlands include ranges of low mountains.

There are also several rivers that flow through this region.

Rivers of the Central Highlands

Chambal, Betwa, Son and others

Rivers of the Deccan Plateau

Narmada, Godavari, Kaveri and others

I Understand

Let us read about the features of the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

The Central Highlands consist of the Malwa Plateau and the Chota Nagpur Plateau.



the Central Highlands

Features of the Central Highlands

- It lies to the north of the River Narmada. It is wider in the west and narrower in the east.
- It was formed as a result of volcanic activity that took place a very long time ago.
- The rivers Chambal, Betwa and Son originate here. These rivers flow from the southwest to the northeast.

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Malwa Plateau

Location

lies between the Aravalli hills and the Vindhya hills



Malwa Plateau

States Covered

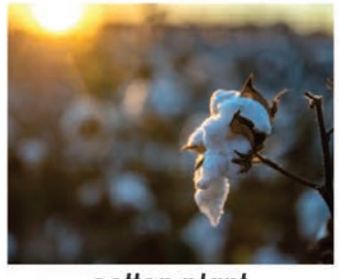
parts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh



plateau region in Madhya Pradesh

Unique Features

the black soil formed due to **volcanic eruptions** is good for growing cotton



cotton plant

Chota Nagpur Plateau

Location

lies in eastern India



Chota Nagpur Plateau

States Covered

Jharkhand, parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh



plateau region in Jharkhand

Unique Features

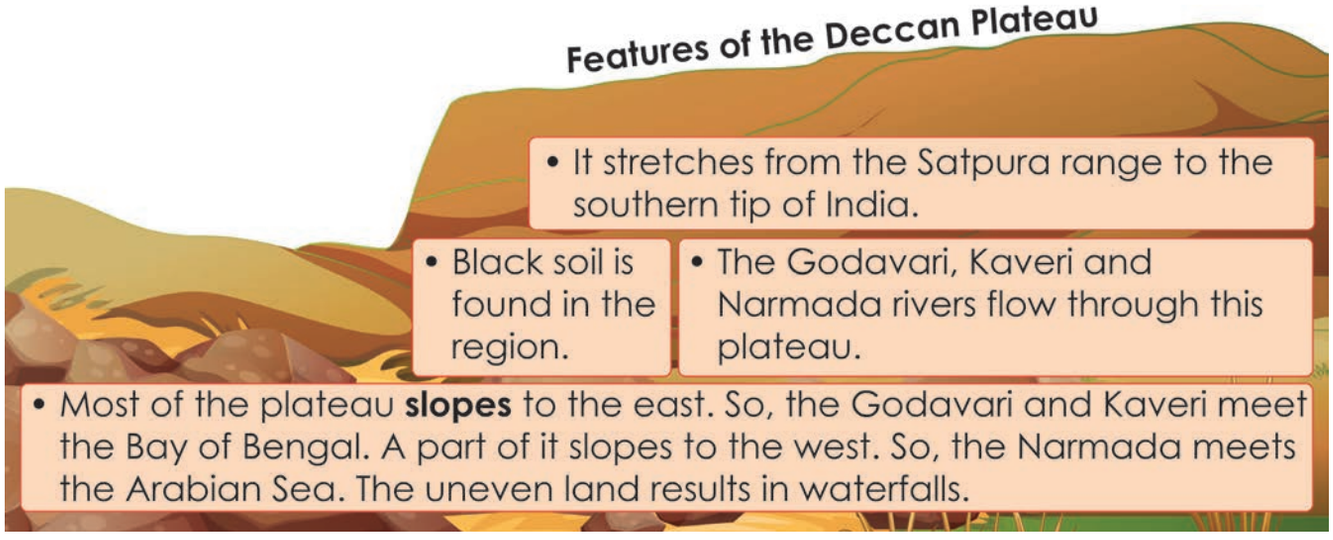
rich in **minerals**, especially coal, aluminium and iron



coal

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DECCAN PLATEAU



The Deccan Plateau extends across:

- Madhya Pradesh
- Odisha
- Karnataka
- Telangana
- Eastern part of Kerala
- Chhattisgarh
- Maharashtra
- Andhra Pradesh
- Tamil Nadu



the Deccan Plateau

CLIMATE OF THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU

As the Southern Plateau is spread over a large part of India, the climate varies from region to region. In the north, the climate is semi-dry. However, as one moves down south, the climate is usually warm or hot. It experiences rainfall during the wet season from around June to October.

The Peninsular tip of the Southern Plateau has warm and humid weather throughout the year.

Train My Brain

1) What are 'highlands'?

2) Name any one river that flows through the Deccan Plateau.



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I Apply

EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE AND THE NATURAL CONDITION ON THE PLANTS, ANIMALS AND PEOPLE

Plants

Trees with broad leaves such as sandalwood and mahua grow in these forests. These trees with hard wood and broad leaves grow well in the hot climate.

There are numerous rivers in this region, and black and red soil can be found here. Many forests grow in the Southern Plateau such as the forests in the Eastern and Western Ghats.

Animals

Different animals live in different parts of the Southern Plateau.

Examples: black bears, tigers, leopards, elephants, monkeys



a leopard



a monkey

People

A lot of people are engaged in farming because of the fertile soil. Cotton, sugarcane, tea, coffee and tobacco are the main crops grown here.

This region is rich in minerals such as iron and aluminium. Hence, there are a lot of factories and industries, especially in the Chota Nagpur Plateau.



a steel factory, Bokaro

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

1) On a physical map of India, find five rivers that flow through the Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau. Make sure that these are not the same rivers that have been mentioned in the lesson. Name the states through which one of these rivers flows.

Be Amazed



Jog Falls in Karnataka is one of the highest waterfalls in India. It is located in the Deccan Plateau.

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Connect the Dots

Maths Fun

A group of miners recovered 426 units of coal, 631 units of iron ore and 789 units of bauxite in Jharkhand. Which was the mineral that was found in the largest quantity, and by how much did it exceed the quantity of the other two?

_____

Science Fun

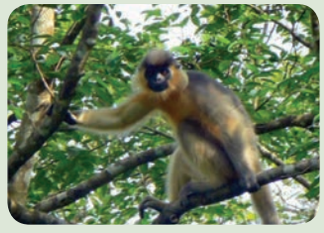
Did you know that there are thirteen different types of monkeys all over India? Many of these monkeys are found in the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and in the forests of Assam.



hoolock gibbon



lion-tailed macaque



capped langur

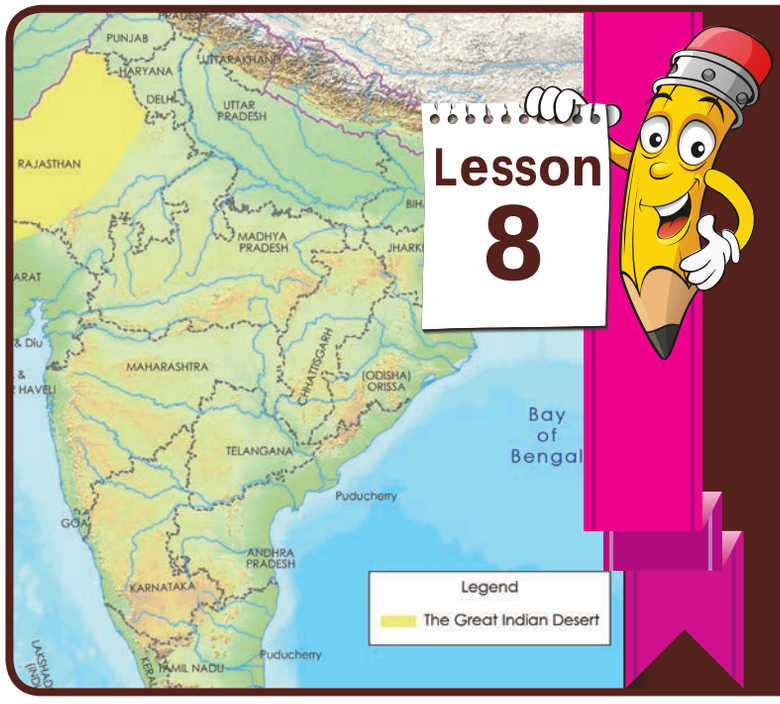
A Note to Parent

The plateau region is a great producer of metals. Along with your child make a list of the different metals such as iron, steel, copper and so on that are used in everyday things. You can play a game where you or your child points to an object and the other has to guess the materials that it is made of. This helps to improve analytical thinking.

New Words

1)	volcanic eruption	–	the movement of hot material from the centre of to the surface of the Earth
2)	minerals	–	valuable or useful chemical substances formed naturally in the ground
3)	slope	–	slant up or down; to be diagonally up or down

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The Western Desert

I Will Learn About 8.1

- R the location and extent of the Western Desert.
- U the effects of the physical features and climate on the region.
- A the effects of region and climate on plants, animals and people.
- H the measures taken by people for water conversation.

Concept 8.1: Life in the Western Desert

I Think

Morad is watching news on the TV. He looks excited.

Morad: *Look, Rajasthan is on the news. I'm going there tomorrow and, it's on the news today.*

Rashi: *What for?*

Morad: *Rajendra Singh, the 'water-man of India', is being interviewed.*



Rajendra Singh

Meher: *Water-man? Who is that? Like Spiderman?*

Morad: *No silly! He's done a lot of good work for the desert state of Rajasthan. He has taught people about how to save water.*

