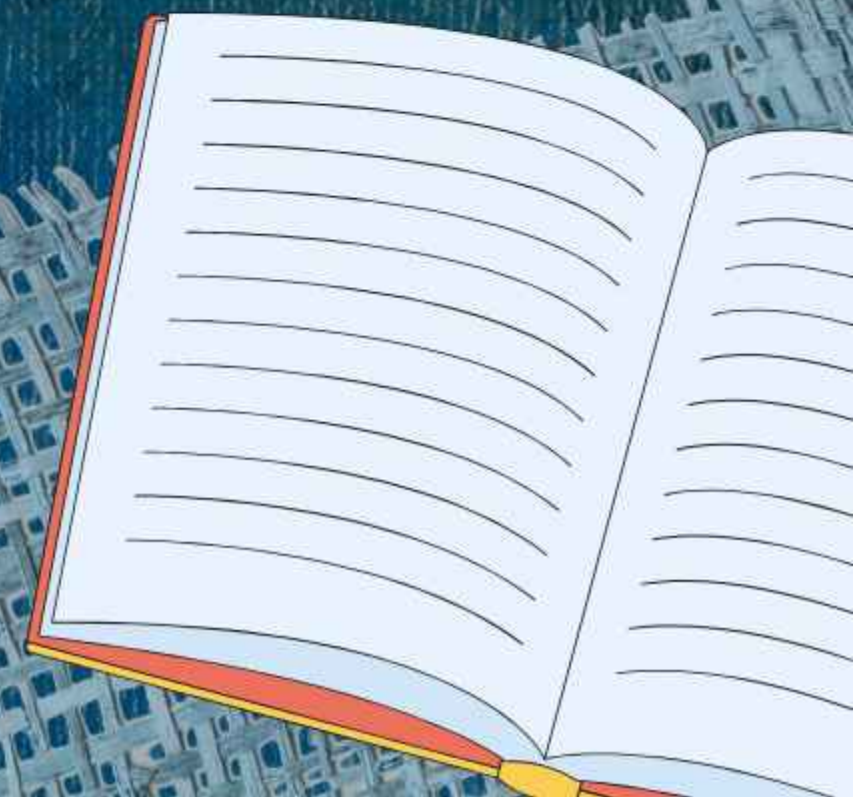
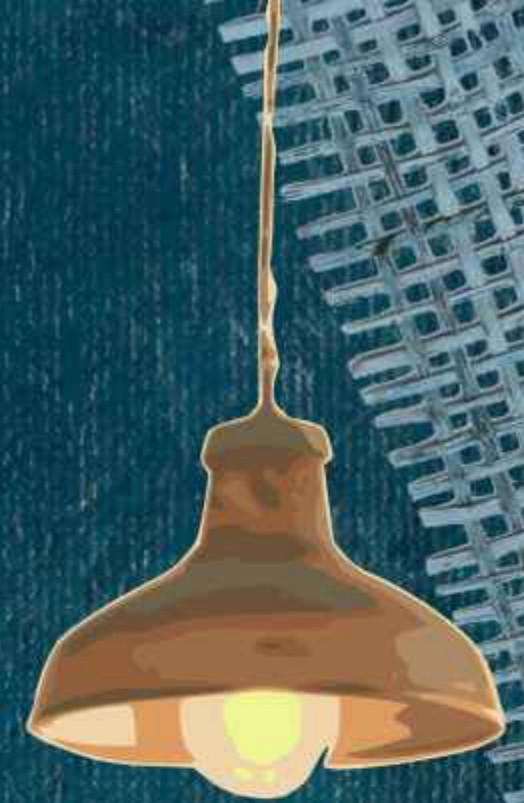




**SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT
EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING
CLASS 6, 7 AND 8
SEPTEMBER- OCTOBER
2025**





