

CBSE

SOCIAL SCIENCE

**MAP WORK &
PROJECT**

CLASS IX

Name of School:.....

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MAP WORK Social Science -IX

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SYLLABUS

HISTORY

CH-1 : THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Outline map of France (For locating and labelling/Identification)

- Bordeaux
- Nantes
- Paris
- Marseilles

CH-2 : SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Outline map of World (For locating and labelling/Identification)

- **Major countries of First World War** (Central Powers and Allied Powers)

Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey (Ottoman Empire)

Allied Powers - France, England, (Russia), America

In 1914, France, Britain, and Russia (the Allies) formed an alliance against Germany and Austria-Hungary (the Central Powers). Other countries decided to join one side or the other, depending on which they thought would benefit them the most. Germany was joined by Turkey and Bulgaria. The Allies were joined by Italy, Japan, Greece, Portugal, and Romania. Later on, in 1917, America entered the war on the side of the Allies.

The trigger for the war was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. This set off a diplomatic crisis when Austria-Hungary delivered an ultimatum to the Kingdom of Serbia and entangled international alliances formed over the previous decades were invoked. Within weeks the major powers were at war, and the conflict soon spread around the world.

CH-3 : NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

Outline map of World (For locating and labelling/Identification)

- **Major countries of Second World War**

Axis Powers – Germany, Italy, Japan

Allied Powers – UK, France, Former USSR, USA

World War 2 was fought between two groups of countries. On one side were the Axis Powers, including Germany, Italy and Japan. On the other side were the Allies. They included Britain, France, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, the Soviet Union, China and the United States of America.

Germany was ruled by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. Hitler wanted Germany to control Europe. Japan wanted to control Asia and the Pacific. In 1937 Japan attacked China. In 1939 Germany i

invaded Poland. This is how World War 2 began.

Some countries did not join the war, but stayed neutral (on neither side). Spain, Sweden and Switzerland were neutral countries. So was Ireland, though many Irish people helped the Allies.

➤ **Territories under German expansion (Nazi power)**

Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia(only Slovakia shown in the map), Denmark, Lithuania, France, Belgium

Nazi Germany is the common English name for the period in German history from 1933 to 1945, when Germany was under the dictatorship of Adolf Hitler through the Nazi Party (NSDAP). Under Hitler's rule, Germany was transformed into a totalitarian state in which the Nazi Party controlled nearly all aspects of life.

German started in 1935, when residents of the Saar region, which had been ruled under a mandate by the League of Nations since the Versailles Treaty, decided to join Germany after holding a popular referendum. This was followed in March 1936 by the German army's occupation of the Rhineland, which had been demilitarized after the end of the First World War. Hitler then legitimized the occupation by staging a popular referendum after the fact. In March 1938, after making a series of intimidating moves and threats against the Austrian government, Hitler's Germany annexed his native Austria and incorporated it into the Reich as the Eastern March [Ostmark].

Again, Hitler staged a popular referendum to retroactively legitimize the so-called Anschluss [annexation]. None of these moves met with any appreciable resistance from the local population or the Western Allies, despite the fact that the remilitarization of the Rhineland represented a violation of the Versailles and Locarno treaties. Thus, in September 1938, Hitler moved on to the next phase of his plan: the liquidation of Czechoslovakia. First, he demanded the incorporation of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland – a region inhabited by ethnic Germans – into the German Reich. After prolonged negotiations with the Western Allies (above all Great Britain), who feared another European war, the Sudetenland was ceded to Germany in the Munich Agreement. This agreement, however, was made without Czech participation. In March 1939, German troops went on to occupy the rest of Czechoslovakia, where they established the “Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.” Slovakia was declared a German satellite state, and a “protective zone” for the stationing of German troops was established on its western border. In the same month, German troops occupied the Lithuanian Memel region, which Germany had lost under the Versailles treaty. Lithuania, which governed the region, was forced to sign a treaty that returned the Memel region to Germany. At this point, the aggressive and confrontational nature of Hitler's foreign policy could not be ignored any longer. As a result, Great Britain guaranteed Poland's sovereignty and promised its support in case of an attack.