Q. Do you think people living in Rajasthan face water problems?

(A) yes (B) no

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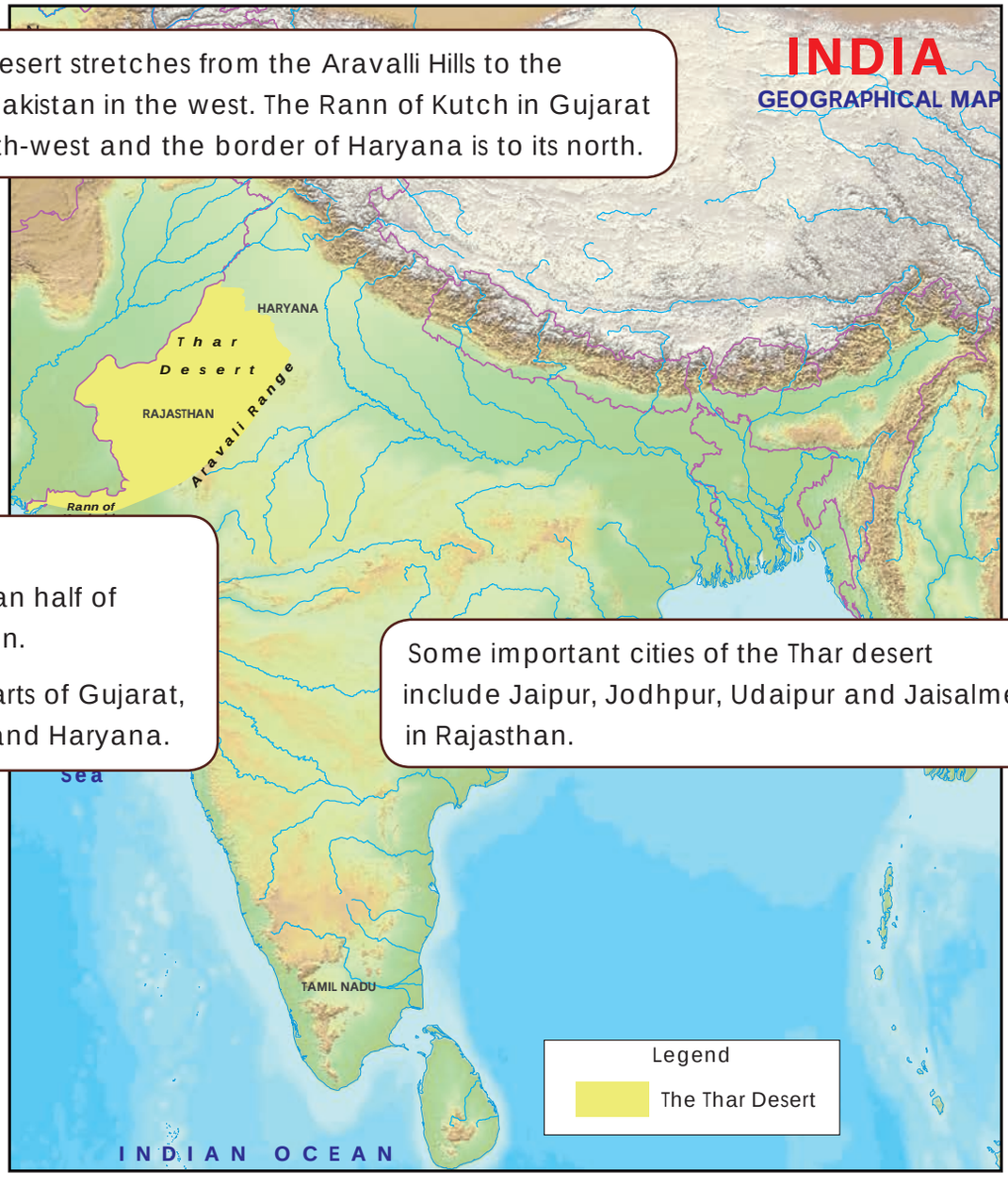
I Remember

In the northwestern part of India lies a sandy and rocky region. It is called the Great Indian **Desert** or the Thar Desert.

A **desert** is an area that receives very little or no rainfall.

THE EXTENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

The Thar Desert stretches from the Aravalli Hills to the border of Pakistan in the west. The Rann of Kutch in Gujarat is to its south-west and the border of Haryana is to its north.



It covers:

- more than half of Rajasthan.
- a few parts of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana.

Some important cities of the Thar desert include Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan.

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Features of the Thar Desert

- It has taken many thousands of years for this desert to form. Winds carried sand from different places and left it in this region.
- The famous hill station of this region, called Mount Abu, is in the Aravalli Hills.



a tourist site at Mount Abu



I Understand

UNIQUE LANDFORMS OF THE THAR DESERT

Sand dunes

The Thar Desert is dotted with **sand dunes**. These are **mounds** of sand that are formed by the wind.

Oasis

An **oasis** is another landform seen only in the desert. An oasis is a place where some underground water comes up and gets collected on the surface. Most plants in a desert grow around an oasis. So, this region looks much greener than the rest of the desert.



sand dunes and camels

CLIMATE OF THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

Climate

- remains hot throughout the year
- during summers, days are very hot and nights are cool
- during winters, days are warm and the nights are very cold
- **scanty** or no rainfall



an oasis

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Why is it hot in the Thar Desert?

The Thar Desert is covered with sand and rocks. Sand heats up fast; it also cools down very quickly. Hence, during the day, the sand becomes very hot. Therefore, the desert becomes very hot. As night falls, the sand starts to cool down. So, nights are a bit cooler.

Why does the Thar Desert receive scanty rainfall?

The rain-bearing winds enter the Thar Desert from the western side of the country. Once they enter, there is no mountain range or hills to block these winds. In fact, they travel parallel to the Aravalli hills. With nothing to stop them, these winds do not stop over the Thar Desert. Instead, they pass over, causing very little or no rain.

Train My Brain

1) What is the other name of the 'Great Indian Desert'?

2) What do you mean by ‘scanty’?





I Apply

HOW DO LIVING THINGS SURVIVE IN THE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS OF THE THAR DESERT?

The Thar Desert is very hot and receives very little rain. These two factors affect the plants, animals and people.



thorny plants growing in the Thar desert

Plants

As this region receives little rain, only thorny shrubs and bushes grow here. These plants have found ways to survive with very little water. Example: Cacti or rock plants store a lot of water in their stems. Their leaves are also needle-shaped. This prevents the loss of water from the leaves.

Animals

Very few animals and birds are found in the Thar desert. These include camels, blackbuck and giant lizards. Other than these animals, a variety of snakes such as rock-pythons and vipers are found in the desert.

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a blackbuck



a giant lizard

Camel – a unique desert animal





The camel is unique because:

- it can stay without water and food for many days.
- it has a 'hump' on its back to store **fat**.
- it has long legs and padded feet that help it to walk easily on the sand.

People living in the desert use camels for travelling and transporting their goods. So, the camel is called the 'ship of the desert'.

People

Water scarcity is a major problem in the Thar Desert. Hence, some people move from one place to another in search of food and water. Such people are called **nomads**.



nomads travelling nomads

Due to lack of water, very few people grow crops. Those who do grow crops **cultivate** only jowar, bajra and maize, as they need less water.

A large number of people rear animals such as goats, sheep and camels.

The food eaten in the Thar Desert is influenced by the kind of crops grown in the region. Example: Bajre ki roti is a popular item because a lot of bajra is grown here.



rearing goats in the desert



a field of bajra



bajra grains



bajre ki roti

Many people living in this region also work as tourist guides. This is because the region attracts many tourists who come to visit its forts and scenic nature.







forts

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

The man in the picture is Rajendra Singh. He is known as the 'water man of India'. He is a well-known **water conservationist** working in Rajasthan. He believes that the government should punish people who pollute river water.

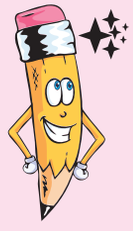


1) Why do you think Rajendra Singh wants this? Do you agree with this? Why or why not?

Be Amazed



A 'pagri' is a part of the clothes men wear in the Thar Desert. There are about 1000 ways to wear a pagri. The pagri also functions as a personal air conditioner. People soak their pagris in water, squeeze out the extra water and tie the wet cloth on their heads. The wet cloth slowly dries and keeps them cool in the desert heat.



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Connect the Dots

English Fun

Sometimes, adding or subtracting a single letter changes the word completely!
Example: desert + s = dessert(sweet dish),
lose + o = loose(not fitting tightly)
Think of more words like there and share them with your friends. Discuss the difference in the meanings of such words.

Science Fun

Rajendra Singh, 'the water-man of India', makes dams using ancient methods. These dams are small and usually, temporary. They are not expensive to construct, and they do not harm the environment. Find out how large dams can harm the environment.



a small dam designed by Rajendra Singh

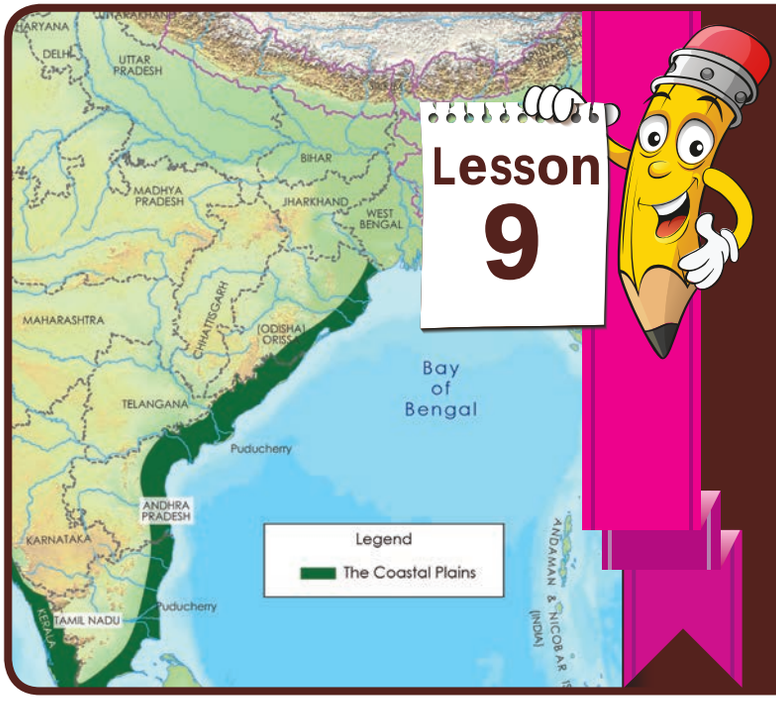
A Note to Parent

Your child could learn to appreciate the varied nature of Indian culture through exposure to art from various communities. You could watch with your child, videos and live performances of folk music of Rajasthan.

New Words

1)	mound	–	a large pile of something
2)	scanty	–	very little quantity
3)	fat	–	the soft flesh on the bodies of people and animals that helps the body to stay warm and to store energy
4)	cultivate	–	to grow
5)	water conservationist	–	someone who works to save water

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Lesson 9

The Coastal Plains and The Islands of India

I Will Learn About 9.1

- (R) the location and extent of the Coastal Plains and the Islands.
- (U) the features of the Coastal Plains and the Islands.
- (A) effects of these features on plants, animals and people.
- (H) pointing the coastal cities on a map of India.

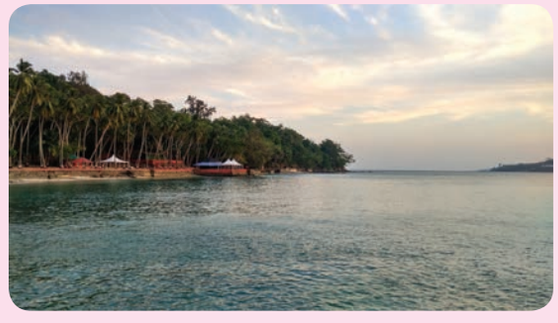
Concept 9.1: The Coastal Plains and Islands

I Think

Morad: *Meher! Rashi! I'm off to Kolkata!*

Meher: *Why?*

Morad: *I'll also be taking a trip along the coast of West Bengal. Then, from there, my friends and I are taking a* ***cruise*** *to Port Blair!*



Rashi: *Where is that?*

Morad: *Port Blair is the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are situated in the Bay of Bengal. Travelling to coasts is always fun for me!*

Q. Morad will be going on a cruise to

(A) a plateau. (B) an island.

(C) a desert. (D) a plain.

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I Remember

Between the Deccan Plateau and the three water bodies that surround India, lie the two long **coastal plains**.

A coast is where the land meets the sea or ocean. These plains, lying next to seas, are called **coastal plains**.