GRADE 6 A

Role-Play - People who study the past

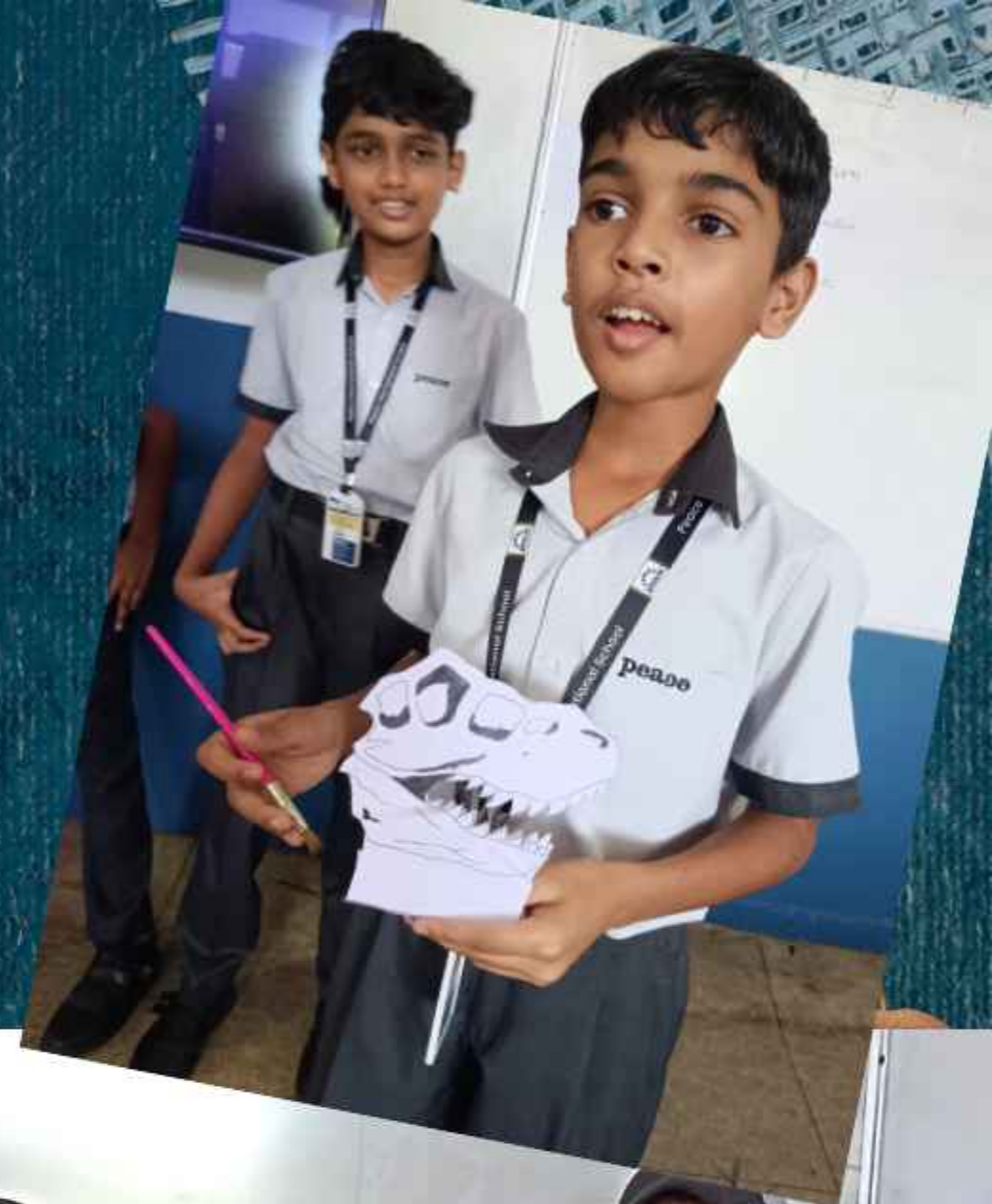


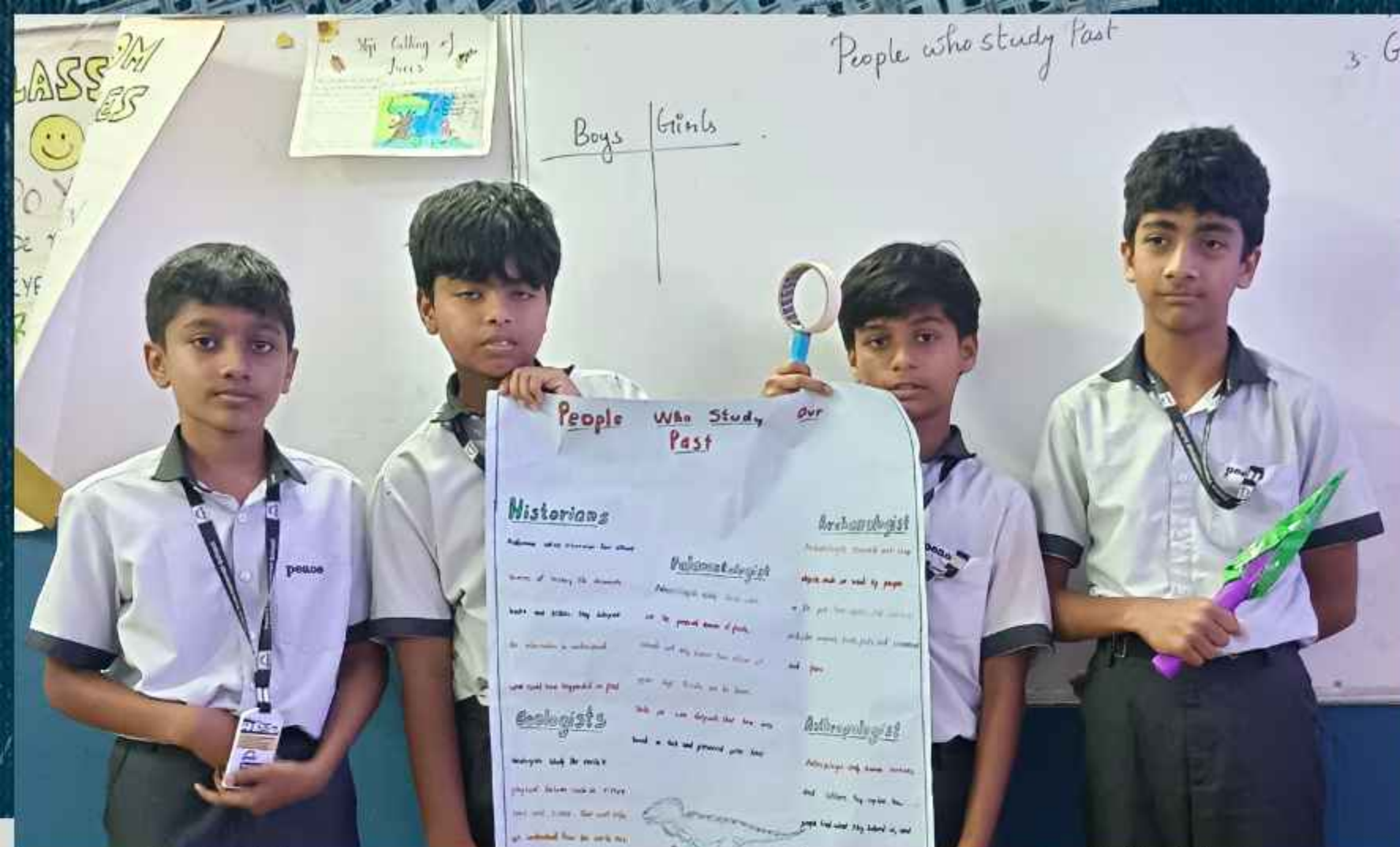
GRADE 6 A

Role-Play - People who study the past



