



Government of Karnataka

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**(Revised)**

**Part-I**

**9<sup>th</sup>**

**NINTH STANDARD  
(ENGLISH MEDIUM)**

**Karnataka Textbook Society (R.)**

100 Feet Ring Road,  
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## PREFACE

The Textbook Society, Karnataka has been engaged in producing new textbooks according to the new syllabi which in turn are designed on NCF – 2005 since June 2010. Textbooks are prepared in 12 languages; seven of them serve as the media of instruction. From standard 1 to 4 there is the EVS, mathematics and 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> there are three core subjects namely mathematics, science and social science.

NCF – 2005 has a number of special features and they are:

- connecting knowledge to life activities
- learning to shift from rote methods
- enriching the curriculum beyond textbooks
- learning experiences for the construction of knowledge
- making examinations flexible and integrating them with classroom experiences
- caring concerns within the democratic policy of the country
- making education relevant to the present and future needs.
- softening the subject boundaries- integrated knowledge and the joy of learning.
- the child is the constructor of knowledge

The new books are produced based on three fundamental approaches namely.

Constructive approach, Spiral Approach and Integrated approach

The learner is encouraged to think, engage in activities, master skills and competencies. The materials presented in these books are integrated with values. The new books are not examination oriented in their nature. On the other hand they help the learner in the all round development of his/her personality, thus help him/her become a healthy member of a healthy society and a productive citizen of this great country, India.

In Social science especially in standard 5 the first chapter deals with the historical, geographical, cultural and local study of the division in which learners live. Chapters on sociology, business studies and commerce are introduced in standard VIII as per the guidelines of NCF-2005. A lot of additional information is given through box items. Learners are encouraged to work towards construction of knowledge through assignments and projects. Learning load of memorizing dates has been reduced to the minimum. Life values have been integrated with content of each chapter.

The Textbook Society expresses grateful thanks to the chairpersons, writers, scrutinisers, artists, staff of DIETs and CTEs and the members of the Editorial Board and printers in helping the Text Book Society in producing these textbooks.

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### **Chairpersons' Note**

A demand for the change of curriculum, syllabi and textbooks has been heard from parents at every interval of five years. The Government of Karnataka has accepted the demand favourably and revised its Curriculum (KCF 2007) and syllabi in all subjects. As a result of it textbooks are being prepared in various subjects and the result is this Social Science book for standard IX. It has been designed and prepared according to the changed situations in various curricular areas to enable the students to construct knowledge through activities. There are six subject areas namely, History, Political Science, Geography, Economics, Sociology and Business Studies.

The textbook has been prepared keeping in mind the changing situations in rural and urban scenario and at the same time providing opportunities for creativity among learners. A large number of activities and project works have been designed for the purpose. These are designed based on the fact that we live in a world of competition where acquiring knowledge has become the need of the day. The matter has been presented in a simple style and technical words have been glossed. That does not mean that we have succeeded fully in our endeavour though we have followed the basic principles enunciated in NCF 2005.

We express our grateful thanks to all those who gave us concrete suggestions at every stage of preparation of the book. We are grateful to the writers, the scrutiny committee members and translators.

We are especially grateful to the chief coordinator Prof. G S Mudambadithaya who has been striving hard in planning and bringing out textbooks of very high standard in all subjects. We express our sincere thanks to the Managing Director, Deputy Director and the coordinator of Social Science book. I also place on record my indebtedness to the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and other colleagues of the University of Tumakuru for their encouragement and guidance.

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## About the Revision of Textbooks

Honourable Chief Minister Sri Siddaramaiah who is also the Finance Minister of Karnataka, in his response to the public opinion about the new textbooks from standard I to X, announced, in his 2014-15 budget speech of constituting an expert-committee, to look into the matter. He also spoke of the basic expectations there in, which the textbook experts should follow: “The textbooks should aim at inculcating social equality, moral values, development of personality, scientific temper, critical acumen, secularism and the sense of national commitment”, he said.

Later, for the revision of the textbooks from class I to X, the Department of Education constituted twenty seven committees and passed an order on 24-11-2014. The committees so constituted were subject and class-wise and were in accordance with the standards prescribed. Teachers who are experts in matters of subjects and syllabi were in the committees.