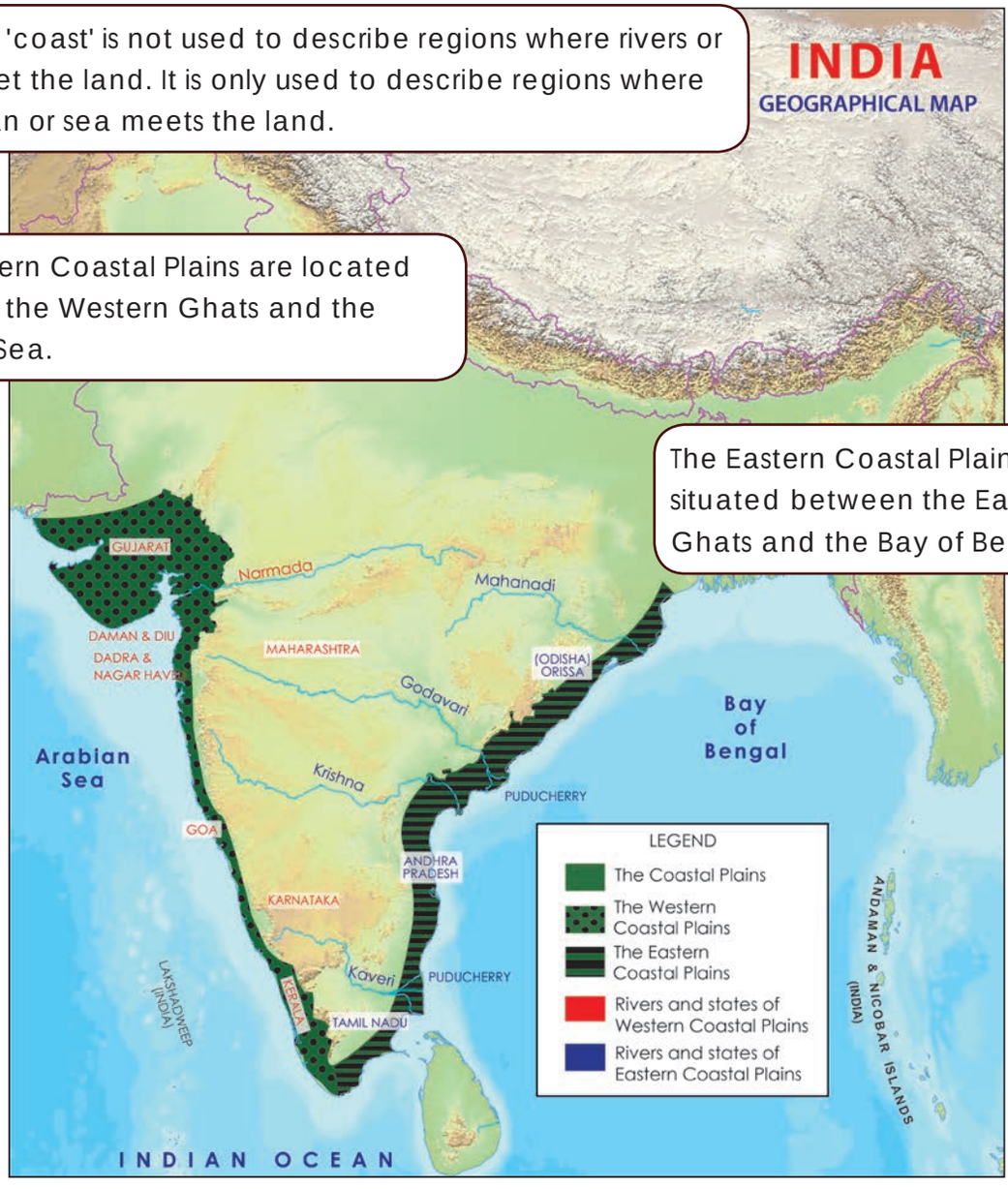
THE EXTENT OF THE COASTAL PLAINS

The Coastal Plains border the Deccan Plateau. They are divided into the Eastern and Western Coastal Plains.

The word 'coast' is not used to describe regions where rivers or lakes meet the land. It is only used to describe regions where the ocean or sea meets the land.

The Western Coastal Plains are located between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.

The Eastern Coastal Plains are situated between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.



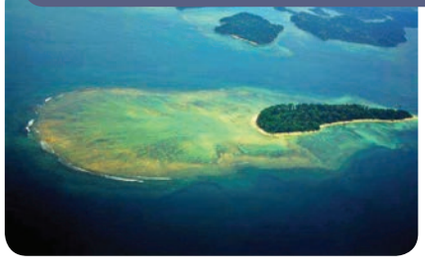
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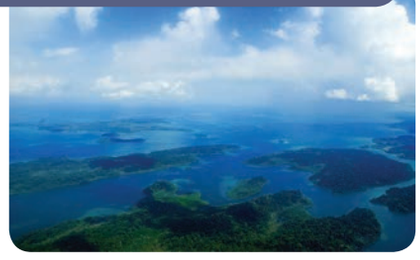
Refer to the previous map to find states that are covered by the Coastal Plains and their rivers.

ISLANDS

In the seas next to the Coastal Plains lie groups of islands. The islands that are off the Eastern Coastal Plains are called the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They lie in the Bay of Bengal. The islands lying off the Western Coastal Plains of India are called the Lakshadweep Islands. They are situated in the Arabian sea.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands
349 islands





Lakshadweep Islands
36 islands

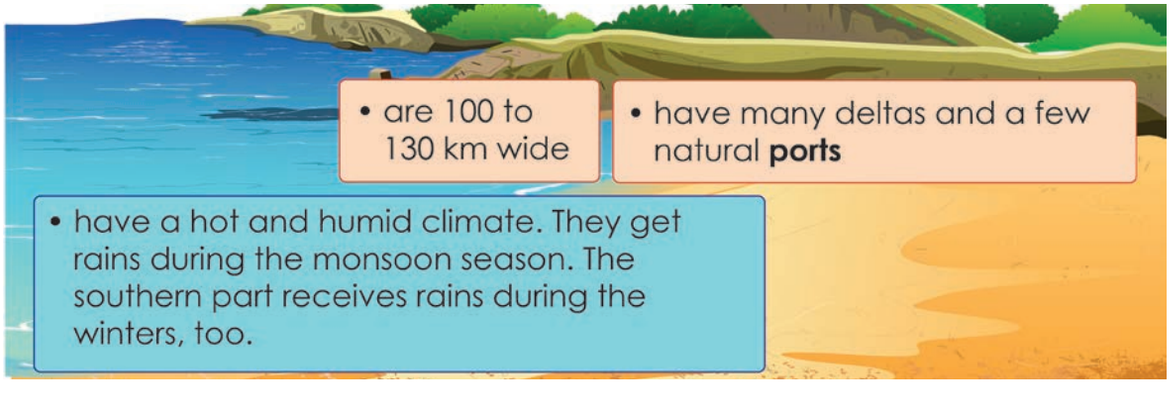


I Understand

EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS

Features of the Eastern Coastal Plains

The Eastern Coastal Plains:



Why do the Eastern Coastal Plains have many deltas and few ports?

The Eastern Coastal Plains are very wide. This gives the rivers, flowing from the Eastern Ghats towards the Bay of Bengal, a chance to slow down in the plains. As the rivers slow down, they deposit silt. This silt **accumulates** to form deltas.

The soil of the deltas is soft. Hence, ships cannot enter the deltas as they might get stuck in the soil. So, this region has fewer ports compared to the Western Coastal Plains.

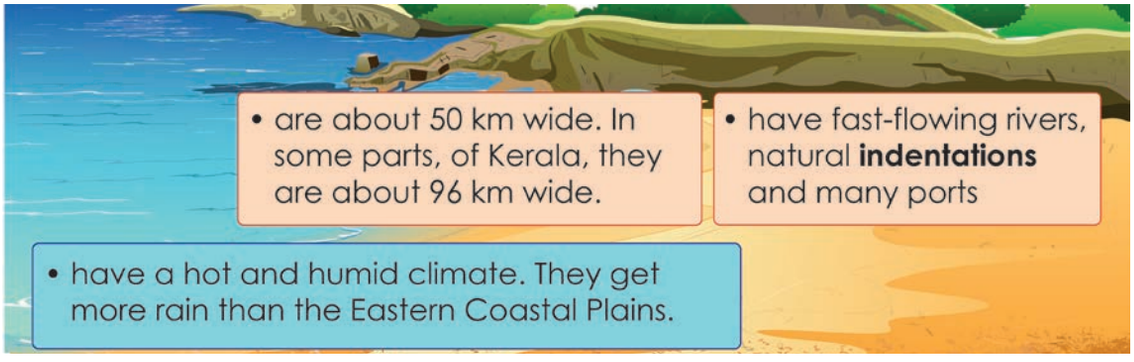
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WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS

Let us learn about the features of the Western Coastal Plains.

Features of the Western Coastal Plains

The Western Coastal Plains:

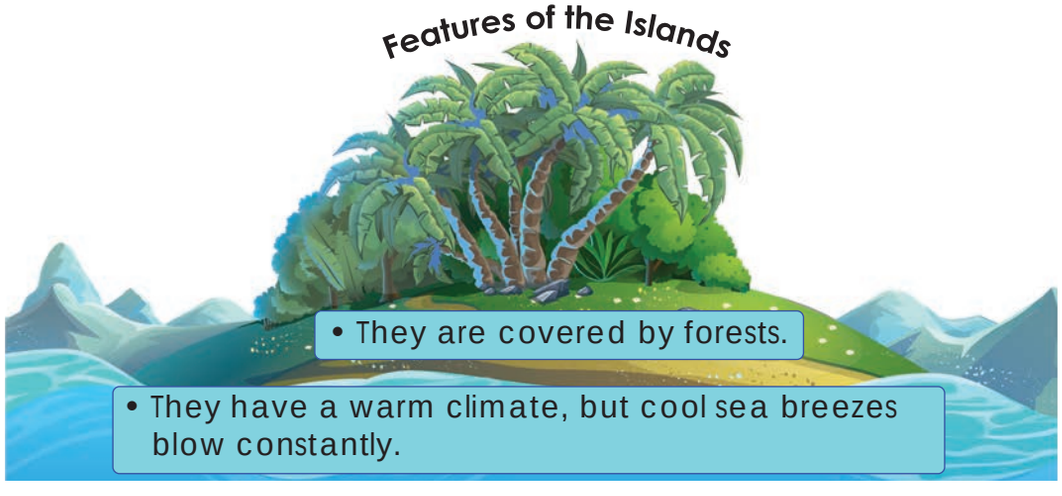


Why do the rivers in the Western Coastal Plains flow swiftly?

The Western Coastal Plains are much narrower than the Eastern Coastal Plains. Also, the Western Ghats are steeper than the Eastern Ghats. As a result, the rivers in the Western Coastal Plains flow swiftly.

THE ISLANDS

You have learnt about the features of the Coastal Plains. Now, let us learn about the features of the Islands.



Train My Brain

1) Name any one river that flows through the Western Coastal Plains.

2) Name an island off the Eastern Coastal Plains.



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I Apply

EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE AND FEATURES ON PLANTS, ANIMALS AND PEOPLE

The coastal plains are close to the sea and so they are very hot and humid. They receive plenty of rain. These factors affect plants, animals and people.



coconut trees

Plants

Due to hot and humid climate and a fair amount of rainfall, many trees can grow along the Coastal Plains. These include banana, coconut and mango trees.