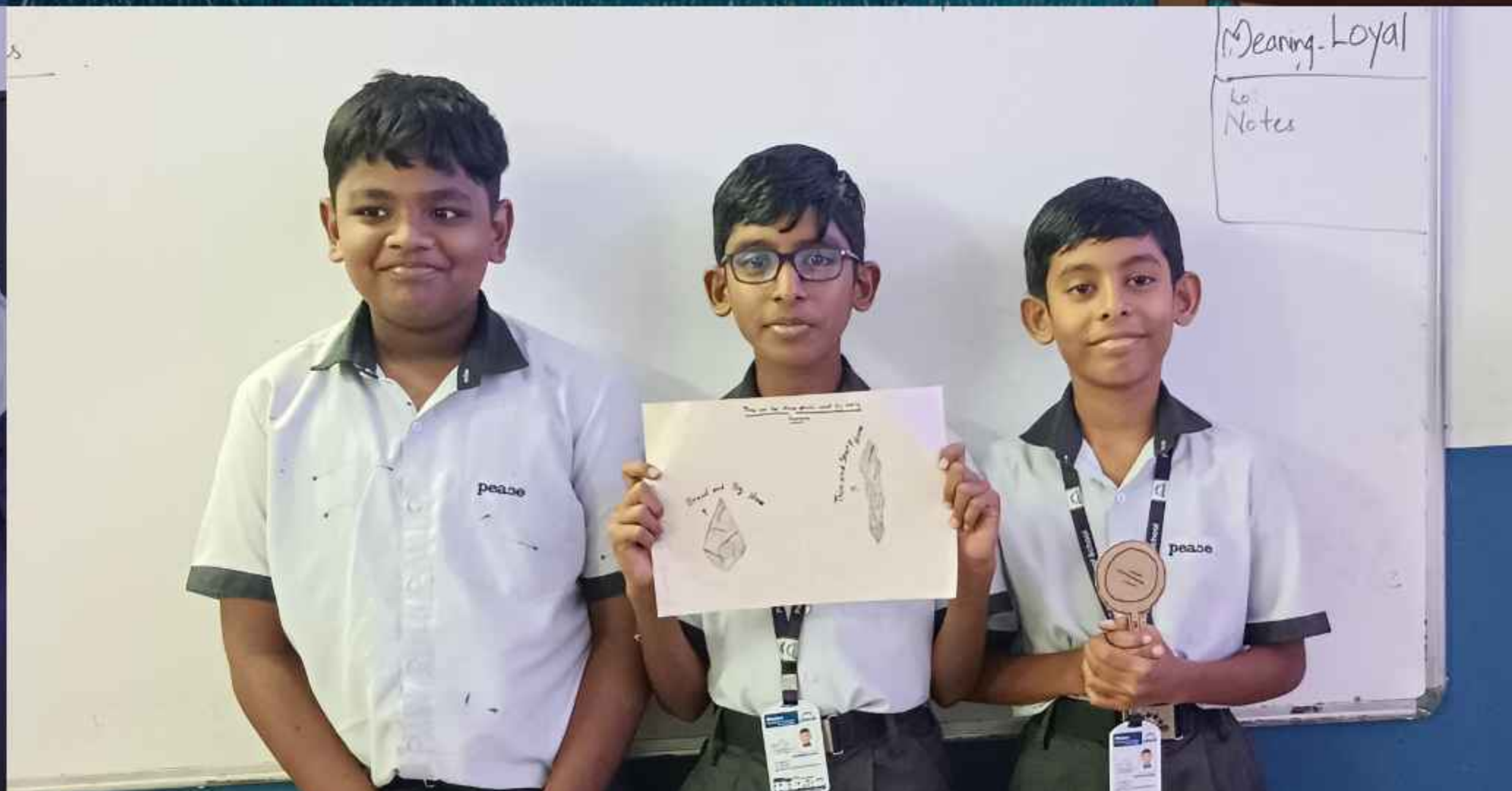
THE PAST REVISITED



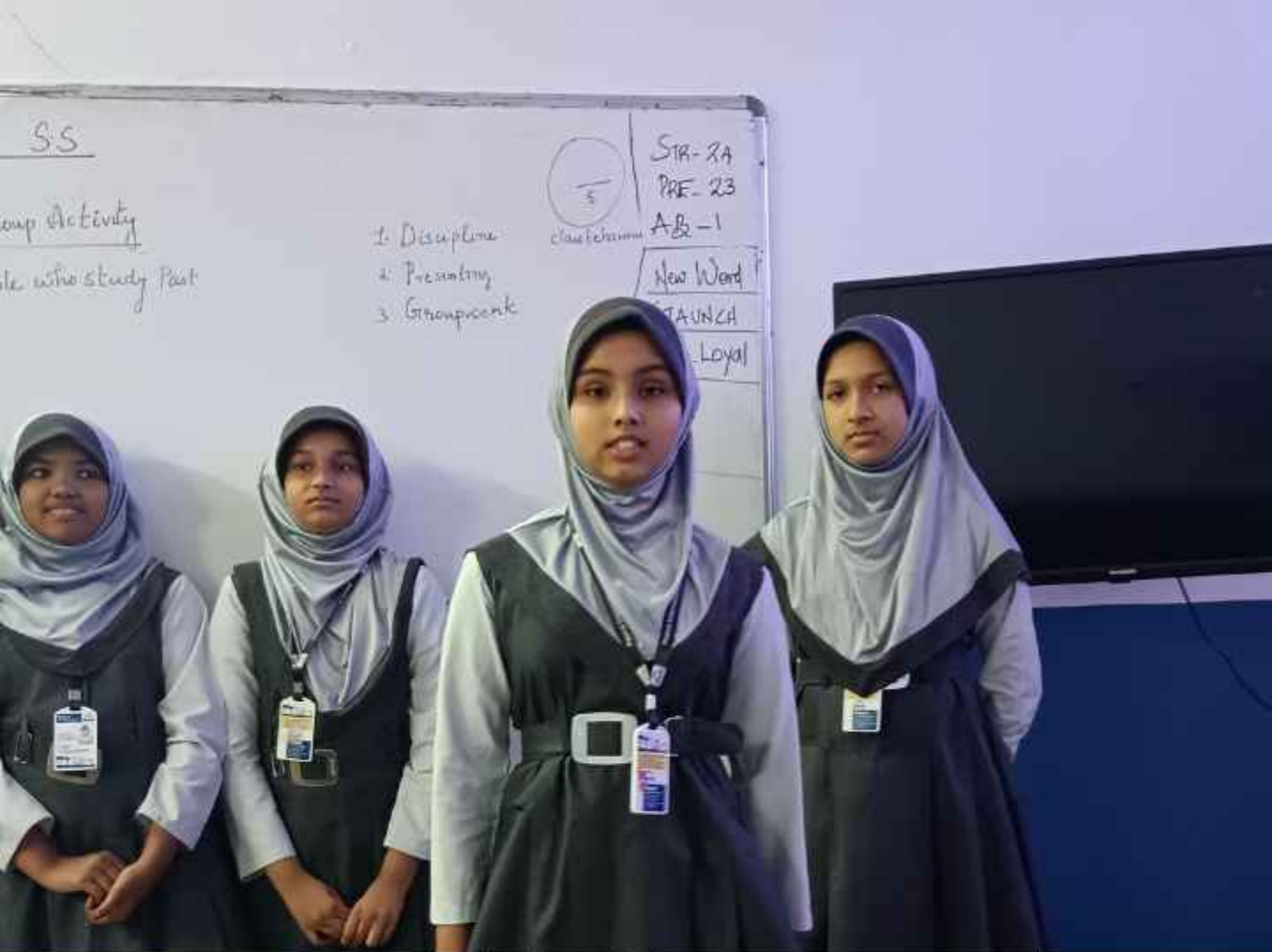


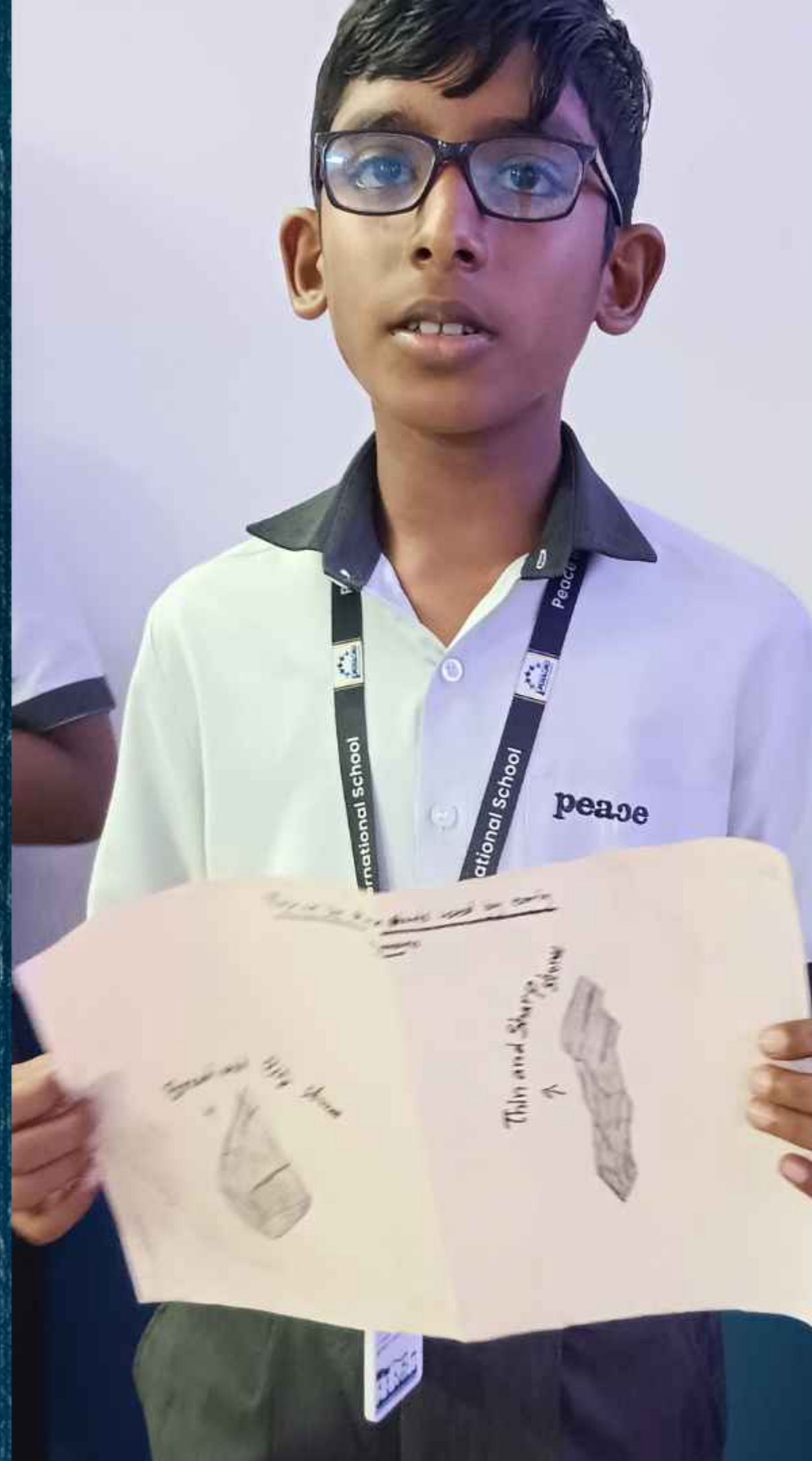
