

Evershine

Pathways

echo series

# Social Studies

5

by  
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## Preface

**Pathways** is a series of five Social Studies books based on the latest guidelines of the various educational boards for classes 1 to 5. The series has been designed to introduce social studies in an innovative ways to young learners.

Since today's child is tomorrow's citizen, he or she must be made to realize what he or she receives from the society and what he or she is expected to contribute it. This is the main aim of understanding the subject of social studies.

The special features of the series are follows :

- ★ The books are written in simple, easy to understand language.
- ★ The illustrations are colourful, eye-catching and well-labelled. They greatly enhance and contribute to the teaching learning process.
- ★ The series deals with current social topics and global issues with a new perspective.
- ★ Exercises are varied, detailed and fun to do.
- ★ Amazing facts under 'More to Know' sustain interest and increase knowledge.
- ★ The books are wonderful tools for self learning.

It is hoped that this series would be of great help to the young learners and the teachers alike by making learning as well as teaching easier, livelier and more enjoyable.

Queries and suggestions for the improvement of the series are welcome from the teachers as well as the learners alike.

– Publishers

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## THE GLOBE – A MODEL OF THE EARTH

The earth is made of land and water. It is the home of all living beings. In the beginning, people believed that the earth was flat. They thought that they would fall if they travelled too far to its edges.

Some 450 years ago, **Nicolaus Copernicus**, a famous astronomer of Poland, stated that the earth is not flat but it is round. However, nobody believed him then.

Some years later, **Galileo Galieli**, an astronomer of Italy, stated that the earth is round and it revolves around the sun. He, too, was rejected by the people.

Then in 1519, **Ferdinand Magellan**, a famous explorer, started his journey around the world. He kept on sailing westwards. After three years, in 1522, his ship returned to the same place from where he had started his journey. This could be possible only on a round surface. Magellan thus proved that the earth is round. Today, satellite photographs also confirm that the earth is round. The earth looks blue from space because of the presence of water. So, the earth is also called the 'blue planet'.

**Learning Outcome**

Learns how to read a globe, important latitudes and longitudes, and how to read a grid.



Earth looks blue from space



Nicolaus Copernicus



Galileo Galieli



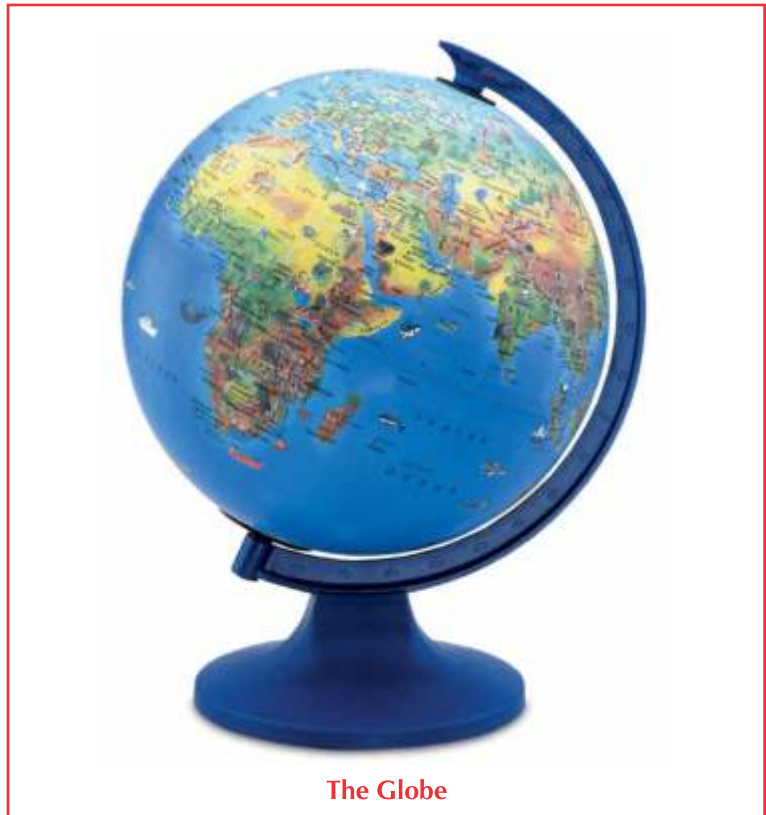
Ferdinand Magellan

## THE GLOBE

The earth's surface is very vast. It is not possible to go to every part of the earth. Then how can we study the surface of the earth! To study the surface of the earth, man has made a globe. A **globe** is a small model of the earth. It gives us an idea of the location of places on the earth.

