

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Course Structure & Syllabus

Units	Topics
Term I	
1	Emergence of New Ideas: Renaissance in Europe
2	Renaissance and Humanism
3	Renaissance in Art and Literature
7	Basic concept of Weather and Climate
8	Resources
12	Constitution
13	Kinds of Constitutions (Case Studies)
17	Why Nations Trade
Term II	
4	Renaissance and Science
5	Renaissance and Religion
6	New World Order
9	Natural Regions of the World I
10	Natural Regions of the World II
11	Natural Regions of the World III
14	Peace and Conflict Resolution: Meaning; Coexistence; Causes
15	Need for Peace in the Society and Combating Terrorism
16	Importance of Economics in Human Life

Course Syllabus

Unit 1: Emergence of New Ideas: Renaissance in Europe

- Meaning and Definition of Renaissance

- Rebirth and Cultural changes of this period
- Growth of Urban Culture and Revival of the Towns
- New disciplines (subjects) taught

Unit 2: Renaissance and Humanism

- Growth of humanist culture in Italian Universities
- Man as an individual, capable of making his own decision and developing his own skills

Unit 3: Renaissance in Art and Literature

- The Work of great artists like Leonardo -Da- Vinci, Michelangelo, Donatello, etc.
- The new style of architecture the "Classical Style"
- The element of realism added to art and architecture by studying, Geometry bone structures, use of light and oil
- Printing of Classical texts which helped in spreading the torch of knowledge amongst readers

Unit 4: Renaissance and Science

- Development of Scientific thinking
- Humanism and Science
- Scholastic thinking and Science
- Role of Print Media
- Scientific revolution

Unit 5: Renaissance and Religion

- Decline of Catholic Church
- Religious Growth
- Protestant Reformation
- Protestant Movements

Unit 6: New World Order

A. Industrialization of Europe: The Industrial Revolution

- Industrial Revolution
- Growth of new Cities
- Urban Migration
- Changing Economy
- Inventions and Inventors
- Impact of Industrialization on Handicrafts and Cottage Industries

B. Capitalism

- The Concept and the Meaning of Capitalism
- Difference between Haves and Have-nots
- Factor giving birth to Capitalism
- Characteristic Features of Capitalism

C. Colonization

- Concept of Colonization
- Role of Mother Country
- Political, social and economic changes in the ruled country

D. Imperialism

- Drain of wealth from the ruled country to the mother country
- Meaning: Social political and economic domination of one country over the other
- Causes for the growth of Imperialism

Unit 7: Basic Concepts of Weather and Climate

- Concept of weather and climate
- Elements of weather and climate
 - Temperature
 - Pressure
 - Wind -Surface and Upper Air Circulation
 - Humidity - Absolute, Relative
 - Precipitation and types
- Correlation between temperature and pressure
- Concept of isotherms, isobars.

- Local weather conditions
- Chief characteristics of Tropical, Temperate and Polar regions

Unit 8: Resources

- Resources and their types:
 - Natural
 - Human
- Classification of resources based on utility, renewability and sustainability
- Types of resources:
 - Land – Soil
 - Vegetation
 - Wildlife
 - minerals
 - Water
 - Human
- Need and conservation of resources

Unit 9: Natural Regions of the World – I

- Equatorial region
- Savannah Region
- Hot Desert Regions
 - Location
 - Climate
 - Natural vegetation
 - Animal life
 - Human response

Unit 10: Natural Regions of the World – II

- Mediterranean Region
- Temperate grassland
- Temperate Desert Regions
 - Location
 - Climate
 - Natural vegetation

- Animal life
- Human response

Unit 11: Natural Regions of the World – III

- Coniferous Forests
- Tundra Region
 - Location
 - Climate
 - Natural vegetation
 - Animal life
- Human response

Unit 12: Constitution

- Meaning, Features, History and growth
- Meaning of the term Constitution
- Key features of the Constitution
- History of the growth of the Constitution

Unit 13: Kinds of Constitutions (Case studies)

- Kinds of constitution:
 - Codified
 - Uncodified
 - Rigid
 - Flexible
- Case Studies: Constitutions of England (uncodified) and India (codified)

Unit 14: Peace and Conflict Resolution: Meaning; Co-existence; Causes

- Meaning of the terms 'peace' and 'conflict' resolution'
- Co-existence of peace and conflicts in a society

- Peace as a natural social condition
- Kinds of conflicts:
 - Economic
 - Socio-cultural
 - Political
 - Religious
- Causes of Conflicts

Unit 15: Need for Peace in the Society and Combating Terrorism

- Need for peace
- Need for Peace Education in schools
- Concept of Terrorism
- Effects of Terrorism on various aspects of society
- Case studies: WTC destruction, Militancy activities
- Role and responsibility of citizens in combating Terrorism

Unit 16: Importance of Economics in Human Life

- Importance of economics in human life
- Concept of
 - Demand
 - Supply
 - Trade

Unit 17: Why Nations Trade

- Meaning of trade
- Concept of Domestic trade
- Concept of International trade