Animals

Different animals are found along the coastal plains. Examples: Dolphins are a common sight along the Konkan Coast. Olive ridley turtles are found on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



a barking deer



an olive ridley turtle

People

The people of the Coastal Plains are known to include fish and rice in their diets. The main occupations of the people who live on the coast are related to the sea. A large number of people practise fishing. Salt is also collected from the sea.



fishing

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

1) On a map of India, point out three cities each on the Eastern and the Western Coastal Plains.

Be Amazed



A tribe from the North Sentinel island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands rejects contact with modern people. They do not practise agriculture and still hunt and gather food like early humans.

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Connect the Dots

English Fun

In ancient times, traders from other countries first met Indians of the coastal regions. So, many Indian coastal languages have been influenced by foreign languages. In Konkani, 'pao' means 'bread'. This word comes from Portuguese. 'Cobra' means 'snake' in Portuguese.



Science Fun

People living in the coastal plains grow cashew-nuts. Did you know that the nut actually grows outside the fruit?



A Note to Parent

You can observe the different types of oils sold in the market along with your child. The oil that is easily available influences the dishes of a region. Example: Coconut oil is usually used by the people in the coastal plains of Kerala and Maharashtra. This is because a lot of coconut trees grow in this region. Groundnut oil is popular in the plateau regions of Maharashtra.

New Words

1) cruise – sail in a boat or a ship for sightseeing
2) accumulate – to gather

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Natural Resources: Forests and Soil

I Will Learn About **10.1**

- (R) about forests as a natural resource.
- (U) the features of different types of forests found in India.
- (A) causes and effects of deforestation.
- (H) conversation of forests.

10.2

- (R) definition of soil, layers of soils and types of soil found in India.
- (U) formation of soil and effects of soil on plant and animal life.
- (A) methods to prevent soil erosion.
- (H) making a mind-map on soil.

Concept 10.1: Natural Resources: Forests



I Think

Rashi is excited. A student from Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka is visiting her school. Her name is Maya.



Rashi: *Maya, are you impressed by the buildings in the city?*

Maya: *Well, they are not as impressive as what we have in Chikkamagaluru.*

Rashi: *Really? What are the places to see in Chikkamagaluru?*

Maya: *We have the Western Ghats. They have been declared as a protected forest by the* ***UNESCO****. See how gorgeous it is!*

Rashi: *Wow! That is beautiful!*

Maya: *You must visit me there! My village is near an evergreen forest.*

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Q. Which forest-rich state is Maya from?

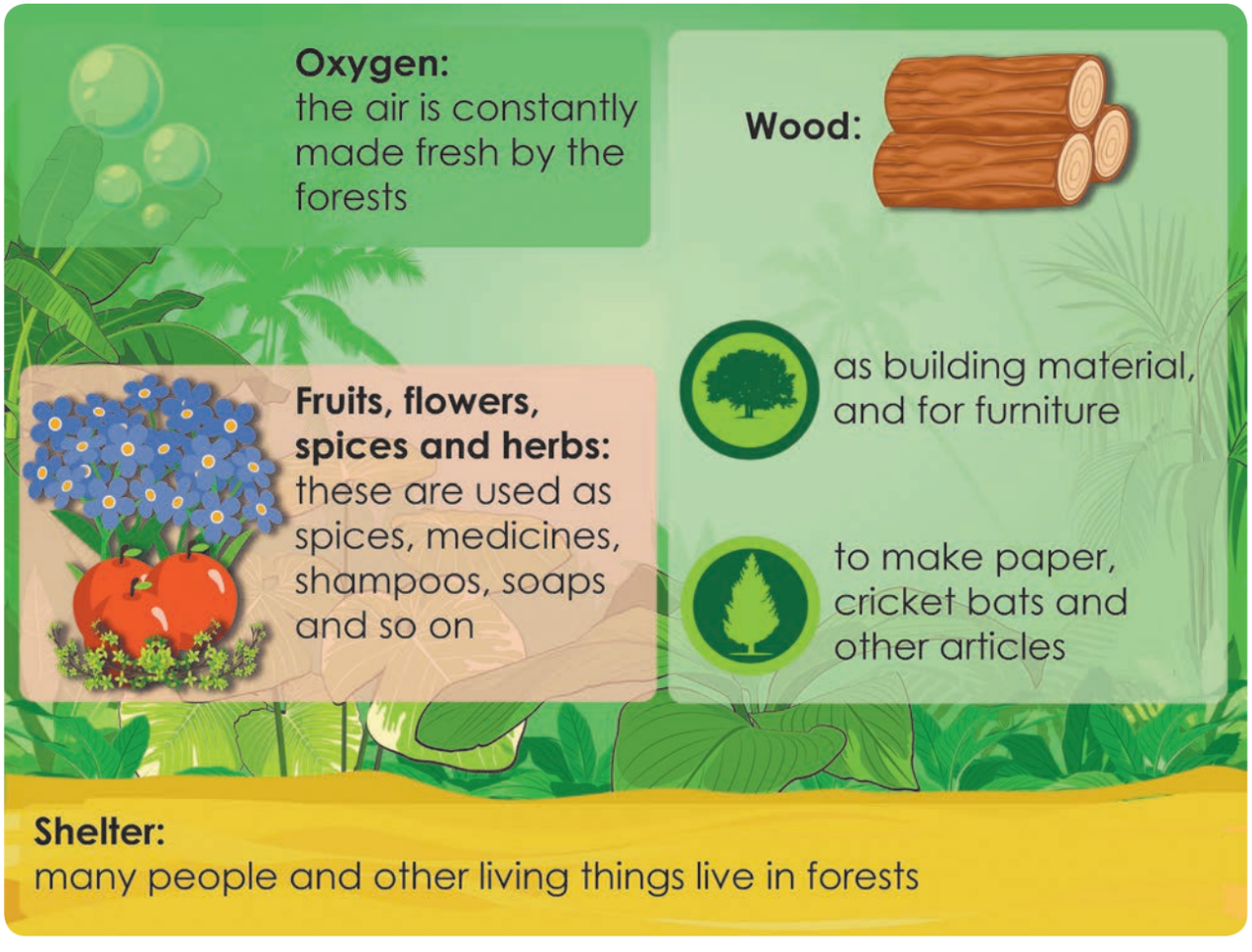
(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Karnataka (C) Maharashtra (D) Rajasthan

I Remember

FORESTS AS A NATURAL RESOURCE

A **natural resource** is anything that comes from nature. People do not make these resources but they use them. People get them from the Earth. Examples: air, water, wood, oil, wind energy, iron, coal. **Forests** are one such important natural resource. Let us look at some of the things that we get from forests.

A **forest** is a place covered by many trees and plants. Forests grow naturally, that is, on their own. They take thousands of years to grow.



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I Understand

Not all forests are the same. There are many different kinds of forests. They have various types of trees and plants. The five main types of forests found in India are:

1)



coniferous forests

2)



evergreen forests

3)



deciduous forests

4)



thorny and scrub forests

5)

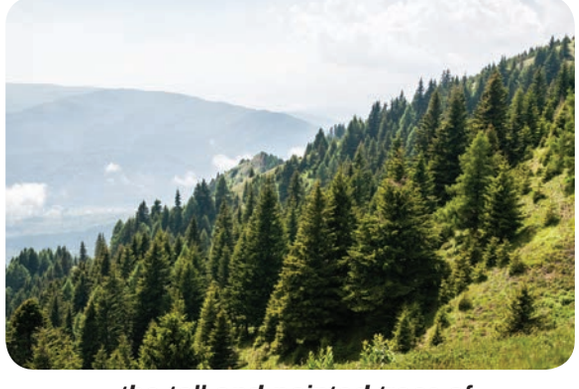


tidal forests

CONIFEROUS FORESTS

Coniferous forests are found in regions such as the Himalayan and Nilgiri mountains. These regions are extremely cold.

- The trees are pointed and narrow at the top and wider at the bottom. This **prevents** snow from remaining on their branches.
- The leaves are like needles, so they do not collect snow.



the tall and pointed trees of coniferous forests

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EVERGREEN FORESTS

Evergreen forests are found in the hot and wet regions of India. There is plenty of rain and sunshine in the Western Ghats, the hills of northeastern India and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Hence, the forests that are found here are evergreen forests.

Trees such as the eucalyptus and rosewood grow in these regions. They never shed their leaves completely and always look green.



an evergreen forest

DECIDUOUS FORESTS

These forests grow in the Southern Plateau region of India. They are also found along the **foothills** of the Himalayas. The trees, such as bamboo and teak, in these forests need to live and grow in different kinds of weather.

These trees have broad, flat leaves. They catch a lot of light and require lots of water. Hence, they lose their leaves during the dry season.



a deciduous forest in the summer

THORNY AND SCRUB FORESTS

Thorny and Scrub forests of babul and keekar are found in hot and dry areas. Examples: the deserts of Rajasthan and Gujarat, parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The rays of the Sun are very strong in these regions. There is very little rainfall. So, the trees and plants need to live with less water.

Their leaves become thorns to make sure that they do not lose water.

Their roots are long because they have to **penetrate** deep into the soil to search for water.



an arid scrub forest

TIDAL FORESTS

These forests are found where the land is flooded by sea water. Example: Mangroves in the river deltas of West Bengal. The roots of these trees grow upwards to come out of the water. They do this to get enough air.

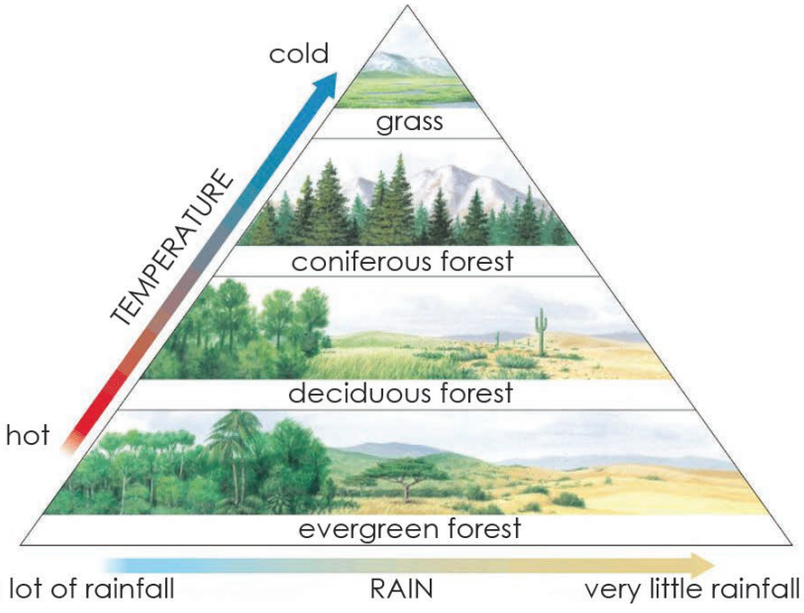
So, we see that the temperature and rainfall in a place affect the kind of forest that is found there.



a tidal forest

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- Since tall mountains in India are extremely cold, coniferous forests are found there.
- Hot climate and heavy rainfall lead to evergreen forests.



Train My Brain

1) What types of trees are found in deciduous forests?
2) What is special about tidal trees?



I Apply

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF FORESTS ARE DESTROYED?

We have learned how forests are useful to people in many ways. If we cut forests and never replant trees, we can cause **deforestation**.