GEOGRAPHY

CH-1 : INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION (Location and Labelling)

India-States with Capitals

India has 29 states and 7 union territories

States	Capital
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3. Assam	Dispur
4. Bihar	Patna
5. Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6. Goa	Panaji
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8. Haryana	Chandigarh
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10. Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
11. Jharkhand	Ranchi
12. Karnataka	Bengaluru
13. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
14. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15. Maharashtra	Mumbai
16. Manipur	Imphal
17. Meghalaya	Shillong
18. Mizoram	Aizawl
19. Nagaland	Kohima
20. Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
21. Punjab	Chandigarh
22. Rajasthan	Jaipur
23. Sikkim	Gangtok
24. Tamil Nadu	Chennai
25. Tripura	Agartala
26. Telangana	Hyderabad
27. Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun
28. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
29. West Bengal	Kolkata

Tropic of cancer (23° 30'N)

It passes through the states Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram

Standard meridian (82° 30'E)

It passes through the states Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh

Southern most, northern most, eastern most and western most points of India

Heading	Name	State
Northern most Point	Indira Col, Siachin Glacier	Jammu Kashmir
Southern most Point of India	Indira Point	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Southern most Point of Main Land	Kanniyakumari	Tamilnadu
Eastern most Point	Kibithu	Andhra Pradesh
Western most Point	Kutch	Gujarath

CH-2 : PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**Mountain Ranges:**

Mountain ranges	Location
a. Karakoram	Jammu & Kashmir
b. Zasker:	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand
c. Shivalik	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand
d. Aravali	Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and Gujarat
e. Vindhya	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
f. Satpura	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
g. Western Ghat	Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala
h. Eastern Ghat	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka

Mountain Peaks

Mountain Peaks	Location (State)
a. K2	Jammu & Kashmir
b. Kanchan Junga	Sikkim
c. Anai mudi	Orissa

Plateaus

a. Deccan Plateau	Madhya Pradesh
b. Chotta Nagpur	Jharkhand
c. Malwa	Maharashtra

Coastal plains

a. Konkan	The northern part of the coast is called Konkan (Mumbai and Goa)
b. Malabar	The southern stretch of the coast is called Malabar coast (Kerala)
c. Coromandal	The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level. The southern part it is known as the Coromandal coast
d. Northern circar	The northern part of it is known as northern circar

CH-3 : DRAINAGE

Rivers : (Identification only)

a) The Himalayan River Systems

Rivers	Source	Drainage Basin	Out flow
1. Indus	Tibet (Near Mansarovar Lake)	Jammu & Kashmir	Arabian Sea
2. Ganges	Gangotri	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West bengal	Bay of Bengal
3. Satluj	Lake Mansarovar	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	River Indus

b) The Peninsular rivers

Rivers	Source	Drainage basin	Outflow
1. Narmada	Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Gujarat	Arabian sea
2. Tapi	Betul district, Multai	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Gujarat	Arabian sea
3. Kaveri	Talakaveri	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Bay of Bengal
4. Krishna	Mahabaleshwar	Maharashtra, Karnataka Andhra Pradesh	Bay of Bengal
5. Godavari	Trimbak, Nasik	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh	Bay of Bengal
6. Mahanadi	Dhamtari district Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh, Orissa	Bay of Bengal

c) Lakes

Lakes	States where they are situated
Wular	Jammu & Kashmir
Pulicat	Andhra Pradesh
Sambhar	Rajasthan
Chilika	Orissa
Vembanad	Kerala
Kolleru	Andhra Pradesh

CH-4 : CLIMATE**I. Cities to locate (Location and Labelling)**

Cities	Location (State)
1. Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala
2. Chennai	Tamil Nadu
3. Jodhpur	Rajasthan
4. Bengalure	Karnataka
5. Mumbai	Maharashtra
6. Kolkata	West Bengal
7. Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
8. Shillong	Meghalaya
9. Delhi	Delhi
10. Nagpur	Maharashtra

II. Areas receiving rainfall less than 20 cm and over 400 cm (Identification only)

Rain fall	Location
Less than 20cm	Western Parts of Rajasthan
More than 400cm	Parts of Northern East Indian and western parts of Western Ghats

CH-5 : NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE**I. Types of vegetation (Identification only)**

Vegetation	Regions/State where they are formed
Tropical evergreen forest	Along the western coast (Arabian sea coast) in the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala Coastal region of Tamil Nadu Lakhadweep Islands in the Arabian sea Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal Coastal regions in Orrissa, Eastern parts of West Bengal, North Eastern states of Assam Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura
Tropical deciduous forest	Large part in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, west orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu. Few parts of Gujarat and west Bengal.
Thorn Forest	In the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In a continuous belt covering parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
Montane forest	In the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
Mangrove forest	In the Ganga - Brahmaputra delta. The delta of river Mahanadi. The delta of river Krishna.

