

JKG International School
Class-VI
History Le-3: From Gathering to Growing Food
Chapter at Glance

The new stone age started a new era in history.

After leading a nomadic life for many years, man around 10,000 years ago began to lead a settled life.

The Beginning of Food Produce:

- (i) As climate of the world changed man observed several things - areas where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground and how new plants sprouted from them.
- (ii) Man began looking after plants and protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and seeds could ripen..
- (iii) The first crops to be grown were cereal and barley.
- (iv) This is how by use of sickle men became food producers or farmers.
- (v) Agriculture changed the life of man. They started leading a settled life.

Men as Herders:

- (i) People began herding animals and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters.
- (ii) Humans began to tame or domesticate animals like dog, horse, pig, goat, donkey, sheep, etc.
- (iii) The first animal to be tamed was dog.
- (iv) Animals provided milk, meat and even carried burden on their back. People also protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals.

First farmers and herders:

- (i) From the sites of Burzahom, Daojali Hading, Koldihwa, Mehrgarh and many more, the evidences of early farmers and herders have been found by the archaeologists.
- (ii) From such sites, the remains of burnt grains have been recovered and the bones of different animals have been found.

Finding of tools:

- (i) Stone tools have been found from many sites.
- (ii) Many of these are different from Palaeolithic tools and so they are called Neolithic.
- (iii) These include tools that are polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce.

Humans as Inventors of Wheel:

- (i) The revolution in early man's life came with the invention of wheel.
- (ii) Wheel transformed man's life.
- (iii) Travelling and carrying heavy objects from one place to another place became faster.

How was Invention of Pottery Important:

- (i) Man learnt to make clay pottery shaped by hand and baked in fire.
- (ii) Potter's wheel helped them to make pots of different shapes and sizes.
- (iii) Various kinds of earthen pots have also been found which were some times decorated and were used for storing things.
- (iv) This was the beginning of using pots for cooking food especially grains like rice, wheat and lentils that now became an important part of the diet.

How do we know about Farmers and Herders:

- (i) Archaeologists have found many traces of life of early farmers.
- (ii) Traces of farmers and herders were available through traces of pottery, pit houses, tools, paintings and daily life.
- (iii) Traces were found in Mehrgarh, Burzahom at North-Eastern parts of India etc.

The Chalicolithic Age:

- (i) It was around 6,000 years back that man started using copper.
- (ii) Tools of copper were better than that of stone.
- (iii) It was also called the Copper Stone Age.
- (iv) It marked an important transition from use of stones to metals.

The North-West Mehrgarh:

- (i) The earliest known civilization of the Indian subcontinent was in Mehrgarh (now Pakistan).
- (ii) It was here that man first tamed animals and reared them around 7,000 BC.
- (iii) Mehrgarh was probably the place where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat and rear sheep and goat for the first time in this area.
- (iv) It is one of the earliest villages that we know about.
- (v) Charred grains and bones of animals were found here.
- (vi) Remains of square and rectangular houses have been discovered from this site. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage.
- (vii) At Mehrgarh several burial sites have been found. The dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

The North-East:

- (i) Evidence of early settlements were found in Manipur, Tripura, Garo Hills.
- (ii) One important Neolithic site in Assam was Daojali Hading. Traces of polished stone tools, ceramics and kitchen items were found here.
- (iii) Jadeite, a stone that may have been brought from China, also has been found.
- (iv) Tools made of fossil wood (ancient wood that was hardened into stone) and pottery have also been found here.

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS :

I. Write T for true and F for false:

- (i) Hunters-gatherers made and used pots. ()
- (ii) Palaeolithic tools were still made and used in Neolithic Age. ()
- (iii) Levels found in Mehrgarh indicate hunting came after herding. ()
- (iv) Pit houses were made in Mahagara. ()
- (v) The dead people in Mehrgarh were buried with cows. ()

II. Match the following:

Column A –Neolithic site	Column B- Current Location
(i) Koldihwa	(a) Andhra Pradesh
(ii) Hallur	(b) Uttar Pradesh
(iii) Chirand	(c) Kashmir
(iv) Burzahom	(d) Bihar

III. Answer the following questions:

- Q1. Which was the first animal to be tamed?
- Q2. What did people do to store grains?
- Q3. What were pit-houses and where have they been found?
- Q4. Describe tools used by farmers and herders.

Geography :Chapter– 02 Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes

Chapter at Glance

A globe is a true model of the earth.

The globes are of varying sizes and types.

Globe can be rotated in the same way as a top spin or potter's wheel is rotated.

- The countries, continents and oceans are shown in their respective sizes on the globe.

Axis-Is the imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth and joining the two points. A needle is fixed through the globe in a titled manner, which is called its axis. The two points on the globe where the needle passes through are North Pole and South Pole. The globe can be moved around this needle like the Earth from West to East. Another imaginary circular line running on the globe divides the earth into two equal parts.

This line is called as **Equator**. The northern half of the earth is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the southern half is called the Southern Hemisphere. All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.

The equator represents the zero degree latitude. Besides the equator (0 degree), the North Pole (90 degree North), the South Pole (90 degree South), there are four important parallels of latitude - Tropic of Cancer (23 1/2° N) in the Northern Hemisphere, Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere, Arctic Circle at north of the Equator and Antarctic Circle at south of the Equator. As we move away from the equator, size of the parallels of latitude decreases.

Heat Zones of the Earth

(i) The area between tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn receives the maximum heat and is called the Torrid zone.

(ii) The areas between the Arctic circle and tropic of Cancer in Northern hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere, have moderate temperature. These are called Temperate Zones.

