

Welland Gouldsmith School
History worksheet
Class 4
Chapter 3- Calendars and Timelines
Answer key

1. Answer the following:

- i) The Gregorian Calendar was introduced in 1582 by Pope Gregory xiii.

- ii) BCE means Before Common Era. The events that happened before the birth of Christ. We count backwards to count years in BCE. Thus 400 BCE comes before 300 BCE.

- iii) Every fourth year is a leap year. A leap year has 366 days.

- iv) An almanac is brought out every year. It includes information such as weather forecast, time of sunrise and sunset and so on.

2. Name the months:

Saka Calendar	Gregorian Calendar
i) Kartika	from 23 October
ii) Phalguna	from 20 February
iii) Jyeshtha	from 22 May
iv) Ashwin.	from 23 September
v) Pausha	from 22 December

3. True and False :

- i) True
- ii) False
- iii) True
- iv) False
- v) True

Textbook Exercises:

A. Circle the correct answer:

- 1. Gregorian
- 2. Chaitra
- 3. BC
- 4. After
- 5. Forward

B. True and False:

- 1. False
- 2. False
- 3. True

4. True
5. False

C. Distinguish between:

1. Gregorian and Saka Calendar.

Gregorian Calendar	Saka Calendar
i. January is the first Month and December is the last month.	i. Chaitra is the first month and Phalguna is the last month.
ii. It starts from 1st January.	ii. It starts from 21/ 22 March.
iii. It is followed all over the world.	iii. It is India's national calendar.

2. BCE and CE

BCE	CE
i. BCE stands for Before Common Era.	i. CE stands for Common Era.
ii. Placed for the events that happened before the birth of Jesus Christ.	ii. Placed for the events that happened after the birth of Jesus Christ.
iii. To calculate years in BCE, we count backward.	iii. To calculate year in CE, we count forward.

F. Answer the following:

1. The Gregorian Calendar is based on the Earth's movement around the sun. The time the Earth takes to go around the sun once is called a year. One year has 365 days and a leap year has 366 days.

2. The two similarities between the Gregorian and the Saka Calendar are:-

- Both calendars have 365 days in a year and 366 days in a leap year.
- Both have 12 months in a year.
- The months in both calendars have 30/31 days.

3. Timeline is used in history because they tell us:-

- When an event happened.
- What happened before it.
- What happened after it.

4. AD stands for Anno Domini which means in the year of our Lord. That means the events that happened after the birth of Jesus Christ. The historians used CE for AD. We count forwards in AD. Thus 400 CE comes after 300 CE.