There were already many complaints, and analyses about the textbooks. So, a freehand was given in the order dated 24-11-2014 to the responsible committees to examine and review text and even to prepare new text and revise if necessary. Eventually, a new order was passed on 19-9-2015 which also gave freedom even to re-write the textbooks if necessary. In the same order, it was said that the completely revised textbooks could be put to force from 2017-18 instead of 2016-17.

Many self inspired individuals and institutions, listing out the wrong information and mistakes there in the text, had sent them to the Education Minister and to the Textbook Society. They were rectified. Before rectification we had exchanged ideas by arranging debates. Discussions had taken place with Primary and Secondary Education Teachers' Associations. Questionnaires were administered among teachers to pool up opinions. Separate meeting were held with teachers, subject inspectors and DIET Principals. Analytical opinions had been collected. To the subject experts of science, social science, mathematics and languages, textbooks were sent in advance and later meeting were held for discussions. Women associations and science related organisation were also invited for discussions. Thus, on the basis of all inputs received from various sources, the textbooks have been revised where ever necessary.

Another very important aspect has to be shared here. We constituted three expert committees. They were constituted to make suggestions after making a comparative study of the texts of science, mathematics and social science subjects of central schools (NCERT), along with state textbooks. Thus, the state textbooks have been enriched basing on the comparative analysis and suggestions made by the experts. The state textbooks have been guarded not to go lower in standards than the textbooks of central schools. Besides, these textbooks have been examined along side with the textbooks of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra states.

Another clarification has to be given here. Whatever we have done in the committees is only revision, it is not the total preparation of the textbooks. Therefore, the structure of the already prepared textbooks have in no way been affected or distorted. They have only been revised in the background of gender equality, regional representation, national integrity, equality and social harmony. While doing so, the curriculum frames of both central and state have not been transgressed. Besides, the aspirations of the constitution are incorporated carefully. Further, the reviews of the committees were once given to higher expert committees for examination and their opinions have been inculcated into the textbooks.

Finally, we express our grateful thanks to those who strived in all those 27 committees with complete dedication and also to those who served in higher committees and experts of revised text also. At the same time, we thank all the supervising officers of the Textbook Society who sincerely worked hard in forming the committees and managed to see the task reach its logical completion. We thank all the members of the staff who co-operated in this venture. Our thanks are also due to the subject experts and to the associations who gave valuable suggestions.

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# HISTORY

## CHAPTER - 1

### CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM

#### In this chapter you learn :

- *Origin of Christianity and Islam*
- *Life and Teachings of Jesus Christ and Prophet Muhammad*
- *Contributions of Christianity and Islam*
- *Different Sects in Islam and Christianity*

Since ancient times, one can observe the birth and development of various religions in world history. Hinduism, Jainism and Zoroastrian religions were developed in various centuries of B.C.E and spread across the world. Though Christianity and Islam were established after First century C.E, they have become major world religions. They are known as Semitic religions (The people of Middle East are known as Semitic races). These two religions basically originated in Central Asia and spread to different parts of the world.

#### CHRISTIANITY

Christianity was established in the beginning of First century C.E in Nazareth province of Palestine. It was under the reign of Roman Empire. Jesus Christ was the founder of Christianity. Before the arrival of Christianity, the Jews of Palestine had become slaves to superstitious practices. They were subjected to various hardships due to the misrule of Romans. In such a situation Jesus Christ was born and founded Christianity.

#### Life and Teachings of Jesus Christ

Many details of Jesus Christ's early life are unknown. Available sources suggest that he was born into a poor family of Joseph and Mary at Bethlehem village near Jerusalem. He did not get proper education. Despite this he acquired a lot of religious knowledge by his extraordinary power of intelligence and interpreted the holy book of Jews in a simple language.



**Jesus Christ**

At the age of thirty he came under the influence of John Baptist and was baptized by him. He enlightened the people in distress by divine teachings and made them psychologically strong. This made him very popular among the people and he was known as a messiah or the saviour of the people. Day by day, his service to the poor and kindness was known to all and he became very popular among all sections of the society. Gradually people considered him as a Godly man. The priestly class of Jews opposed this. They complained against Jesus Christ to the governor of Roman Empire Pontius Pilate, charging him of treason. After the trial he was taken to Golgotha on a Friday and crucified on the cross. Now, Christians observe this day as Good Friday.