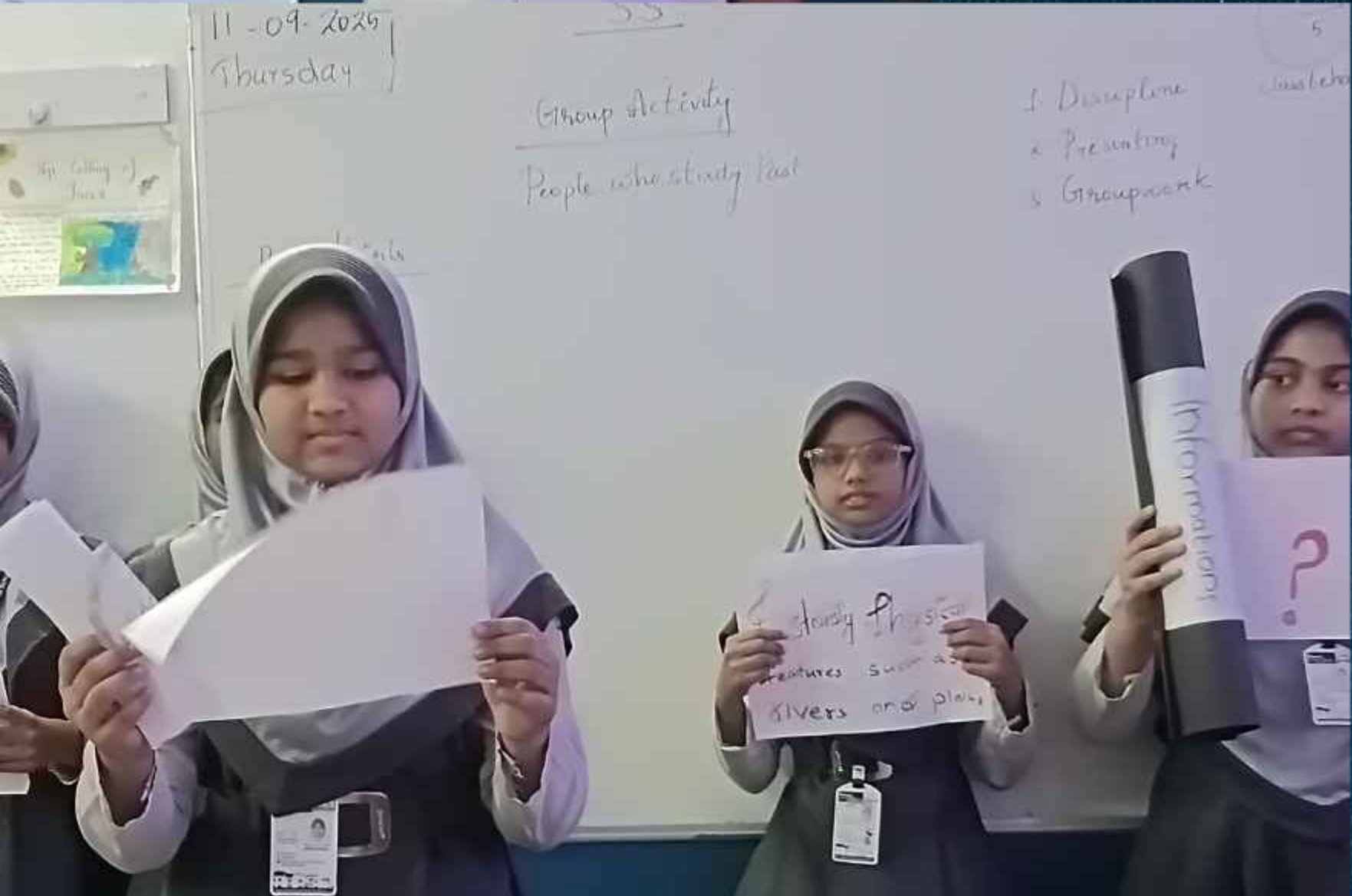
GRADE 6 B

Role-Play Act based on People who study the past



ECHOES FROM THE PAST





Information



People Who Study Our Past

Historians

Historians collect information from different

sources of history like documents,

books and letters. They interpret

the information to understand

what could have happened in past.

