

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 3: CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 3 Motions of the Earth explains the two key movements of the Earth: rotation and revolution. The Earth rotates on its axis, taking 24 hours to complete one rotation, resulting in day and night.

Revolution refers to the Earth's movement around the Sun, taking $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one orbit, which causes the change of seasons. The tilt of the Earth's axis combined with its revolution causes varying daylight durations and differing temperatures in different regions. These motions are essential for understanding time, climate, and the calendar system.

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 3 Overview

Chapter 3, "Motions of the Earth," is an important topic in Class 6 Geography as it lays the foundation for understanding the planet's dynamics and their effects on our daily lives. It explains the Earth's two significant movements: rotation and revolution, which are essential for understanding fundamental phenomena like day and night, seasons, and time zones. The chapter also discusses the tilt of the Earth's axis and its implications on climate variations across different regions.

This knowledge is crucial for understanding how the Earth's position and movements impact weather patterns, agricultural cycles, and global climate. By mastering this chapter, students gain insights into natural cycles and the importance of these motions in shaping life on Earth. It sets the stage for more advanced studies in geography and environmental science.

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 3 Motions of the Earth

Below is the CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 3 Motions of the Earth -

The two motions of the Earth are rotation and revolution.

The movement of the earth on its axis is known as rotation.

Revolution: The term refers to the earth's steady orbital movement around the sun.

Orbital Plane: The earth's orbital plane and its imaginary axis form an angle of 66° . The orbital plane is the plane that the orbit forms.

Because of its spherical shape, only half of the globe receives light from the sun at any given time. The half that faces the sun experiences daytime, while the other half faces nighttime.

Illumination: The circle that, on a global scale, separates day from night is known as the circle of illumination. One full revolution of the globe on its axis takes the planet roughly twenty-four hours. The earth day is the name given to the time of rotation.

Revolution refers to the earth's second orbital motion around the sun. A year and 365 and a half is needed to complete one orbit of the sun. For convenience's sake, we disregard six hours, making a year consisting of 365 days. Over the course of four years, six hours saved annually are accumulated to create one day (24 hours). The month of February is extended by an extra day. As a result, February has 29 days rather than 28 every fourth year. Leap years are those with 366 days in a year.

The seasons of summer, winter, spring, and autumn make up a year. The earth's rotation around the sun causes the seasons to vary.

Because the sun's beams are slanted, the regions close to the poles receive less heat. Due to the North Pole's tilt towards the sun, areas outside of the Arctic Circle enjoy year-round daylight for roughly six months. It is summer in the areas north of the equator because light from the sun illuminates a vast amount of the Northern Hemisphere. June 21 is the day with the longest day and the shortest night in these locations.

All these circumstances are currently inverted in the Southern Hemisphere. There, winter is in full swing. The days are shorter than the nights. The Summer Solstice occurs at this point in the earth's orbit. On December 22, the South Pole tilts towards the Tropic of Capricorn, bringing direct sunlight to the region. A greater area of the Southern Hemisphere receives light when solar radiation falls vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn (23° S). As a result, the Southern Hemisphere is experiencing summer, which brings longer days and shorter nights.

In the Northern Hemisphere, the opposite occurs. The Winter Solstice is the name given to this location on Earth. Sunlight falls directly on the equator on March 21 and September 23. Since neither pole is orientated towards the sun in this configuration, there are equal number of days and nights on the entire planet. We refer to this as an equinox. Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere begin on September 23.

On March 21, which is spring in the Northern Hemisphere and fall in the Southern Hemisphere, the opposite is true.

Benefits of CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 3

The benefits of studying Chapter 3, "Motions of the Earth," in Class 6 Social Science Geography include:

Understanding Time and Seasons: Students learn how Earth's rotation causes day and night, and how its revolution leads to changing seasons, which helps in comprehending time zones and calendar systems.

Climate and Weather Patterns: The chapter explains how Earth's tilt and revolution affect climate, helping students understand why different regions experience varied weather conditions.

Foundation for Higher Studies: This chapter provides essential knowledge for more complex geographical concepts in higher classes, such as Earth's movements' effects on ecosystems, agriculture, and global climate.

Awareness of Natural Cycles: Students gain an appreciation for the Earth's natural cycles, fostering a deeper understanding of environmental changes and how they impact human life.

Critical Thinking: It encourages students to think about the Earth's position in space and how it influences various natural phenomena.