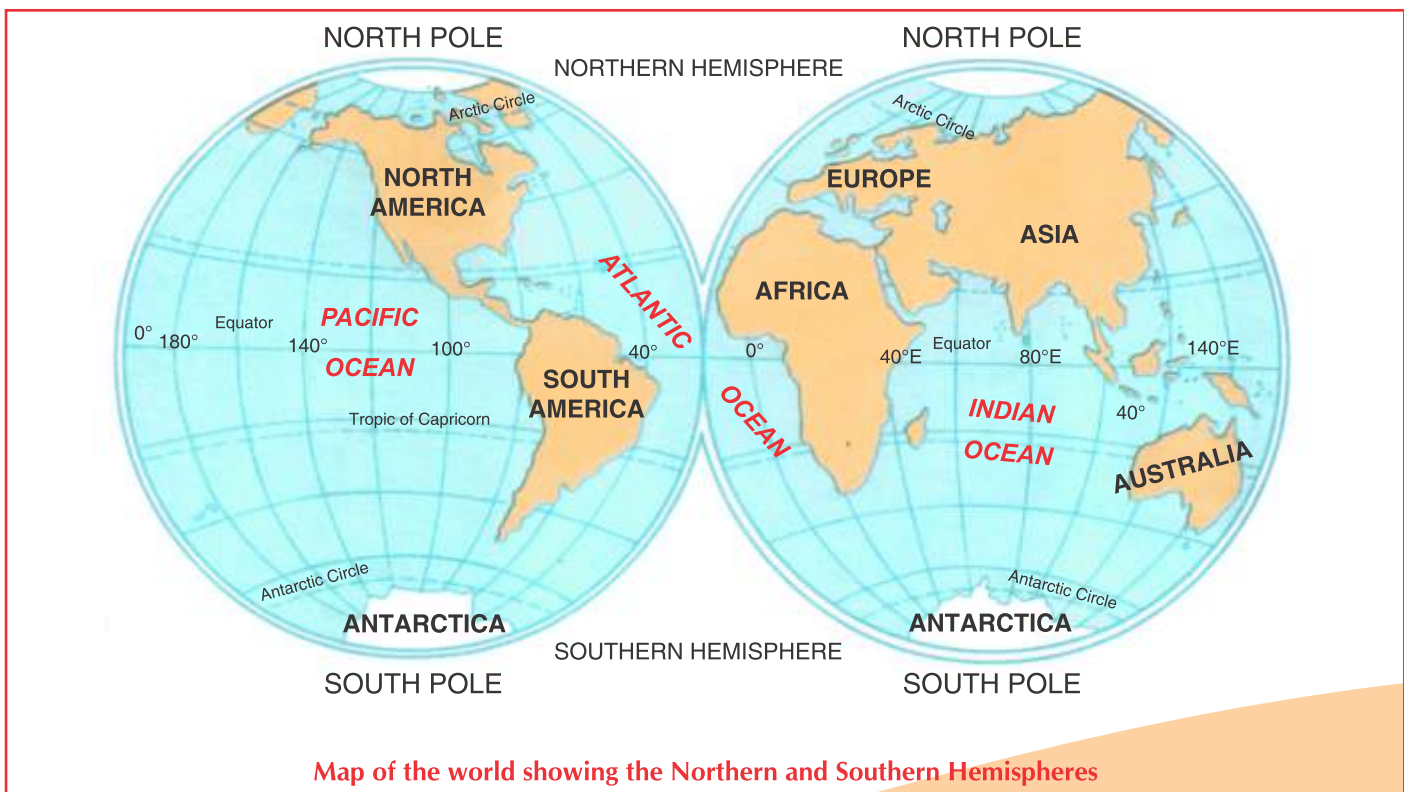
It is not possible to see all parts of a globe at a time. Only one half of the globe can be seen at a time. However we can turn it around to see the other half.

Look at the globe carefully and locate its two end points. The one at the top is called the **North Pole**, the other one at the bottom is called the **South Pole**. The line that joins the two poles is called the **axis**. The axis of the globe represents the axis of the earth on which it rotates.



