

Social Science

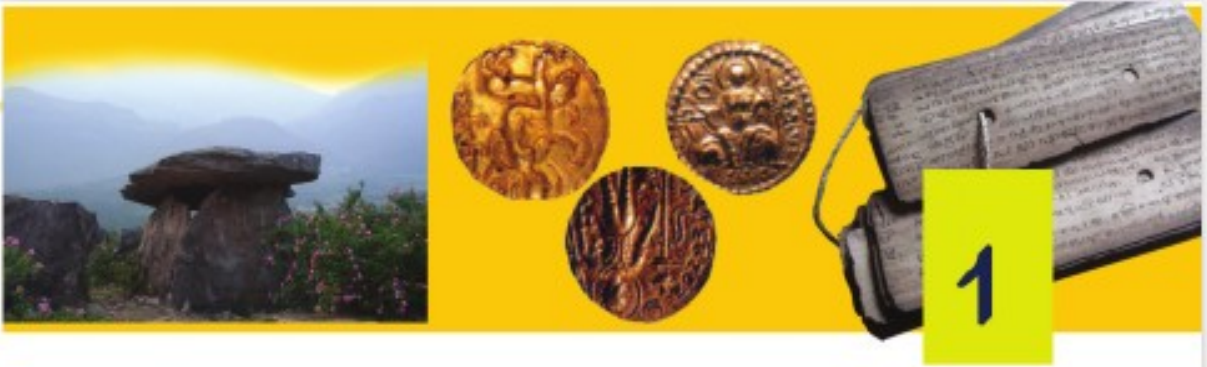
Part 1

Standard V



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A Road to History



This is the picture of a school. You are also studying in such a school, aren't you? You know a lot of facts about your school, don't you? Try to write down the details of your school.

- Name of the Headmaster/ Headmistress
- Number of students
- Number of teachers
- Names of teachers
- Library/ Laboratory/ Computer Lab facilities
- Availability of playground
- Number of buildings
- Details of the place where the school is situated (district, taluk, village, survey number)
- Panchayath/ Municipality/ Corporation

Prepare a brief report including the data collected, and discuss it in your class.

Discover and Record

Now, let us gather the data on the past of our school.

What information to be found out?

- Year of establishment
- Former teachers
- Alumni
- Buildings at the time of establishment
- Later changes
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From where do we get this data?

It is possible for you to gather some of the data using the following hints

- Name board of the school
- Plaque
- School diary
- Annual souvenir
- Attendance registers of previous years
- Admission register

Let us collect some information orally. To whom shall we approach for this?

- The elders living near the school.
- Alumni
- PTA representatives

Do we need more data?

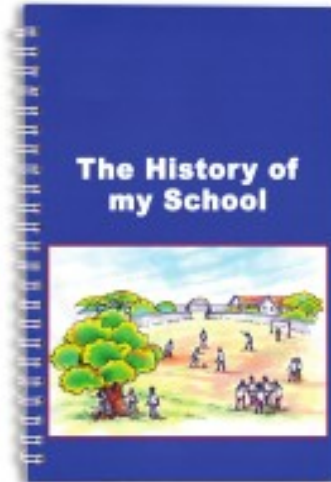
- We can collect more data from the school wiki of IT@ school.

Using the information and photos gathered, prepare a book titled 'The History of my School'. You can release it in the class PTA meeting or assembly.

It is the written records and oral information that helped us to write the history of our school. These are the sources of data for writing the history of the school.



What are the sources that you depended to record the history of your school?



Searching for Evidence

Like the school, each family, village and country has its own history. We get information on the food habits, dress, dwelling places, occupation and administrative system of different ages through historical inquiry. This information helps us to recognize the gradual development that human beings attained through different periods of history. History is the record of the progress that human beings acquired down the ages.

Pre-Historic Period

You have mainly used the written records and documents to prepare the history of your school, haven't you? What sources can be used to draw out information on human life that existed before the beginning of the art of writing?

The remains of the materials that human beings of those ages made and used help us to construct knowledge on those periods. A few such objects can be found in the pictures given below.

The period before the formation of art of writing is known as Pre-Historic Period.



Stone tools used during the Pre-Historic Period



Cave paintings - Bhimbetka

Historic Period

Observe the pictures given below.



Books



Early coins



Palm leaves



Stone inscriptions

These sources provide written information and they help to record history along with the sources from the Pre-Historic Period.

The period with written records is known as the Historic Period.



Differentiate between the historic period and pre-historic Period.

Let us Preserve the Historical Remains

You would have either visited a museum or heard of it, wouldn't you?

What are the objects preserved in a museum?