Deforestation happens when forests are destroyed by cutting down but are not replanted.

Why does deforestation occur?

1) Forests are cleared so that the land can be used for farms, buildings, roads and industries.
2) Trees from the forests are used as **raw materials** to make products like paper and rubber.
3) Forests are cut down for **mining**. Mining is when resources such as coal, found under the Earth's surface, are brought out of the ground.

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WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION?

If forests are destroyed, all life on Earth will be harmed. Let us read about some effects of deforestation.

1) Plants absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. Destroying the forests changes the climate of that region.
2) The roots of trees hold soil firmly together. So, when it rains, the soil can quickly **soak** in all the water. But, deforestation makes the soil loose, and when there is heavy rain, the water flows away quickly, carrying the top layer of the soil. This causes floods.
3) Deforestation breaks the water cycle. So, there is less amount of rainfall and the water bodies begin to dry up.



deforestation

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

Now that we have understood the harmful effects of deforestation, let us see how we can stop it. There are two ways to do this.

REFORESTATION

There are areas where trees have been cut down and the land is not used. We can plant trees in such places. This is called **reforestation**.

AFFORESTATION

Some places have land but no forests. Planting trees in an area that is not a forest is called **afforestation**.

1) Ask your teachers, parents and grandparents:
   a) Do they remember any parts of your town or city that used to be forests?
   b) Which animals lived there?

Be Amazed



Some trees can live for thousands of years and grow to become hundred of metres tall. The hyperion, found in Northern California, is the tallest tree in the world, measuring 116 m.

It's as tall as a 30-storey tall building!

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Concept 10.2: Natural Resources: Soil

I Think

Rashi: *Maya, what makes a forest grow? When I travelled to northern Karnataka, I didn't see tall trees.*



Maya: *See, like there are different kinds of forests, there are different kinds of soil too.*

Rashi: *How does this happen?*

Maya: *There are many reasons why soil is different in different parts of the country.*

Q. What causes different types of forests to grow in different places?

(A) different soils (B) different people

(C) different states (D) different animals

I Remember

We have learned that forests are one key natural resource. Another very important natural resource is **soil**. It is important for life on Earth. There are six types of soil found in India. Let us read about them.

Soil is the loose material found on the Earth's surface. It is a mixture of various materials. It contains chemicals and other natural materials.

TYPES OF SOIL IN INDIA

Let us use two symbols to learn about the different types of soil.

Where are they found?

Which are the crops that grow in each type of soil?

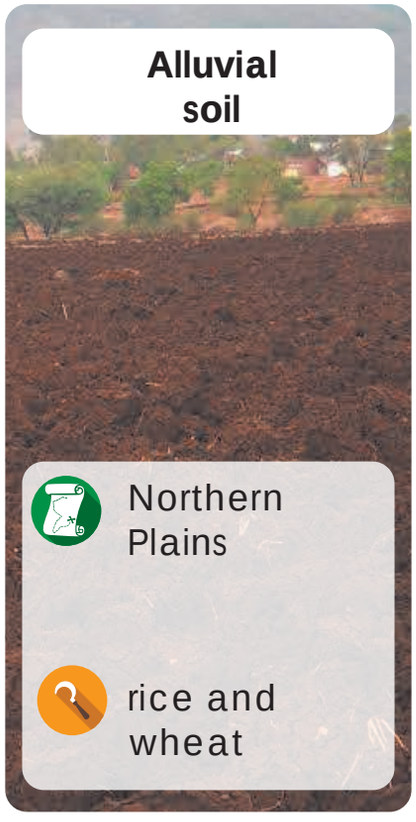
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Mountain soil