**Teachings:** Jesus christ preached about God in simple terms travelling across Palestine region between his 30 years and 33 years of age. With these preachings, he laid the foundations for peace and compassion in human society. His preachings are:

1. God is one and he is the most merciful. He is the creator of entire creation.
2. Everyone should develop brotherhood feelings about others.
3. Loving the people who are in distress is equal to worshipping God.
4. One should serve others without expecting anything from them.
5. Serving people is equal to the worship of God.
6. If one repents for his mistakes God will forgive him.
7. Love your enemy. Do good to the people who try to harm you.

**The spread of Christianity:** When he was alive, Jesus Christ entrusted the responsibility of spreading his teachings and helping the people in distress to his twelve disciples. They are called as apostles. Most important among them was Saint Peter. He went to Rome and established a Church and sent missionaries all over the world to spread the gospel. Today, this Church has become the most important religious centre for the Catholics of the world.

In the beginning, the Roman Emperors did not disturb the promotion of Christianity. Thus it spread all over the Roman Empire very fast. But after the first century Roman emperors started persecuting the missionaries. Though many obstacles were created in spreading the word of Jesus, the preachers did not withdraw from it. The preachers of Christianity

continue their work unhindered. Later, in Fourth century Constantine accepted Christianity as the national religion in C.E 313. Since then, it got the support of the state and spread into Rome, Greece, Macedonia and Asia Minor. Conversions carried out by the Roman Church and missionaries are responsible for the expansion of Christianity. The holy book of Christianity is 'Bible'.

### **Contributions of Christianity**

1. Christianity has taught the noble principles of peace and brotherhood to the world.
2. The educational centres established by Churches and Missionaries have played a significant role in the growth of education.
3. Christianity has introduced the Gothic style in architecture.
4. Missionaries have extended health services all over the world.
5. Women and weaker sections have been largely benefitted by the education. This has brought qualitative changes in the society. It is known as empowerment.

**Sects in Christianity:** Christianity, which was in the control of Roman Catholics till 16th century, branched off into various sects. Christianity slowly went beyond the reach of common people and principles of Jesus Christ. Churches were dominated by priests and landlords. People opposed such religious practices. In such a situation, Martin Luther started reformation movement in Germany. A new sect called 'Protestant' started. With this, two sects emerged in Christianity. They are known as 1) Catholics 2) Protestants.

Various nations of Europe established colonies in various parts of the world with the help of geographical discoveries. They slowly emerged as strong political forces. In order to ensure their continuation of authority, they also supported Christianity. These developments resulted in the growth of Christianity in India and various other countries of the world swiftly.

#### ***Do you know this :***

*Bible is the holy book of Christians. It has two sections 1) Old Testament 2) New Testament. It was originally written in Hebrew language. It was translated into English during the reign of King James I of England. First section deals with the details of religious beliefs of Jews. Second section deals with the life and teachings of Jesus. Bible is widely translated into many languages of the world.*

## ISLAM

Islam originated in Arabia. Arabia is a peninsula of West Asia. It is basically a desert which is not suitable for agriculture. Thus the Arabs migrated to fertile lands and settled in places where water was available. Such places were Mecca and Medina.

In the beginning Arabs worshipped many objects of nature like stones, trees and streams as Gods. Kaaba was considered to be one of the most important religious places.

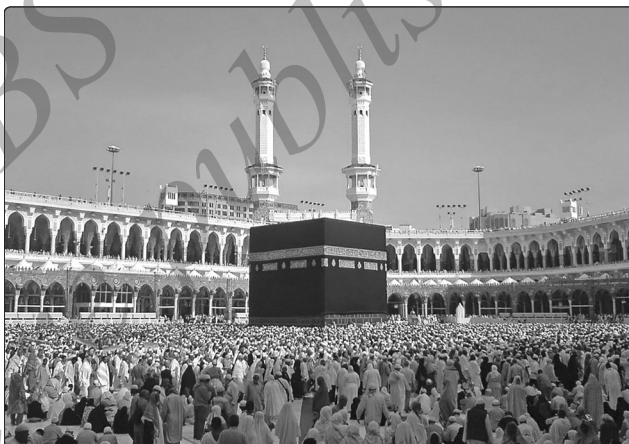
### ***Do you know this :***

#### ***Kaaba***

*This is a sacred place for Muslims present in Mecca. Muslims offer their prayers everyday facing towards Kaaba. The pilgrimage to this place is called as 'Haj' by them.*