Geologists

Geologists study the earth's

physical features such as rivers

seas and ocean. Their work helps

us understand how the earth has

changed over millions of years.

Palaeontologist

Palaeontologists study fossils, which

are the preserved remains of plants,

animals and early humans from millions of

years ago. Fossils can be bones,

shells or even footprints that have been

buried in rock and preserved over time.



Archaeologist

Archaeologists excavate and study

objects made or used by people

in the past. These objects, called artefacts,

includes weapons, tools, pots and ornaments

and pens.

Anthropologist

Anthropologists study human societies,

and cultures. They explore how

people lived what they believed in, and

how their cultures and ways of life

have changed over time.

THE GREATEST TRANSFORMATION: ASHOKA'S LEGACY

GRADE 7A



NARRATIVE WRITING GRADE 7A

Ashoka The Great

Ashoka is the son of King Bindusara, he came to power in 268 BCE. Like Alexander, Ashoka wanted to expand his empire and wanted to become the most powerful ruler in India. He fought wars with many kingdoms to expand his empire and Kalinga was one such kingdom. The Mauryan emperors had been trying to conquer Kalinga for a long time. But, emperors had not been succeeded. Ashoka fought a very long and violent war with Kalinga. At the end, he won the battle. But Ashoka noticed the amount of bloodshed and suffering it caused. So Ashoka did not feel any joy even though he won the battle. He felt regret that the war had hurt so many people and their families. He realised that wars only lead to pain and suffering. He decided he would not fight any more wars. He is the only emperor in the history of the world to renounce conquest after winning a battle.

Ashoka is Bindusara's son was the son of the King Bindusara, and he came to power in 268 BCE. Like Alexander, Ashoka also wanted to expand his empire and become the most powerful ruler in India. He fought wars with many kingdoms to expand his empire. Kalinga was one such kingdom. The Mauryan emperors had been trying to conquer Kalinga for a ~~quite~~ long time but they were unsuccessful so far. Ashoka fought a very long ~~war with~~ and violent war with Kalinga. In the end, he won the battle, but it caused a lot of suffering and bloodshed. So, even though Ashoka had won the war, he did not feel any joy. Instead, he felt regret that the war hurt so many people and their families. He realised that wars only lead to pain and suffering. That day, he decided he would not fight any ~~more~~ more wars. He is the only emperor in the history of the world to renounce conquest after winning a battle. After that, Ashoka met a Buddhist monk who taught him about Buddha's Dhamma. Ashoka became inspired by the Buddhist ~~monks~~ teachings. Ashoka set out to help the people in his empire and make sure that everyone was treated fairly. People remember him as a great ruler because he treated his ~~people~~ people with care and kindness. Ashoka soon noticed that people continuously had arguments about which religion to follow, mistreating their servants & slaves ~~and animals~~. Ashoka knew that it was his responsibility to ~~overcome~~ overcome these problems. So he introduced a new set of teachings called Ashoka's Dhamma, which he wanted his people to follow. Ashoka's Dhamma taught compassion, peace & non-violence to both humans and animals. It did not involve making sacrifices & worshipping a god.

The Ashoka Story



GRADE 7 B



THE EVOLUTION OF A LEGEND



Ashoka the great

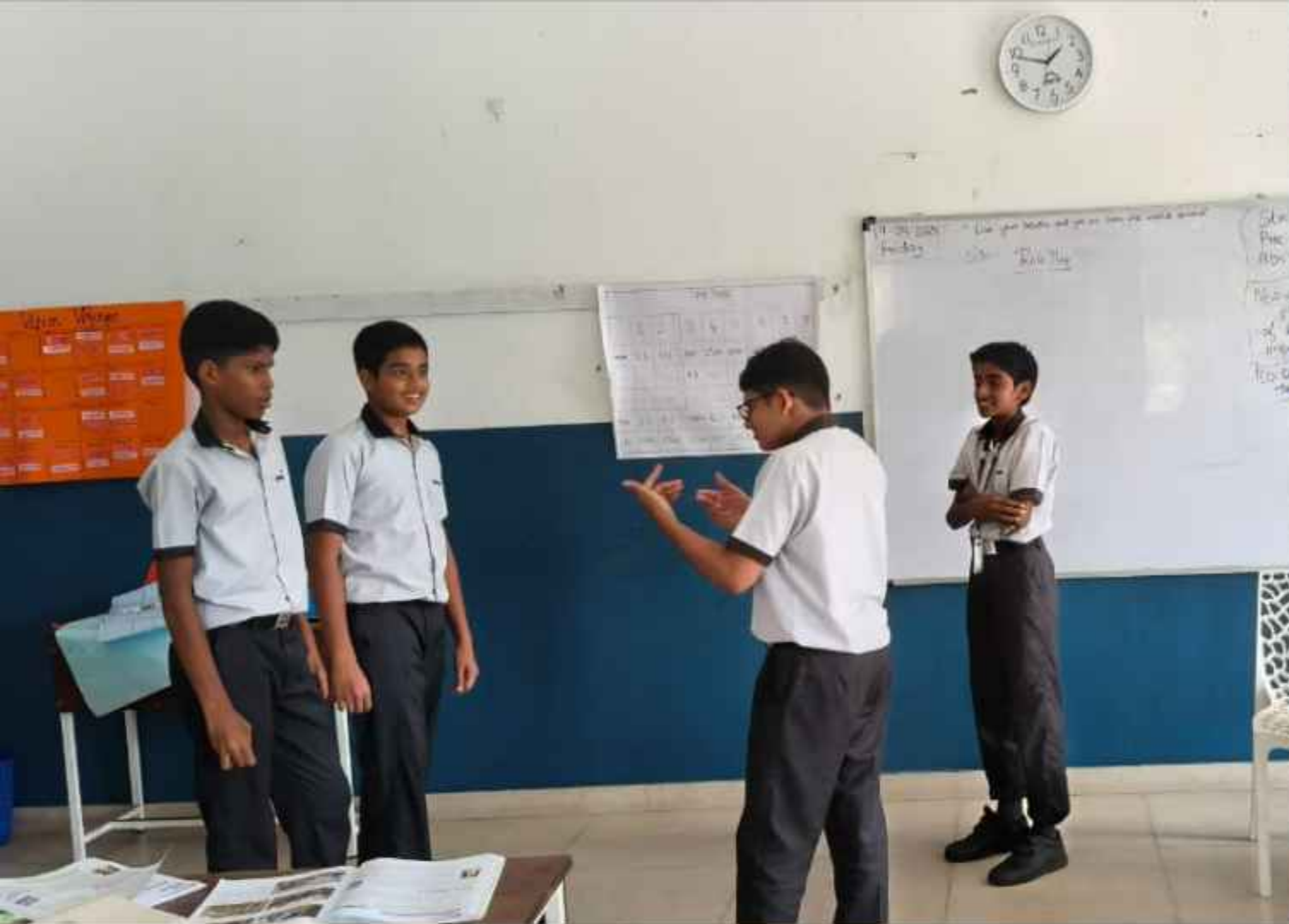
Ashoka is the son of Bindusara, and he came to power in 268 BCE. Like Alexander, Ashoka wanted to expand his empire and became the most powerful ruler in India. He fought with many kingdoms to expand his empire, and the most powerful kingdom was Kalinga. The Mauryan emperors had been trying to conquer it, but they ~~didn't~~ ~~was~~ had not been successful. Ashoka fought a very long, he ~~was~~ violent war with Kalinga. He won the battle, it caused ~~en~~ shed and suffering. Ashoka realised that war only led to pain and suffering, but ~~it~~ ~~was~~ ~~came~~ came with regret, he ~~didn't~~ ~~was~~ ~~he~~ would not ~~be~~ fight ~~in~~ more wars. Instead, he began to ~~be~~ ~~in~~ the welfare of his people. He is called 'Ashoka The Great' because he is the only ruler in history who renounced conquest after a war.