(iii) The areas lying between the Arctic circle and the North pole in the Northern hemisphere and the Antarctic circle and the South pole in the Southern hemisphere remain very cold because the sun provides less heat due to its slanting rays. They are called Frigid Zones.

What are Longitudes:

(i) Unlike parallels of latitude, all meridians are of equal length. These are semi-circles and the distance between them decreases while moving polewards and becomes zero at poles.

(ii) Hence, all countries decided that the count should begin from the meridian which passed through Greenwich, where the British Royal Observatory is located. This meridian is called the Prime Meridian.

(iii) The value of the meridian is 0° longitude and from it, 180° Eastward and 180° Westward is counted. The earth is divided into two equal halves: one is the Eastern Hemisphere and other is Western Hemisphere.

Longitude and Time:

(i) The best means of measuring time is by the movement of the earth, the moon and the planets.

(ii) The sun regularly rises and sets every day, and naturally. It is the best time-keeper throughout the world.

(iii) Local time can be reckoned by the shadow cast by the sun, which is the shortest at noon and longest at sunrise and sunset.

(iv) When the prime meridian of Greenwich has the sun at the highest point in the sky, all the places along this meridian will have mid-day or noon.

(v) As the earth rotates from west to east, those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the west will be behind it.

(vi) At any place a watch can be adjusted to read 12 o'clock when the sun is at the highest point in the sky, when it is mid-day.

Why do we have Standard Time?

(i) The local time of places which are on different meridians are bound to differ.

- (ii) For example, in India there will be a difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local times of Dwarka in Gujarat and Dibrugarh in Assam.
- (iii) In India, the longitude of $(82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E})$ is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. It is called Indian Standard Time (IST)
- (iv) In some countries which have a great geographical extent they adopt more than one standard time.

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS:

Q1.MCQ:

- (i) The axis is parallel to the
 - (a) equator (b) Prime Meridian (c) latitudes
- (ii) The heat zone with the coldest climate is the
 - (a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zones
- (iii) The time difference between Greenwich and India is
 - (a) 3 hours (b) 4 hours (c) 5 hours 30 minutes.
- (iv) The poles fall in the
 - (a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zones
- (v) The British Royal Observatory is located in
 - (a) Mumbai, India (b) Greenwich, UK (c) Moscow, Russia

Q2.Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Russia extends over _____ time zones.
- (b) To locate a point, we need to know its latitude, as well as _____.
- (c) A hemisphere is one _____ of a sphere.
- (d) Latitudes and longitudes form a _____.

Q3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is a globe?
- (b) Define latitude and longitude.
- (c) Differentiate between latitude and longitude.
- (d) Differentiate between Standard Meridian and Standard Time.

Chapter at Glance

Chapter at glance:

The Earth has two types of motions namely, rotation and revolution.

Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis. Days and Nights take place because of rotation.

Revolution is the movement of the earth around the Sun in a fixed path or orbit. Revolution causes the change of seasons.

Orbital Plane and Circle of Illumination:

The plane formed by the orbit is known as the orbital plane.

The axis of the earth which is an imaginary line, has an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}$ with its orbital plane.

- The spherical shape of the Earth allows only half of the sun light to come at a time.
- The portion facing the sun experiences day while the other half away from the sun experiences night

The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.

- The earth takes about 24 hrs to complete one rotation around its axis. The period of rotation is known as the Earth-day. This is the daily motion of the earth.

Revolution:

(i) The second motion of the earth around the sun in its orbit is called revolution.

(ii) It takes 365 days and 6 hours (one year) to revolve around the sun.

(iii) We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore six hours for the sake of convenience.

(iv) Six hours saved every year are likely to make one day (24 hours) over a span of four years.

(v) This surplus day is added to the month of February.

(vi) Every fourth year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days. This year with 366 days is called a leap year.

(vii) The earth goes around the sun being inclined in the same direction throughout the year, in an elliptical orbit.

Seasons:

(i) Seasons change due to change in the position of the earth around the sun. On the basis of change in the position of Earth, a year is divided into summer, winter, spring and autumn.

(ii) On 21st June the Northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. These areas receive more heat because sun rays fall directly on the tropic of Cancer.

(iii) On the other hand, areas near the poles receive less heat as the rays of the sun are slanting.

(iv) The places beyond the Arctic Circle experience continuous daylight for about six months. As the larger portion of Northern hemisphere gets light from sun, it is summer in Northern part of equator.

Summer Solstice:

In summer season, the regions north of the equator experience the longest day and shortest night on 21st June. It is opposite in southern hemisphere and the nights are longer than the days and it is winter season there. This position of the earth is called as summer solstice.

Winter Solstice:

On 22nd December the Tropic of Capricorn gets direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it. The days are longer with shorter nights in Southern hemisphere and it is summer in Southern hemisphere and winter in Northern hemisphere. This is called winter solstice.

Equinox:

On 21st March and 23rd September, direct rays of the sun fall directly on the equator. During this period, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights because neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun. This is called an equinox.

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS:

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Days and nights occur due to _____ of the earth.

- (ii) Only half of the earth gets light from the sun at a time due to its _____ shape.
- (iii) The period of rotation is known as the _____.
- (iv) The sun rays fall vertically at the Tropic of _____ on 22nd December.
- (v) Winter solstice falls on _____.

Q2. Write T for true and F for false :

- (i) The axis of the earth makes an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane .()
- (ii) Every five year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days. ()
- (iii) Season changes due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun. ()
- (iv) Life is not possible in extreme conditions.()

Q3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) When do the longest day and the shortest night occur in the Northern Hemisphere ?
- (b) How does leap year occur?
- (c) What is elliptical orbit?
- (d) Show the following through a diagram:
 - (i) Summer solstice (ii) Winter solstice (iii) Equinox.