### **Life of Mohammad Paigambar**

The Prophet Mohammad Paigambar was born in 570 C.E at Mecca His parents were Abdulla and Aameena. He lost his parents during his childhood and was brought up by his uncle. He was a shepherd in the beginning and later started visiting Mecca and Syria for business purposes. In Mecca he was introduced to a rich widow by name Khadijah and was employed by her. Later he married her. They had two sons and four daughters. When Mohammad travelled to different places for textile business, he came across the principles of Christian and Jewish(Jews) religions. He started meditating deeply for long hours on Mount Heera to find remedies for the social and cultural shortcomings of Arab people. After Paigambar achieved enlightenment, he was called as the messenger of the God by the people. Soon, his principles became very popular among people and many became his disciples. When he was in deep meditation he used to share his messages with his disciples. They were considered as the messages of the God by his followers. Such collection of messages were compiled and published later. This is known as the holy book of 'Quran'.



**Mecca**

Later, Paigambar started preaching his principles in Mecca. When Paigambar opposed polytheism strongly, the enraged people of Mecca conspired to murder him. He travelled from Mecca to Madina when he became aware of this in C.E 622. This incident is known as Hijra (the departure) and Muslims reckon this as Hijri era (Islamic lunar calendar is based on Hijra.)

The people of Madina welcomed him and followed his principles. After eight years there was a war between Mecca and Madina and the people of Madina defeated the people of Mecca. Paigambar came back to Mecca. The people of Mecca accepted his teachings. Finally they became the followers of the religion propagated by Paigambar. Gradually his principles spread all over the Arab region. Paigambar died in C.E 632.

### **Teachings of Islam**

Islam means submission of oneself before the God and Muslim means the follower of God. The teachings of Islam are given below.

1. God is one. A simple prayer is enough to win the heart of the God.
2. One should lead an honest and principled life and should keep away from all the bad habits.
3. One should have respect for women and compassion for the poor and weak.

### **Rituals of Islam**

Islam follows five important rituals.

1. **Kalima** – Belief only in Allah. Mohammad is his prophet.
2. **Namaz** - Prayer for Allah for five times a day.
3. **Roza** - Fasting in the month of Ramzan.
4. **Zakath** - Definite sum to be spared in the income to give to the poor.
5. **Haj** - Pilgrimage to Mecca once in lifetime.

### **Expansion of Islam**

After the death of Mohammad Paigambar, the Khalifs took over the responsibility of promoting Islam. Khalifs are known as the successors of

Paigambar. With the sincere efforts of Khalifs, Islam spread from Spain to India within a century. The reasons for such a fast growth are:

1. Simplicity of Islam
2. Efforts of Khalifs to spread Islam.
3. Devotion of Muslims
4. Religious interest of Sultans.
5. Conducive political situation

### **Contributions of Islam**

After accepting Islam, Arabs have been known for the following contributions.

1. Medicine for Measles and other diseases and books on medicine.
2. New inventions in Science and Mathematics
3. The spread of knowledge built by Medieval Arab and Persia in the field of Geography and Astronomy to other parts of the world.
4. Islam influenced the art and architecture. The features of Islamic architecture can be seen in the buildings built in Roman, Byzantine and Persian empires.

### **Sects in Islam**

Like in other religions, many sects can be found in Islam. The most important among them are Shia and Sunni. The successors of Mohammad Paigambar are known as 'Khalifs'. They became the religious and political leaders of Islam after Paigambar. Aboobakar was the first Khalif.

### **EXERCISES**

#### **I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.**

1. The birth place of Jesus Christ is \_\_\_\_\_.



2. The place of Jesus' crucifixion is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The birth place of Mohammad Paigamber is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The holy book of Islam is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The successors of Mohammad Paigambar are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Discuss with your friends and write answers to the following questions.**

1. Write a note on the life of Jesus Christ.
2. List out the teachings of Jesus Christ.
3. How did Christianity expand?
4. Write a note on the life of Mohammad Paigambar.
5. What is Hijra?
6. What are the teachings of Islam?

**III. Activity**

1. Collect information about religious rituals celebrated in Churches and Mosques in and around your community.
2. Understand the method of Christmas celebration among the Christians.
3. Understand how Ramzan is celebrated by Muslims.

**IV. Project work**

1. Write an essay on the expansion of Islam and Christianity with the help of your teacher.