...peace of non violence to
did not involve...

Of all the emperors in Mauryan dynasty, Emperor Ashoka is widely regarded as the greatest ruler. Ashoka was the son of Bindusara and came to power in 268 BCE. Ashoka wanted to expand his empire like Alexander. The Mauryan emperors had been trying to conquer Kalinga for a long time, but they had not been successful so far. Ashoka fought a very long and violent war with Kalinga. But Ashoka won the battle. But he didn't feel any joyful because the war had hurt so many people and their families. He realised that wars only lead to pain and suffering. He decided he would not fight any more wars. He is the only emperor in the history of the world to renounce conquest after winning a battle. Now the Ashoka set out to help the people in his empire and make sure that everyone was treated fairly.

GRADE 8 A

Role Play : Fortune Favours The Brave

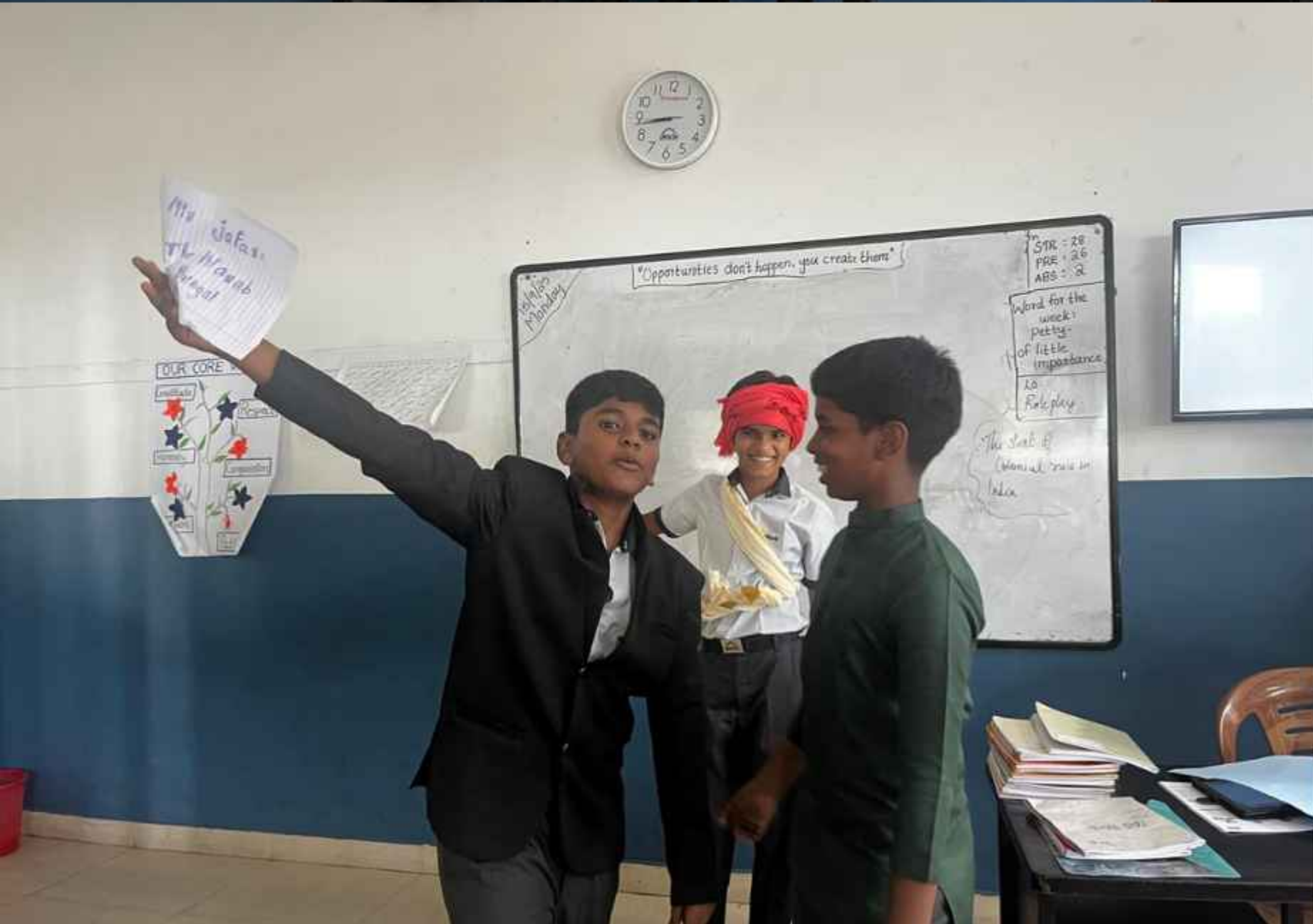
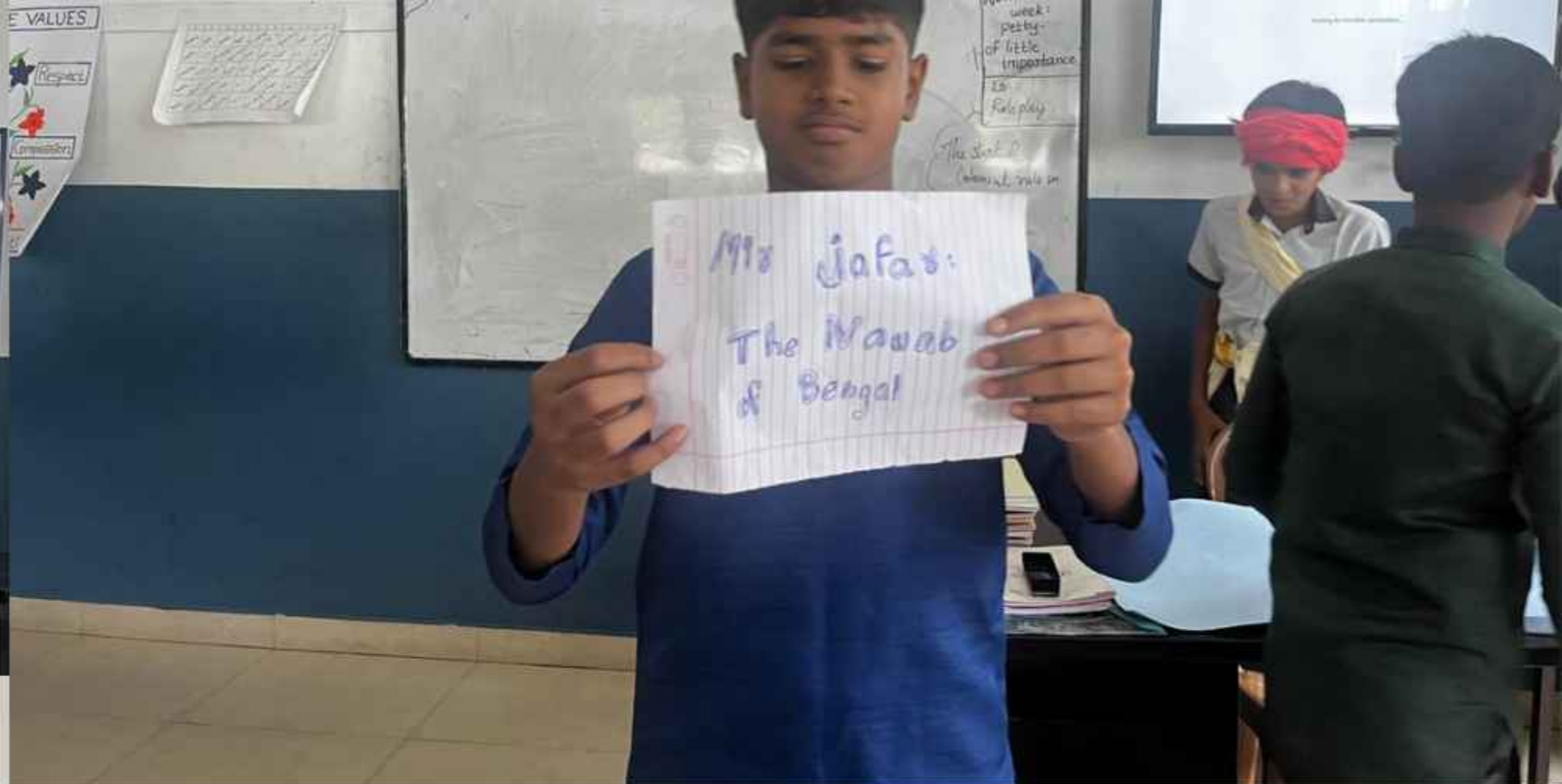




GRADE 8 B

FOR HONOUR AND VICTORY





THANK YOU