hilly and mountainous areas

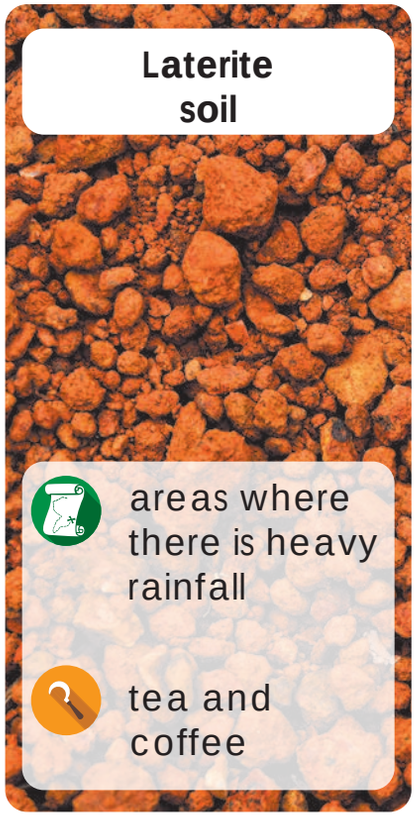
spices and apple



Alluvial soil

Northern Plains

rice and wheat



Laterite soil

areas where there is heavy rainfall

tea and coffee



Sandy, desert or arid soil

western desert

gram and millet

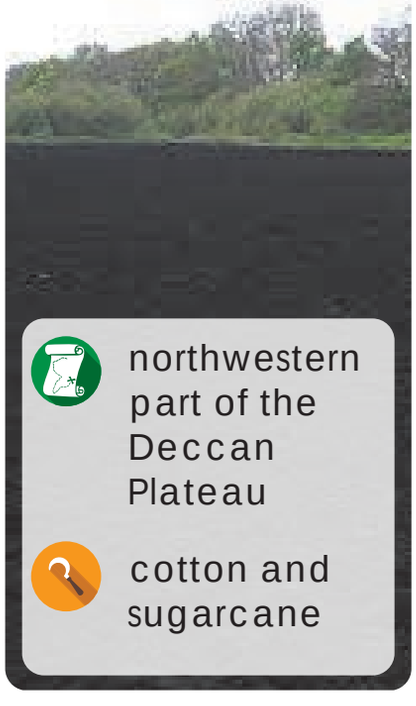


Red soil

southwestern and eastern India

groundnut

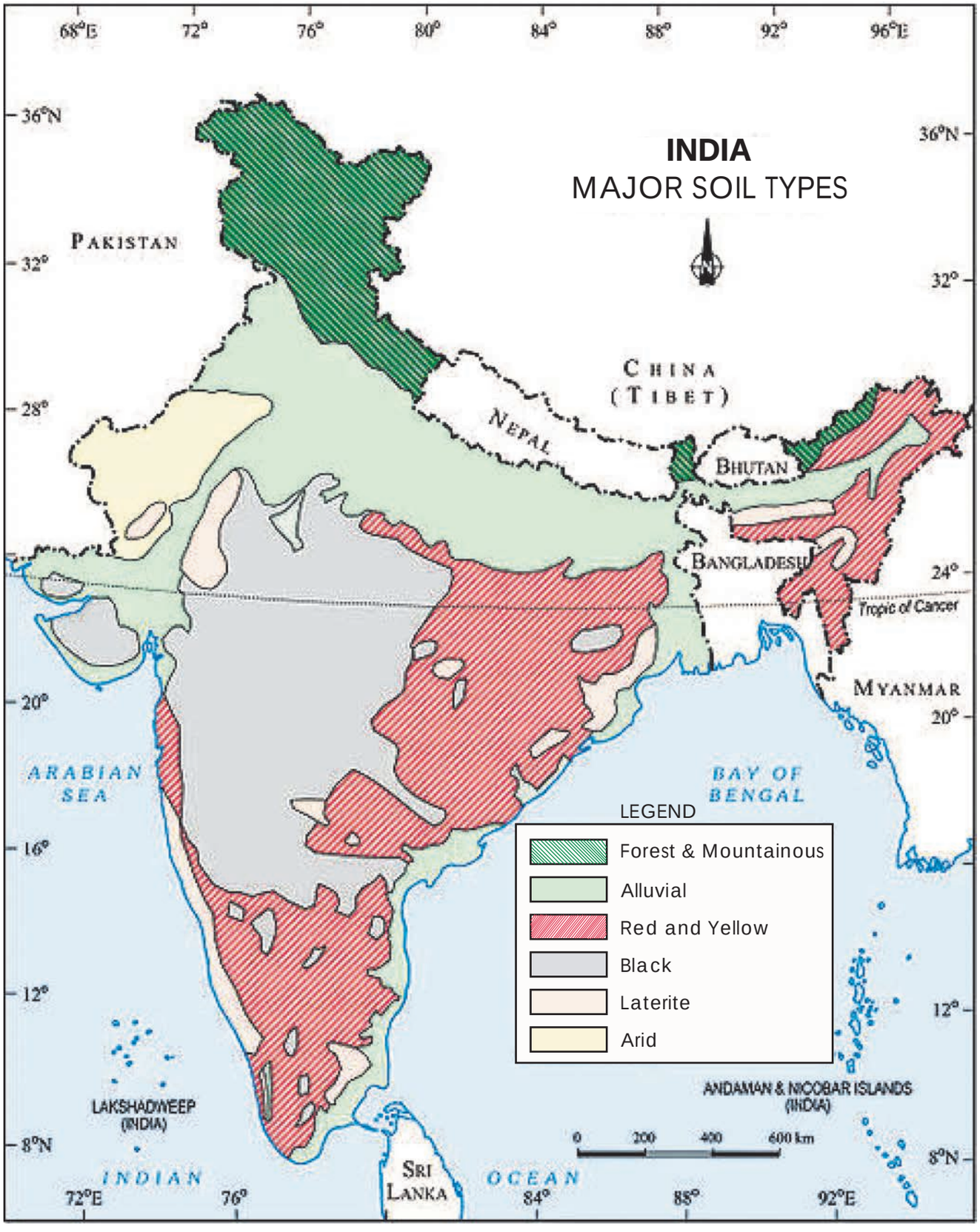
Black soil



northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau

cotton and sugarcane

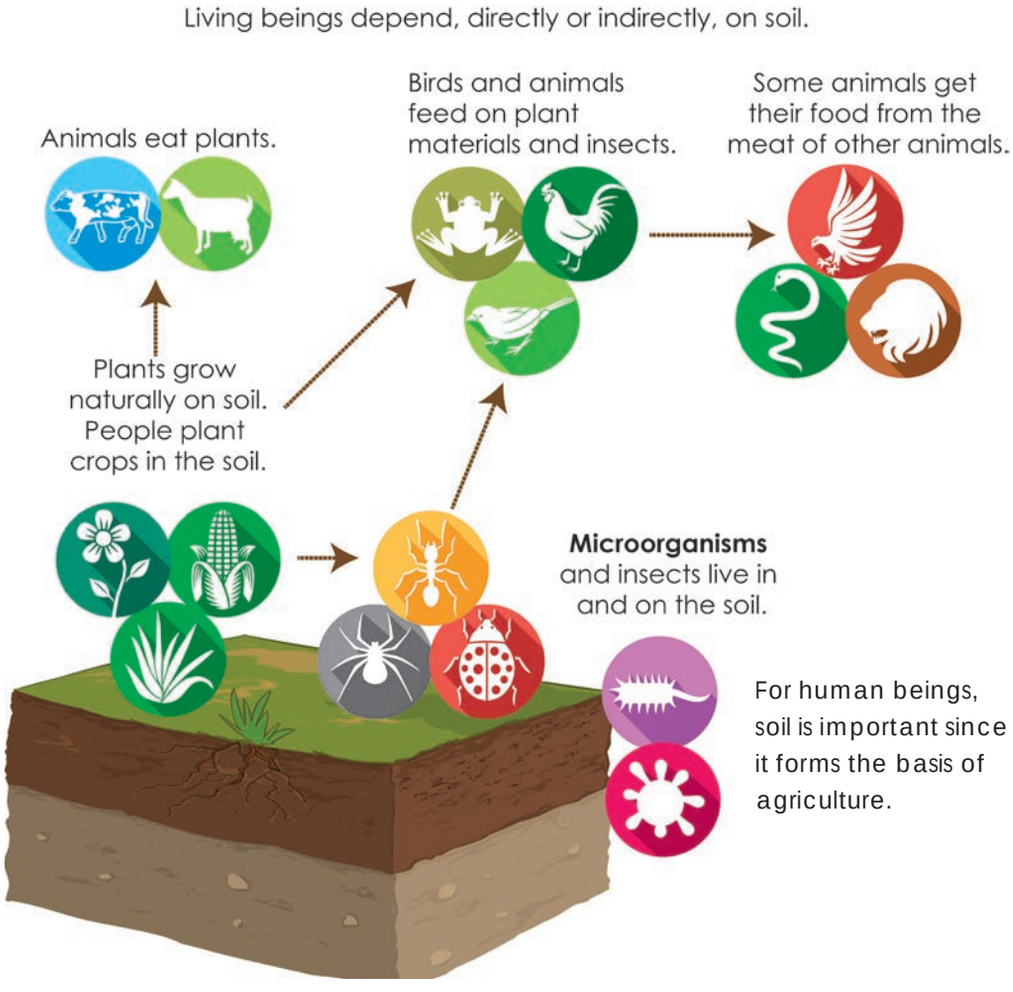
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I Understand

We now know about the different kinds of soil. Let us see how soil affects plant and animal life.



SOIL EROSION

We learned how important soil is for plant and animal life. So, we need to protect soil from **soil erosion**.

Soil erosion is the washing(by water) or blowing away(by wind) of the soil on the surface of the Earth.

How can we preserve and protect soil?

1) Plant more trees. This is especially helpful in places where the soil is **exposed** to wind and flowing water. Planting trees creates a speed-breaker in the path of winds blowing fast across flat lands. Plants and trees can stop the wind from blowing the soil away.

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2) Planted trees and plants keep soil in place when water flows swiftly. The soil gets caught in the roots of the bushes, rather than being washed away.

Train My Brain

1) How many kinds of soil are there in India?

2) Mention any two kinds of soil found in India.



I Apply

Why should we preserve and protect soil?

- Uncountable **microorganisms** of different types live in soil. Each microorganism helps plants and other living things in its own special way.
- The soil stores gases like carbon dioxide. During soil erosion, these gases are released into the air. These gases are often harmful to living things. Some gases also help plants grow well. These need to be present in the soil.
- Soil, especially the top soil, is an important natural resource especially for farmers. When the top soil is carried away, it affects crops. Crops do not grow well in areas where the top soil is lost.
- It can take 100 years to form one inch of soil. This means that once the topsoil is eroded, it cannot be replaced quickly.

I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

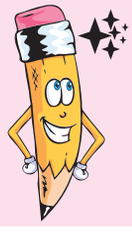
1) Make a mind map to show:

- the things people get directly from the soil.
- occupations which depend on soil.

Be Amazed



There are about 7,000,000,000 people on the entire Earth. In a handful of soil, there can be up to 50,000,000,000 microorganisms. This means that there can be more microorganisms in a few handfuls of soil than the number of people on Earth!



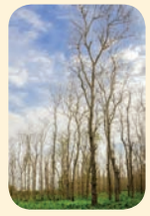
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Connect the Dots

English Fun

Many words in English come from other languages.

The word 'deciduous' comes from a **Latin** word which means 'to fall down'.



Maths Fun

Arun has 44 apple trees. He got 209 apples from each tree last year. How many apples did Arun get?

_____

A Note to Parent

You can watch a video about Jadav "Molai" Payeng(https://goo.gl/lVBNgk) with your child. He is called the 'Forest Man of India'. He planted a forest in a barren part of Assam. There are many such individuals all over the world. You can find out about ordinary people who have contributed towards environmental work along with your child.

New Words

1)	UNESCO	–	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
2)	prevent	–	to stop something from happening
3)	foothills	–	the smaller hills found near tall mountains
4)	penetrate	–	to go into something with force or effort
5)	raw material	–	the resources used to make something
6)	soak	–	make something wet with water
7)	exposed	–	left open
8)	spices	–	the things that we use to add different flavours to food
9)	microorganism	–	a living thing that can only be seen with a microscope
10)	Latin	–	a very old language that was spoken in many parts of the world

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Lesson 11

Some Famous Kingdoms of India

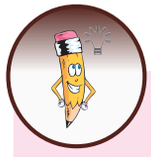
I Will Learn About 11.1

- (R) definitions of monarchy and dynasty.
- (U) extent of a few Indian empires.
- (A) main features of the Indian empires.
- (H) thinking like a king or a queen.

11.2

- (R) the Mughal dynasty.
- (U) comparing and contrasting two Mughal kings.
- (A) comparing some features of two Indian Empires.
- (H) the merits and the demerits of a dynasty.

Concept 11.1: Some Powerful Dynasties of India



I Think

Rashi and Meher have invented a new game. Each one gets a turn to be the ruler. This time, Rashi is the ruler.



Rashi: *Meher, go and pluck a few flowers to put in my hair! Then, arrange for a visit to the park. It is my order as queen that all children must be allowed to stay awake past 8 p.m. And boys and girls must come back home after playing by 6 p.m.*

Meher: *Rashi, I'm so tired of you acting like a queen all the time! I am not following any of your orders. Go order someone else.*

Rashi: *I will punish you for disobeying me!*

Meher: *Hahaha! Playing with you is punishment enough, my queen. Tell me Rashi, were real kings and queens harsh like you? How can we know about them? Is India still ruled by them?*

Q. India is still ruled by kings and queens.

(A) yes (B) no

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I Remember

Throughout history, there have been many different kinds of rulers and governments. Let us read about monarchies.

A group of kingdoms or countries ruled by a single person, government or country is called an **empire**.

MONARCHIES AND DYNASTIES

A **kingdom** is a piece of land that is ruled by a king or a queen. A kingdom is often called a **monarchy**, which means that one person, usually **inheriting** their position by birth or marriage, is the leader or head of state.

When the series of rulers or leaders who rule over a kingdom belong to the same family, it is known as a **dynasty**.

Kingdoms are one of the earliest types of societies on Earth, dating back thousands of years. There have been hundreds of different kingdoms throughout history.

Early kingdoms

The world's earliest kingdoms developed thousands of years ago when leaders began **conquering** and controlling cities and settlements. Rulers of early kingdoms provided protection to their residents, or subjects. In return, subjects paid taxes or services to the king. Kingdoms also had the power to create and **enforce** laws.

SOME INDIAN DYNASTIES

Name of the dynasty	Region	Period
Maurya	most of the Indian peninsula	322 BC – 185 BC
Chola	Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Bihar	300 BC – AD 1279
Gupta	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	AD 320 – AD 550
Mughal	most of the Indian **sub-continent**	AD 1526 – AD 1858

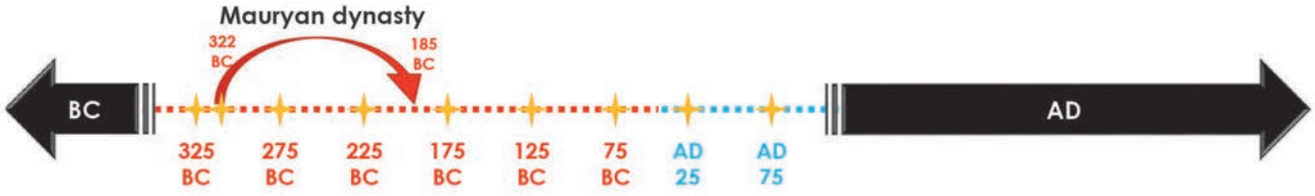
I Understand

India is known for its ancient kingdoms. These kingdoms were ruled by different dynasties at different times. The most powerful and well-known dynasties were the Mauryas, the Guptas and the Cholas.

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WELL-KNOWN DYNASTIES OF INDIA

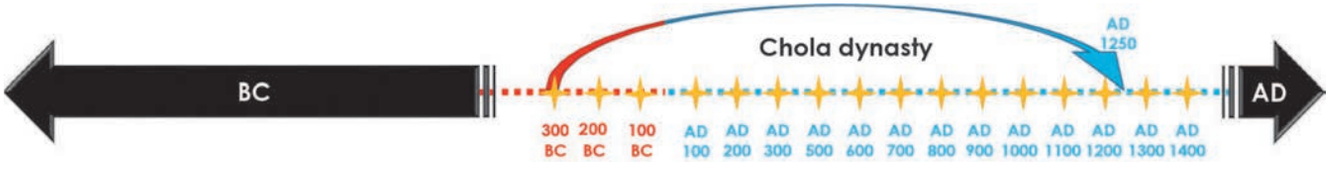
The Mauryan dynasty (322 BC – 185 BC)



The Mauryan dynasty was the largest empire of its time. It was the first, large, united kingdom in India. King Ashoka was a great warrior and emperor from this dynasty. He captured many kingdoms till the battle of Kalinga. After the battle of Kalinga, Ashoka chose to spread the message of peace.



a pillar constructed by Ashoka



The Chola dynasty (300 BC – AD 1279)



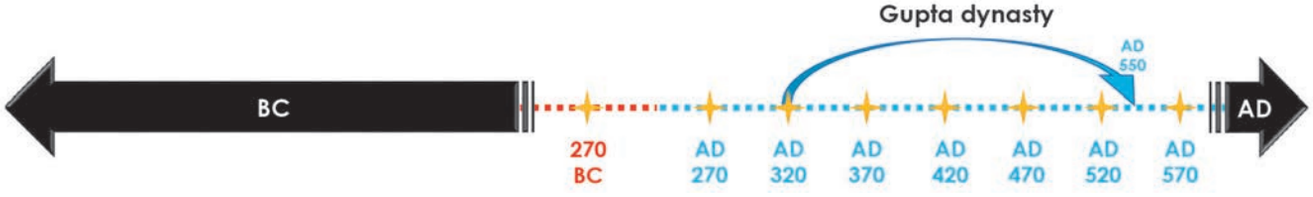
Kallanai dam

The Chola dynasty was one of the longest-ruling dynasties in India. The Kallanai dam in Tamil Nadu was originally built by the Chola kings. The dam still stands in the same place today. Rajendra Chola was the best-known Chola king. He is known to have crossed the sea and conquered islands such as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sri Lanka and so on.



Rajendra Chola

The Gupta dynasty (AD 320 – AD 550)



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The Gupta dynasty brought peace and prosperity to their kingdom. Many scientific and artistic achievements were made during this time. So, it is called the Golden Age of India. The mathematician, Aryabhata, and the poet, Kalidasa, belonged to this period. The Gupta king, Samudra Gupta, was known for building a large kingdom. He created a great army and a powerful navy.



both sides of a coin from the time of Samudra Gupta's rule

I Apply

WHY DO WE STILL REMEMBER THESE KINGDOMS?