A museum keeps the objects or their remains that were once used by man. They are preserved because they give much valuable information on the past of human life.

Besides these objects, monuments like forts, palaces, old buildings, etc. are preserved because of their historical importance.



Palakkad Fort

This is a fort in Palakkad. It is more than 200 years old. We still preserve it. Why are the historical monuments preserved? Discuss.

Visit places of historical importance and prepare a report on it.

Seek and Find

The pictures given below are the remains related to the funeral practices in ancient Kerala. Find out their names and write them down in the columns provided.



History Museum in School

Collect the objects of historical importance from your home and locality and set up a history museum in your school.

Things to be collected are

- Coins
- Palm leaves
- Antique lamps

- Old utensils
- Old tools
- Traditional agricultural tools
-
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In Search of Data



These objects were used by our forefathers in the past. Make an enquiry on their importance with the help of the elders in your family and locality. Prepare a report based on the information gathered and present it in your class.

There are a lot of historical remains around us. They are to be preserved for the coming generations as it would provide them with the opportunity to learn about the past. If we are able to recognize the period to which these sources belong, the study about them would be more interesting.

Prepare an Album

Collect pictures of historical sources and prepare an album with proper description.

Reckoning Time

When did India attain independence? It was in 1947, as you know.

The formation of the state of Kerala was in 1956.

How many years after independence was the state of Kerala formed?

Gandhiji led the Salt Sathyagraha in 1930.

How many years before the independence was the Salt Sathyagraha organized?

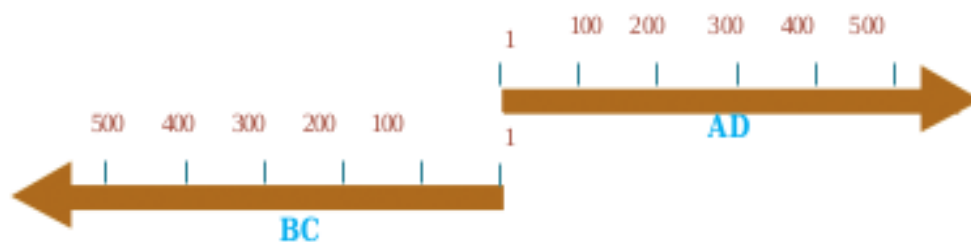
Here, chronology is measured based on the year of Indian independence.

Today, the Christian era is the common scale of chronology all over the world. The period in history is divided into AD and BC based on the birth of Jesus Christ. The time before and after the birth of Jesus Christ is known as BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) respectively. Now they are also known as CE (Common Era) and BCE (Before Common Era).



Anno Domini

These Latin words mean 'In the year of our Lord'. It signifies the year of birth of Jesus Christ.



This picture helps us to recognize the concept of AD and BC.

Have a Glance at the Calendar

What are the different eras mentioned in the calendar? Write them down.

- Christian Era
-
-
-



Centuries

Do you know in which century you are living? Yes, in the 21st century.

Do you know when it began?

A century denotes 100 years. For example, AD 1 to AD 100 is the first century. AD 1901 to AD 2000 is the 20th century.

See the illustration below.



Identify the centuries to which the following years fall.

Year	Century
AD 2014	
AD 1947	
AD 1857	
261 BC	
326 BC	

In history, the question 'when' is very important. The chronological sense helps us to find out the answer to this question. The chronological order and sense are inevitable in recording and learning history.



Summary

- History is the record of the progress human beings acquired through the ages.
- The tools, coins, utensils, other historical remains, and the written documents are the major sources that help us to record history.
- The period with written documents is called Historic Period and the period prior to written documents is called Pre-Historic Period.
- History is divided into AD and BC. (Now also known as CE and BCE)



Significant learning outcomes

- Explains that history is recorded on the basis of evidences.
- Differentiates between Historic and Pre-Historic Periods.
- Analyses the concepts of AD, BC and century.
- Describes the need of conserving historical monuments.
- Acquaints methodology of writing local history.



Let us assess

- List out the various evidence that are helpful in recording history.
- Classify the following into historic and pre-historic sources.
 - Coins
 - Books
 - Cave paintings
 - Stamps
 - Stone weapons
 - Ancient earthenware
 - Palm leaves



Extended activities

- Visit any historical remains (forts, ancient buildings, ponds, statues, etc.) in your locality and draft a report on the measures taken for their preservation.
- Examine the coins belong to different ages and list out the information that can be found out from them.
- Prepare a poster for the protection of historical monuments
- With the help of elders, collect the folk wisdom, folksongs, and legends once popular in your locality. Prepare a magazine based on the information collected.
- Collect the pictures, news and advertisements related to historical monuments and exhibit them on the display board.