

**As Per CBSE
Curriculum**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAP WORK

CLASS VI

Name of School:.....

Name of Student:.....*Class:*.....*Roll No:*.....

MAP WORK Social Science -VI

Published and Distributed by :



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www.kinfer.org

Copyright	:	Publishers
First Edition	:	2018 March
	:	

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SCHEME OF STUDIES

WHAT,WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

1. MAJOR RIVERS IN INDIA

a. Mahanadi

The Mahanadi is a major river in East Central India. The river flows through the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

b. Indus

The Indus River (also called the Sindhu or Abasin) is one of the longest rivers in Asia. Originating in the Tibetan Plateau in the vicinity of Lake Manasarovar, the river runs a course through the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir in India, towards Gilgit-Baltistan and Hindukush Ranges then flows in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi in Sindh. It is the longest river and national river of Pakistan.

c. Krishna

The Krishna River is the fourth-biggest river in terms of water in flows and river basin area in India, after the Ganga, Godavari and Brahmaputra. The river is almost 1,400 kilometres (870 mi) long. The river is also called Krishnaveni. It passes through Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

d. Godavari

The Godavari is India's second longest river and the Godavari's source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra. It flows east for 1,465 kilometres (910 mi) draining the states of Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka and Puducherry (Yanam) and emptying into the Bay of Bengal through its extensive network of tributaries.

e. Kaveri

Kaveri, is an Indian river flowing through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is the third largest after Godavari and Krishna in South India and the largest in Tamil Nadu which on its course, bisects the state into North and South. Originating in the foothills of Western Ghats at Talakaveri, Kodag in Karnataka, it flows generally south and east through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and across the Southern Deccan plateau through the southeastern lowlands, emptying into the Bay of Bengal through two principal mouths in Poompuhar, Tamil Nadu.

f. Ganga

The Ganges also known as Ganga is a trans-boundary river of Asia which flows through the nations of India and Bangladesh. The 2,525 km (1,569 mi) river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India. After entering West Bengal, it divides into two rivers: The Hooghly River, or Adi Ganga, flows through several districts of West Bengal and into the Bay of Bengal near Sagar Island. The other, the Padma River, flows into and through Bangladesh, and also empties into the Bay of Bengal. The Ganges is the third largest river in the world by discharge.

g. Yamuna

The Yamuna also known as the Jumna, is the longest and the second largest tributary river of the Ganges (Ganga) in northern India. Originating from the Yamunotri Glacier at a height of 6,387 metres on the south western slopes of Banderpooch peaks in the uppermost region of the Lower Himalaya in Uttarakhand, 40.2% of the entire Ganges Basin, before merging with the Ganges at Triveni Sangam, Allahabad, the site for the Kumbha Mela every twelve years. It is the longest river in India which does not directly flow to the sea.

1. WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

1. On the physical map of the subcontinent mark the following rivers.
- a. Mahanadi b. Indus c. Krishna d. Godavari
 - e. Kaveri f. Ganga g. Yamuna h. Brahmaputra