Let us read about some important actions of the rulers of these dynasties.

- **Spreading knowledge:** They invited visitors from other kingdoms to learn about other places. They supported great religious teachers. They built colleges where literature, mathematics, medicine and other subjects were taught.
- **Encouraging Artists:** Many great plays and poems were written. Books such as the Mahabharata were translated into other languages. They supported the creation of great works of art.

Now, let us look at some important creations of these dynasties.



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Train My Brain

1) Why do we still remember kingdoms?

2) Who was known for creating a powerful army and navy?



All these kingdoms had some important special features.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE KINGDOMS OF INDIA

These kings had powerful armies. They protected the kingdoms from outsiders. The soldiers came from all parts of the kingdoms. The Mughal army was known for soldiers on horseback. The kingdoms remained safe with the help of laws and rules. People were also able to trade with each other.



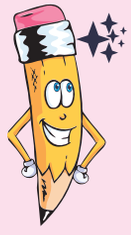
I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

1) If you were a king or queen, what would you do for your kingdom? What would you like to be known for? Discuss these questions in groups of three.

Be Amazed

The British Empire was the largest empire in the world. It was under the rule of England, a country. More than one-fifth of world's population lived in the empire.

India was also a part of the British Empire. Millions of Indians died during their rule and they left one of the richest countries in world in a state of extreme poverty.



Concept 11.2: The Mughal Empire



I Think

Rashi and Meher ask Morad about other kings and queens of India.

Meher: *Were there dynasties after the Chola dynasty?*

Morad: *Yes, there were. Long after the Cholas, there were many important dynasties in various parts of India.*

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Rashi: *I have heard of Akbar and the Mughals.*

Morad: *Yes! It was an important dynasty.*

Q. Meher wants to know if there were dynasties in India:

(A) before the Mughal dynasty.

(B) at the same time as the Maurya dynasty.

(C) after the Chola dynasty.

(D) in AD 1900.

I Remember

THE MUGHAL DYNASTY

The Mughal dynasty ruled most of northern India from the early 16th to the mid-18th century. The Mughal dynasty was notable for its more than two centuries of rule over much of India, for the ability of its rulers, who through seven generations maintained a record of unusual talent, and for its administrative organisation.

Babur



In 1526, Babur, a king from Central Asia, came to India. He captured many small kingdoms to make a new empire in Asia. This empire was called the Mughal empire.

Humayun



Babur's son, Humayun, became the next king in 1530. He lost control of empire to Afghan rebels.

Akbar



Humayun's son, Akbar captured many more kingdoms. He brought a large part of northern and central India under his control. He was one of the most successful Mughal **emperors**.

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Jahangir



Shahjahan



Aurangzeb



Akbar's son, Jahangir, became the king in 1605. Jahangir's son, Shahjahan, who became the next ruler in 1628, had a passion for buildings. Taj Mahal in Agra and Jama Masjid in Delhi were built under his rule.

Aurangzeb became the ruler in 1658. He conquered the Muslim kingdoms in southern India. Thereby, he brought the empire to its greatest size. After his death in 1707, the Mughal Empire lost most of its power.

Train my Brain

1) When did the Mughals rule?
2) Who was Shah Jahan's son?





I Understand

Out of all the Mughal emperors, Akbar and Aurangzeb are the most famous ones. Let us learn about them in detail.

How did they become emperors?

Akbar became the emperor at age of 13 after his father passed away. He inherited the throne peacefully. On the other hand, Aurangzeb became the emperor by imprisoning his father Shahjahan and murdering his eldest brother.

Similarities between them

Both the Mughal Emperors, Akbar and Aurangzeb, had great reputation as rulers of large areas. Both of them were brave, industrious and energetic and had great military knowledge.

Differences between them

Akbar, had equal regard for all religions. He believed in the unity of all religions. He appointed Hindus to responsible posts in his government. He succeeded in securing whole-hearted

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cooperation of all people. Aurangzeb, did not appoint Hindus to government posts. He also imposed extra taxes on Hindus. This created differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

Akbar maintained a grand court and loved luxuries. On the other hand, Aurangzeb, was a simple man and avoided luxuries.

Akbar was interested in various art forms such as painting, music, architecture, writing, poetry and so on. While Aurangzeb was not interested in paintings and arts.

Who will you choose as your king, Akbar or Aurangzeb? Discuss with your partner and mention the reasons for your choice.



I Apply

HOW DO YOU FIND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EMPIRES

Any two empires can be compared based on some features. Let us see some of these features for the Mauryan empire and the Mughal empire.

1) **Time:** The Mauryan empire existed during 322 BC - 185 BC, whereas the Mughal empire existed from 1526 AD to almost 1800s.
2) **Size:** The Mauryan empire was larger than the Mughal empire.
3) **Religion:** The Mauryan rulers were followers of Jainism and Buddhism, whereas the Mughals were followers of Islam. Emperor Akbar and Emperor Ashoka were both in favour of all religions.
4) **Culture:** Huge Buddhist monasteries and pillars were built during the rule of Emperor Ashoka. During the Mughal empire, many buildings were made. Some of the Mughal kings are also known for their interests in arts, literature and music.

Is it necessary to compare life during different times of history? Why or why not? Discuss with your partner.



I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

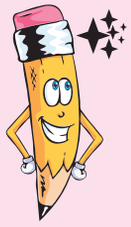
1) In a dynasty, a ruler's child becomes the next ruler. This means that, sometimes, a person who cannot be a good king or queen rules the kingdom. Greedy and cruel people can become rulers. Discuss three qualities of a good ruler with your partner. Do you think dynasties are good, or do you think they are bad? Why?

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Be Amazed



The national symbol of India with four lions standing back-to-back is the Ashoka Pillar. It is more than 2000 years old and is located at Sarnath near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.



Connect the Dots

English Fun

Sometimes, people become very famous and are given titles. These titles may have meanings. Example: The title 'Birbal' was given to Mahesh Das Bhatt by Akbar. 'Birbal' means 'strong mind'. The title became so popular that today most people know him as Birbal. Do you know of any titles given to people?



Maths Fun

The Chola dynasty ruled from 300 BC to AD 1279. Find out how long they ruled.

A Note to Parent

You can go with your child to explore heritage sites. When you take them to your local museum, encourage them to read up about the exhibits that they see.

New Words

1)	inherit	–	to receive receive from parents or the previous owner
2)	conquer	–	to take control of a place or people
3)	enforce	–	to cause cause something to happen by force
4)	sub-continent	–	the part of Asia to the south of the Himalayan mountains
5)	emperor	–	the ruler of a very large kingdom

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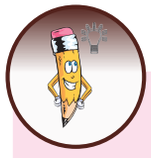


Laws, Rights and Duties

I Will Learn About 12.1

- (R) definitions of 'Constitution' and 'national symbols'.
- (U) fundamental rights and duties.
- (A) the people who wrote the Indian Constitution.
- (H) the rules of games and sports.

Concept 12.1: The Indian Constitution



I Think

Rashi and Meher decide that both of them would make the rules of their games together. But Rashi has a few questions about making rules. So she asks her aunt, Priya, who is a professor.



Dr B R Ambedkar

Rashi: *Priya Aunty, tell me something, we have learnt that in earlier times the kings would make laws and rules for the people. Who does that now?*

Priya: *The Indian Constitution lays down all the rules and laws about how India should be governed. Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar and his team wrote it after working on it for around three years.*

Q. Is the Indian Constitution a written document?

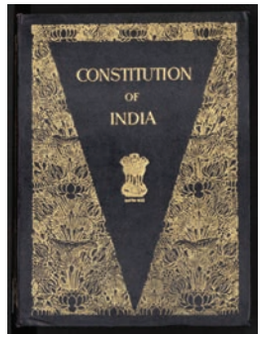
(A) yes (B) no

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I Remember

Just as our parents and teachers make rules for us, the government too makes rules for the country. These rules need to be followed by everyone living in the country, including the government itself.

THE CONSTITUTION



A **constitution** is a document that contains a set of rules for the government and the citizens. The constitution of India is the supreme law of India. The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world. It is written in both Hindi and English.

What does a constitution tell us?

The constitution tells us about:

- rights and duties of the citizens
- the way the government should work
- roles to be played by the courts and the police

How was the constitution written?

Our constitution was written by Dr B R Ambedkar and a team of 300 leaders of India. They took about three years to write the constitution. The constitution **came into force** on 26th January 1950. This is the day our country became a **republic**. So, we celebrate Republic Day on 26th January every year.

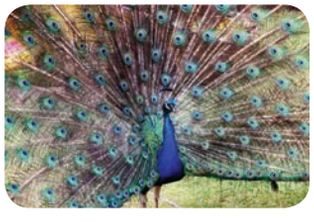
NATIONAL SYMBOLS

On 24th January 1950, just two days before India became a republic, the Constituent Assembly adopted 'Jana gana mana' as the national anthem of India. The national anthem is one of our **national symbols**.

National symbols are the symbols that represent India.



national animal (tiger)



national bird (peacock)



national river (ganga)



national flower (lotus)

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national song



national anthem



currency symbol

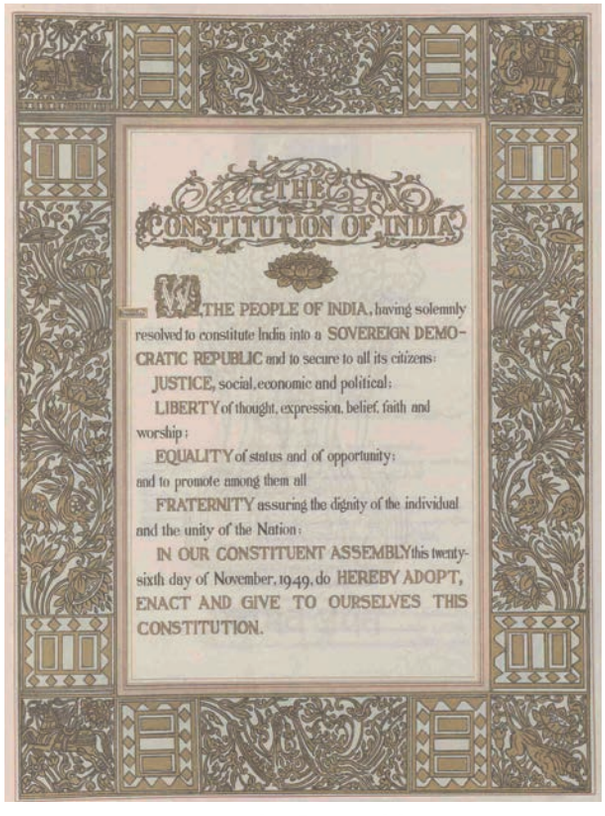
I Understand

Let us understand more about the Indian Constitution.

PREAMBLE

The Constitution of India begins by setting out its goals and aims. This is called the '**Preamble**'. The Preamble says what we want our country to stand for.

Example: The Preamble says that everybody is equal. People are free to express their thoughts and follow any religion they want.