**The Globe**

Halfway between the poles is an imaginary line, called the **Equator**. It divides the earth into two equal halves, called the **Hemispheres**. The half to the north of the Equator is called the **Northern Hemisphere**. The half to the south of the Equator is called the **Southern Hemisphere**.



**Map of the world showing the Northern and Southern Hemispheres**

Look at the globe further. You will see a network of lines dividing the earth horizontally and vertically. These lines are imaginary. They have been drawn on the globe to locate places correctly.

## LATITUDES

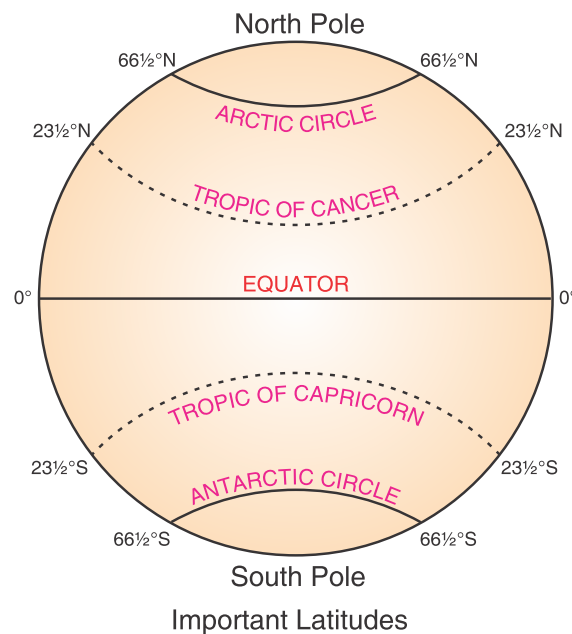
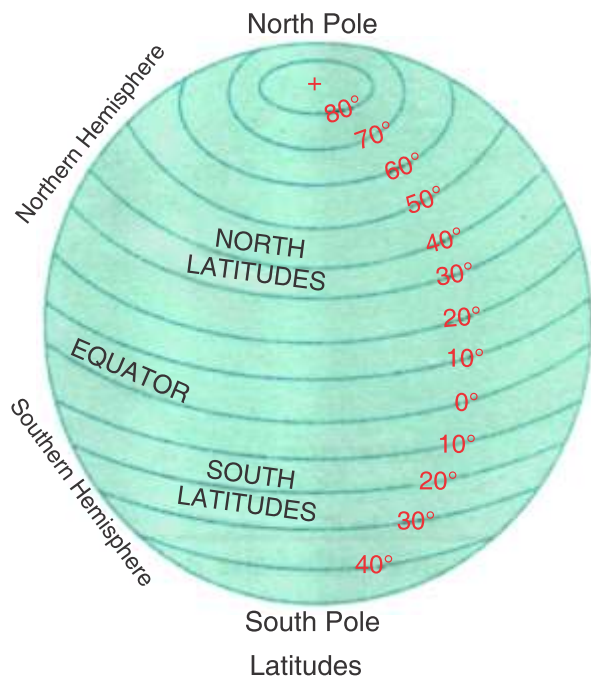
The lines that run parallel to the Equator are called **latitudes**. They run from east to west. They form full circles on the globe. These lines are also called **parallels**.

The length of the latitudes keep on decreasing as we go from the Equator towards the poles. The Equator is the **longest** latitude and the poles are the shortest. Since the latitudes are parallel to each other, they are exactly at the same distance from each other.

The latitudes are marked in **degrees** ( $^{\circ}$ ). The Equator is marked  $0^{\circ}$ . The other latitudes on either side of the Equator are marked between  $0^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ}$ . The latitudes on the north of the Equator are labelled as **N** (north), and those on the south as **S** (south). For example, the latitude of the North Pole is  $90^{\circ}\text{N}$  and the South Pole is  $90^{\circ}\text{S}$ .

Apart from the Equator and the poles, there are four other important latitudes. They have been given special names. They are :

1. The Tropic of Cancer –  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
2. The Tropic of Capricorn –  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
3. The Arctic Circle –  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
4. The Antarctic Circle –  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$



## LONGITUDES

The lines that run vertically on the globe through the poles are called **longitudes** or **meridians**. The longitudes are semi-circles. They meet at the poles. Unlike latitudes, the longitudes are of **equal length**.