II. National Parks

National parks	States where they are located
1. Corbett	Uttarakhand
2. Kaziranga	Assam
3. Ranthambhor	Rajasthan
4. Shivapuri	Madhya Pradesh
5. Kanha	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
6. Simlipal	Orissa
7. Manas	Assam

III. Bird sanctuaries

Sanctuaries	States where they are located
1. Bharatpur	Rajasthan
2. Ranganathitto	Karnataka

IV. Wild life sanctuaries (Location and Labelling)

Sanctuaries	States where they are located
1. Sariska	Rajasthan
2. Mudumalai	Kerala
3. Rajaji	Uttarakhand
4. Dachigam	Jammu & Kashmir

CH-6 : POPULATION (location and labelling)

1. The state having highest density of population	West Bengal
2. The state having lowest density of population	Arunachal Pradesh
3. The state having highest sex ratio	Kerala
4. The state having lowest sex ratio	Haryana
5. The largest state according to area	Rajasthan
6. The smallest state according to area	Goa



FRENCH REVOLUTION

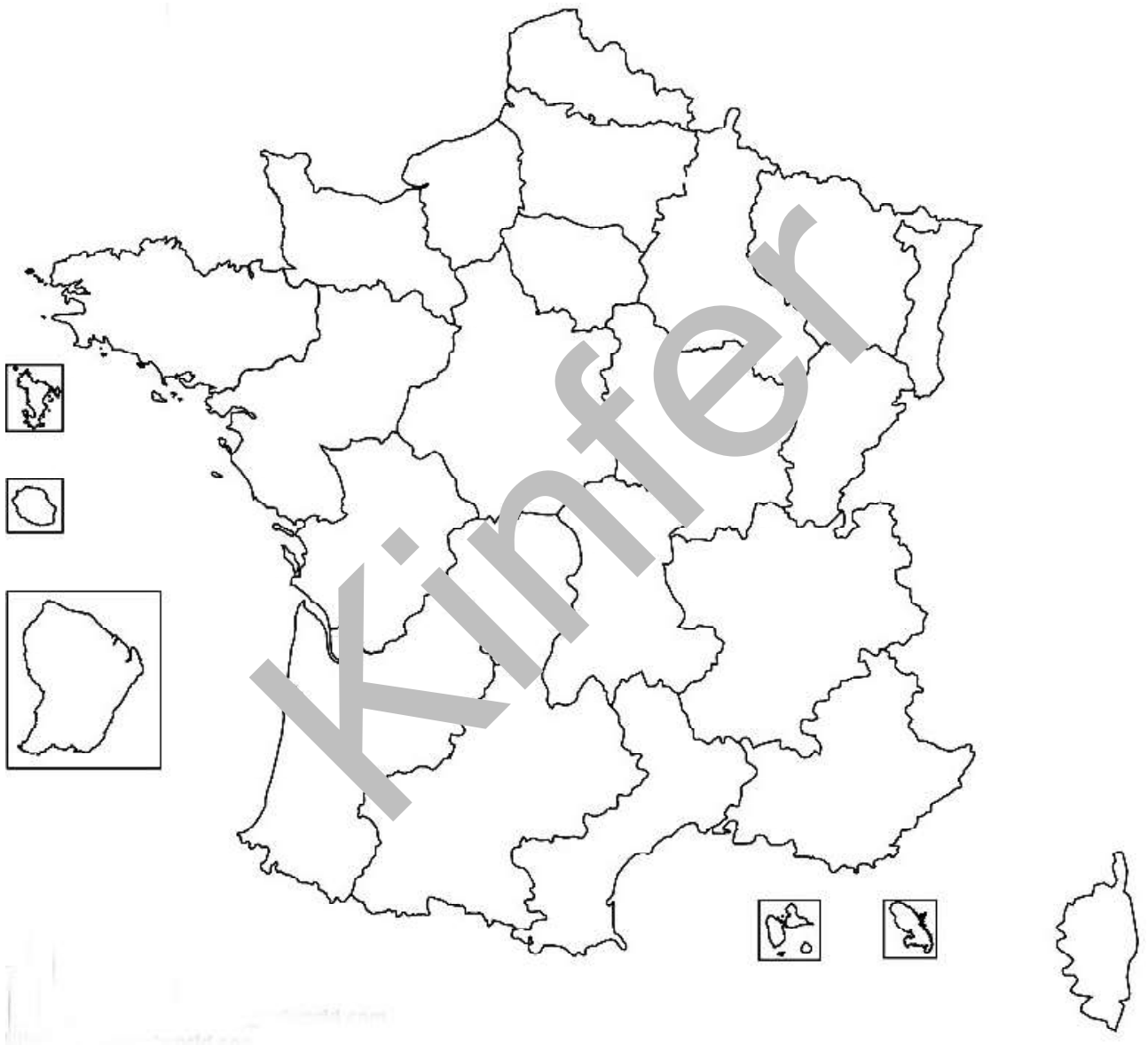
1. On the given outline Map of France locate and label the following places.

A. Bordeaux

B. Nantes

C. Paris

D. Marseilles



2. Three features are marked on the given map of France. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

- A. A port city where slavery flourished
- B. An Epicentre of main panic movement.
- C. A region not affected by the Great Fear