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

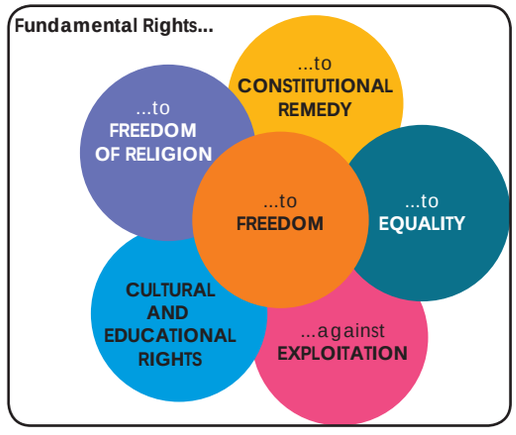
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

the Preamble

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FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



The Indian Constitution guarantees some basic rights to its citizens. Some of these are:

Right to equality

We are all equal, whatever our religion, gender or place of birth is.

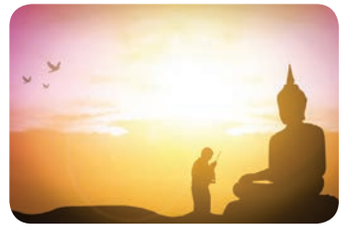
Right to freedom

We are free to share our ideas and thoughts with anyone. We can also live anywhere in the country and practise any occupation.

Right to freedom of religion

We are free to follow any religion. Also, the government will not favour any religion.





freedom of religion

Right to education

All children up to 14 years of age have a right to receive free and compulsory education.

Right to information

We have a right to find out about the way any government office works.



right to education

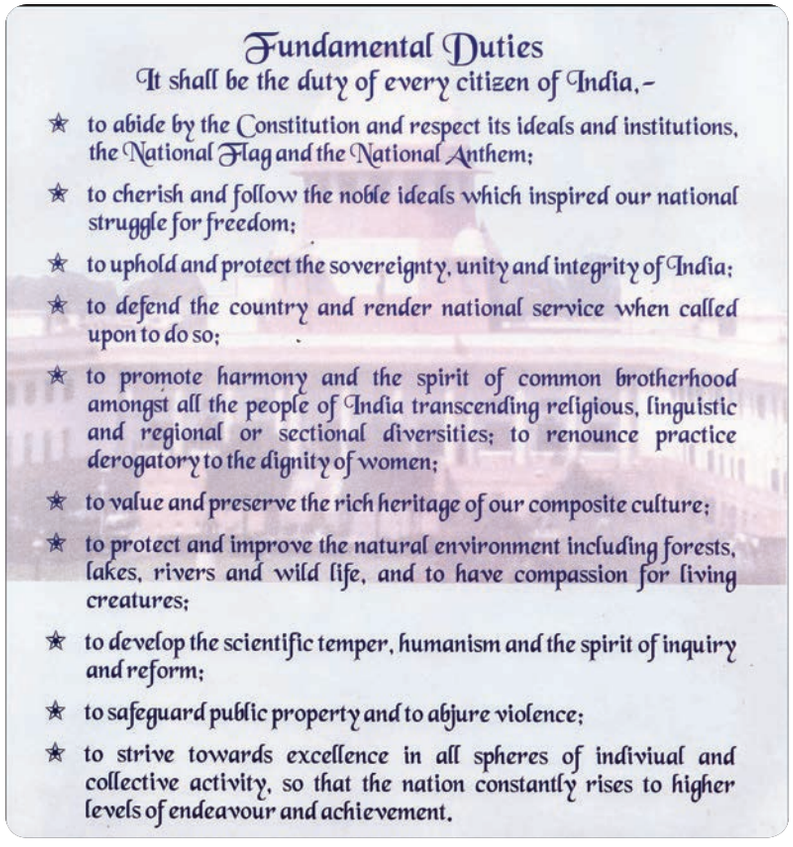
FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

While the Constitution guarantees our basic rights, it also expects us to perform certain tasks or duties.

Some of these are:

1) follow the Constitution and respect it
2) protect public property and never damage it
3) protect and improve our forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife
4) preserve our heritage, such as museums and monuments

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fundamental duties

Train My Brain

1) Name any one national symbol of India.

2) Name any one duty of all Indians.



I Apply

About 300 people created the Indian Constitution. They discussed and debated every point before deciding anything. This is why it took more than two years to complete writing the constitution.



a meeting of the members who were writing the constitution

Fifteen of those members were women. No women had not been a part of writing a constitution in any other country before this. The group of people who wrote the constitution were from different communities in India. Do you think this helped to ensure that the constitution was fair to all communities?

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I Explore (H.O.T.S.)

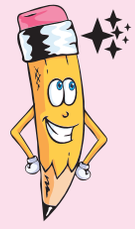
1) Choose a game that you like. Discuss with your friends the rules that need to be followed while playing the game. What do you think will happen if the rules are not followed?

Be Amazed



Did you know that the UK does not have a written document called the constitution?

They instead have an unwritten one which is a sum of all their laws and principles.



Connect the Dots

English Fun

Use the alphabets in the word CONSTITUTION to make as many new words as you can. You can repeat letters while forming a word.

Maths Fun

How many years has India been a republic? Calculate and find out.

_____



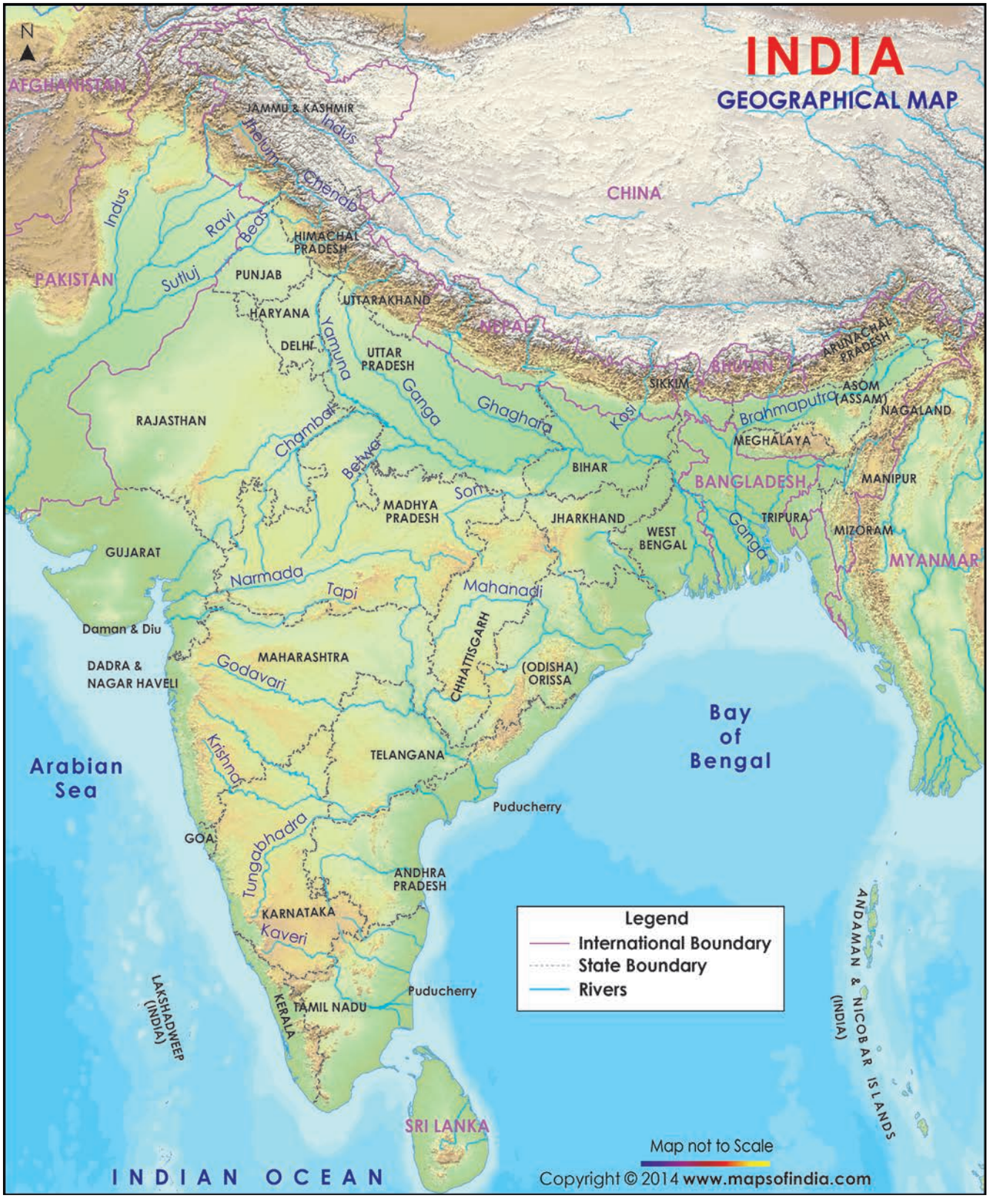
A Note to Parent

You can help your child learn more about the constitution from this website: http://mocomi.com/constitution-of-india. Your child would benefit from keeping abreast of interesting news related to the law and the process of making laws.

New Words

1) comes into force – to start following something
2) republic – a country where people choose their government

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INDIA
GEOGRAPHICAL MAP
N
AFGHANISTAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR
Jhelum
Indus
Chenab
CHINA
Indus
Ravi
Beas
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PAKISTAN
Sutluj
PUNJAB
UTTARAKHAND
HARYANA
NEPAL
Yamuna
DELHI
UTTAR PRADESH
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
SIKKIM
ASOM (ASSAM)
NAGALAND
Ganga
Ghaghara
Kosi
Brahmaputra
RAJASTHAN
Chambal
MEGHALAYA
Betwa
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
MANIPUR
Son
MADHYA PRADESH
JHARKHAND
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
Ganga
MIZORAM
GUJARAT
MYANMAR
Narmada
Tapi
Mahanadi
Daman & Diu
CHHATTISGARH
MAHARASHTRA
(ODISHA) ORISSA
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Godavari
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Krishna
TELANGANA
Puducherry
GOA
Tungabhadra
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Kaveri
Legend
International Boundary
State Boundary
Rivers
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Puducherry
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
Map not to Scale
INDIAN OCEAN
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INDIA
States and Union Territories
N
TAJIKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
SRI LANKA
Srinagar
JAMMU & KASHMIR
Jammu
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
Chandigarh
PUNJAB
Dehradun
UTTARAKHAND
HARYANA
DELHI
New Delhi
SIKKIM
Gangtok
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
Dispur
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Agartala
TRIPURA
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Jaipur
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
Patna
JHARKHAND
Ranchi
WEST BENGAL
Kolkata
Gandhinagar
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
DAMAN & DIU
Daman
Silvassa
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Raipur
CHHATTISGARH
ODISHA
Bhubaneswar
Mumbai
MAHARASHTRA
TELANGANA
Hyderabad
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Yanam (Puducherry)
Panaji
GOA
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
Bengaluru (Bangalore)
Chennai
PUDUCHERRY (Pondicherry)
Mahe (Puducherry)
Karaikal (Puducherry)
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
Thiruvananthapuram
Palk Strait
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
LEGEND
International Boundary
State Boundary
Country Capital
State Capital
Map not to Scale
INDIAN OCEAN
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