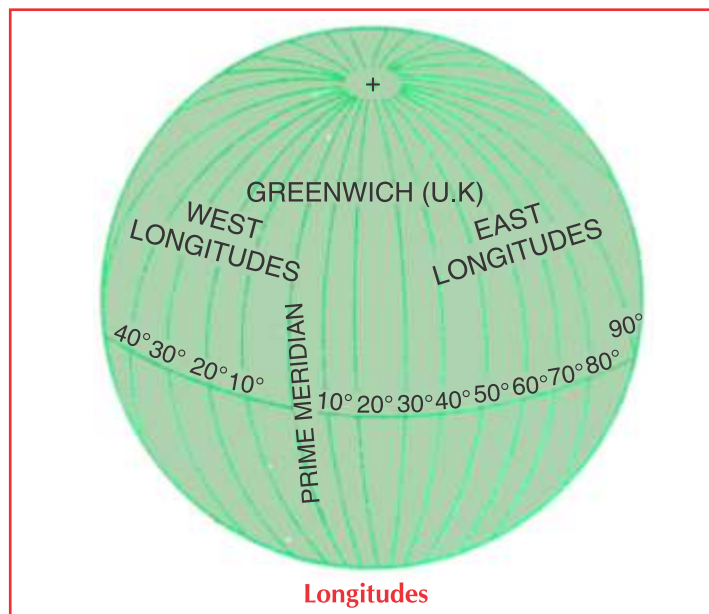
The longitudes are also marked in **degrees** ( $^{\circ}$ ). There are **360 longitudes** in all.

The longitude passing through Greenwich near London has been taken as the starting line. It is marked  $0^{\circ}$ . It is called the **Prime Meridian** or **Greenwich Meridian**.

The longitudes to the east of the Prime Meridian are marked **E** (east) and those on its west are marked **W** (west).

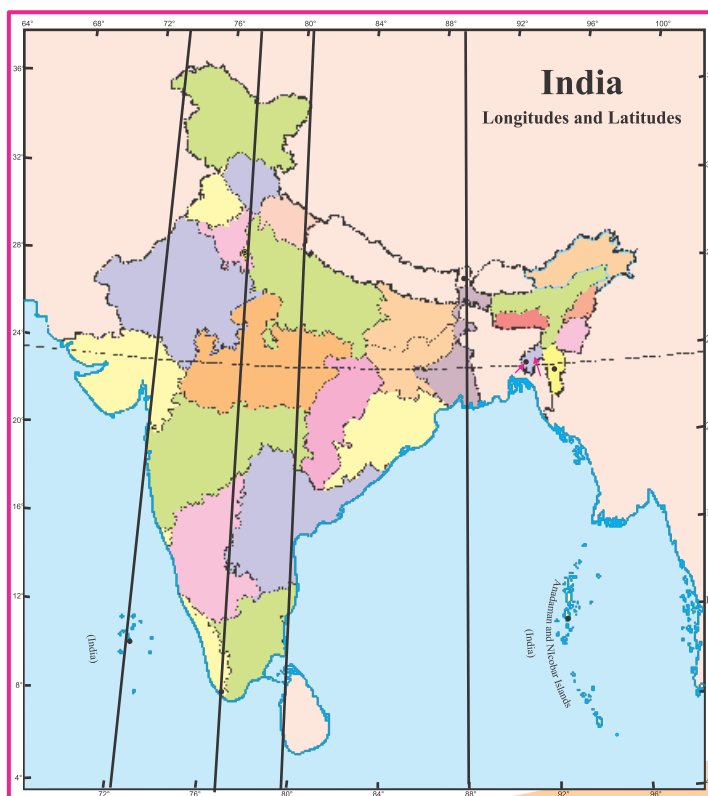
So, out of a total of 360 longitudes, 180 longitudes are to the east of the Prime Meridian and 180 longitudes are to the west of it.

Remember that  $180^{\circ}$ E (east) and  $180^{\circ}$ W (west) are halfway around the globe. So they superimpose each other and form a single line. This line is known as  **$180^{\circ}$  longitude**. This line has been designated as the **International Date Line**. If the International Date Line is crossed from west to east, a day is added. It means that if it is Monday on the American side, it will be Tuesday on the Asian side. Similarly, if we cross it from east to west, we drop a day. It is, therefore, necessary to make correction of dates, while crossing the International Date Line.



