

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

SYNOPSIS:

Calendar lists the days ,weeks and months of the year. We use it to plan our activities and stay organised.

The calendar we use is called the **Gregorian Calendar**. It was introduced by Pope Gregory xiii in 1582. It 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 every fourth year is a leap year. It has 366 days .

Saka Calendar- It is India's national calendar. It was introduced in 1957.

The Saka Calendar also has 12 months. They are:-

Chaitra ,Vaishakha , Jyeshtha, Ashadha ,Shravana, Bhaadra ,Ashwin ,Kartika, Agrahayana, Pausha ,Magha and Phalguna.

Similarities between Gregorian and Saka calendar.

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

Differences between Gregorian and Saka calendar.

Gregorian Calendar - January is the first month and December is the last month. It starts from 1st January. It is followed all over the world.

Shakha calendar -Chaitra is the first month and Phalguna is the last month. It starts from 21/ 22 March. It is India's national calendar.

Timeline - Timeline is used in history because they tell us

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

In history we use **BC** and **AD** with years. BC stands for before the birth of Christ. 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.

Historians use **BCE** for BC. BCE stands for **Before Common Era**. They also called **CE** for AD. CE stands for **Common Era**.

We count **backwards** to count years in BCE. Thus 400 BCE comes before 300 BCE.

We count **forwards** to count years in CE. Thus 400 CE comes after 300 CE.

I. Answer the following:

- Q1) Gregorian Calendar was introduced by whom and when?
- Q2) What do you understand by BCE and how are years calculated in BCE?
- Q3) What is a leap year?
- Q4) What is an almanac?

II. Name the months:

Saka Calendar Gregorian Calendar

- i) _____ from 23 October
- ii) _____ from 20 February
- iii) _____ from 22 May
- iv) _____ from 23 September
- v) _____ from 22 December

III. True and False:

- 1. The Gregorian Calendar is used all over the world.
- 2. The Saka Calendar is 48 years behind the Gregorian Calendar.
- 3. We use a calendar to plan our days better.
- 4. The Saka Calendar has thirteen months.
- 5. AD stands for Anno Domini.

Textbook Exercises

Pg. 25 Ex. A, B and C

Pg. 26 Ex. F