## GRID

The latitudes and longitudes on the globe intersect each other at right angles, and form a network called the **grid**. This grid helps us to locate places on the globe. For example, the latitude of Mumbai is  $19^{\circ}$ N and its longitude is  $73^{\circ}$ E. The location of Mumbai will be at the point where the latitude  $19^{\circ}$ N and longitude  $73^{\circ}$ E intersect each other. You can check your findings from the map of India given alongside.



India – Longitudes and Latitudes

## NEW WORDS

Globe : a model of the earth.      Latitudes : imaginary lines running east-west.

Longitudes : imaginary lines running north-south.

Gride : a network of latitudes and longitudes.



## RECALL

- ☆ A **globe** is a small model of the earth.
- ☆ There are two sets of imaginary lines on a globe : the **latitudes** and the **longitudes**.
- ☆ The lines running parallel to the Equator are called **latitudes**.
- ☆ The lines running from the pole to the pole are called **longitudes**.
- ☆ The Equator is the **longest latitude**.
- ☆ The 180th meridian is also called the **International Date Line**.



## THINK AND ANSWER

### A. Answer the following questions.

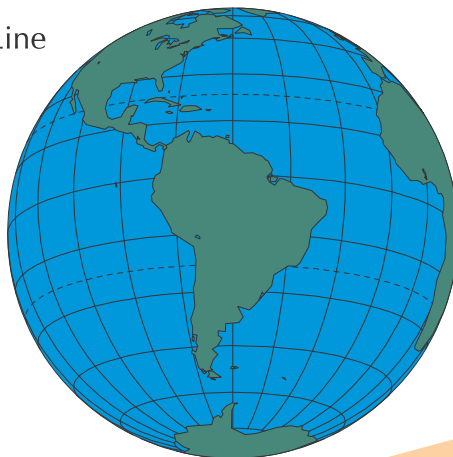
1. What is a globe? How is it useful to us?
2. Differentiate between latitudes and longitudes.
3. Which are the main latitudes?
4. What is the importance of the Prime Meridian?
5. What happens when a person crosses the International Date Line?

### B Write True or False :

1. The earth is round in shape. ....
2. The earth looks blue from space. ....
3. Greenwich is situated near Paris. ....
4. 0° longitude is also called the Prime Meridian. ....
5. Longitudes are also known as parallels. ....

### C On the globe given below, mark and label the following :

1. Equator
2. International Date Line
3. North Pole
4. South Pole



**D. Match the following columns :**

Column I	
1.	Equator
2.	Tropic of Cancer
3.	Tropic of Capricorn
4.	Arctic Circle
5.	Antarctic Circle

Column II	
a.	$66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
b.	$66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
c.	$0^{\circ}$
d.	$23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
e.	$23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$

**E Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Who for the first time stated that the earth is round?
 

(a) Isaac Newton	<input type="radio"/>	(b) Nicolaus Copernicus	<input type="radio"/>
(c) Galileo Galilei	<input type="radio"/>	(d) John Kepler	<input type="radio"/>
- Which line divides the earth into two equal halves?
 

(a) Equator	<input type="radio"/>	(b) Tropic of Cancer	<input type="radio"/>
(c) Arctic Circle	<input type="radio"/>	(d) Tropic of Capricorn	<input type="radio"/>
- How many longitudes are there in all?
 

(a) 180	<input type="radio"/>	(b) 360	<input type="radio"/>
(c) 400	<input type="radio"/>	(d) 460	<input type="radio"/>
- Which meridian has been designated as the International Date Line?
 

(a) 180th	<input type="radio"/>	(b) 160th	<input type="radio"/>
(c) 150th	<input type="radio"/>	(d) 140th	<input type="radio"/>
- The Prime Meridian passes through
 

(a) Moscow	<input type="radio"/>	(b) Delhi	<input type="radio"/>
(c) Berlin	<input type="radio"/>	(d) Greenwich	<input type="radio"/>

**More To Know**

- ☆ The Indian Standard Time (IST) is taken from the longitude of  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ . It passes through Allahabad.
- ☆ The earth has been divided into 24 time zones.
- ☆ Russia with 11 time zones has the maximum time zones in the world.

**Activity**

- Make a model of a globe using a rubber ball, and mark the Equator, North Pole, South Pole, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle and Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- Find out the longitudes and latitudes of the following cities in India :

Delhi      Mumbai      Chennai      Kolkata      Bengaluru      Srinagar      Shimla