

# Wall Magazines





# Beginning there was Fire



At the dawn of mankind's history there was fire: matches lit up the darkness and flames provided warmth when it was cold. Food could be cooked and thus provided nutrients when it was cold. Food could be stored and thus provided nutrients when it was cold. Food could be stored and thus provided nutrients when it was cold.

# IDEAS that changed the world

## Universal Rule

### The idea of one World Government

2350 BC



For most of the history the establishment of empires has involved armed conquest.

## Around The Clock

### The Idea of Measuring Time

1600 BC



Since its first formulation, human beings have used this breakthrough idea as the basis for organizing action and recording experience.

## Outside Eden

### The idea of Agriculture

about 10,000 years ago



The growth of Agriculture on a vast scale has matched the dramatic increase of the world's population.

## Zero

### The rise of nothingness

876 year



the way we think, and to our knowledge

## The Microscope

the device that revealed the invisible world around us

1590



The development of the microscope in the seventeenth century opened up the world of the very small, permitting the discovery of cells and, as microscope manufacture improved with the production of better lenses, details within cells too. Now, almost every branch of science relies in some extent on one or more of the discoveries of microscopy.

## Calculating Machine

### The idea of Artificial Intelligence

1930



It was believed that by the end of the century we will be able to speak of machines thinking without being contradicted.

## Photosynthesis

### How plants live

1946



The precise working of the process by which plants such as the modest daisy feed themselves was still unknown. Every plant uses carbon dioxide and produces oxygen; this process is measurable. How does it occur?

## The human genome

### The Mystery is finally unraveled

2000



The complete

## The Wheel

### The invention that changed transport and revolutionized machinery

33,000 BC

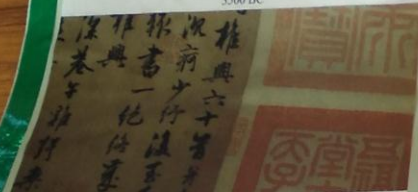


Without the invention of the wheel, the cultural history of mankind would have been a quite different. Mass migration, military campaigns or the conquest of new regions would all have been more laborious without wheeled transport.

## PAPER

### From pounding rags to pulping wood

3500 BC



The invention of paper enabled people to store thoughts and record their words in something small and portable that helps exchange information.

## God - Divine Majesty

### The idea of the ruler as God

2400 BC





# GROUP - 8 WALL MAGAZINE

## Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**Born:** 22 May 1772  
**Place of Birth:** Radhanagar village, Hooghly, Bengal Presidency (now West Bengal)  
**Parents:** Ramakanta Roy (Father) and Tarini Devi (Mother)  
**Education:** English and Persian in Patna, Sanskrit in Varanasi; English in Kolkata  
**Movement:** Bengal Renaissance, Social Reformer, Educationist and Library Reformer  
**Religious Views:** Hinduism and Brahmoism  
**Publications:** Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin: A Gift to Monotheists (1905), Vedanta (1815), Ishopanishad (1816), Kathopanishad (1817), Moonduk Upanishad (1819), The Precepts of Jesus - Guide to Peace and Happiness (1820), Sambad Kaumudi - a Bengali newspaper (1821), Mirat-ul-Akbar - Persian journal (1822), Gaudiya Vyakaran (1826), Brahmapasona (1828), Brahmasangeet (1829) and The Universal Religion (1829)  
**Death:** September 27, 1833  
**Place of death:** Bristol, England



## राजा राम मोहन राय का

1. ईश्वर केवल एक है, उसका कोई और नहीं है अस्तित्व है।
2. मैं हिन्दू माने का नहीं उसकी धार्मिक कृतियों का विरोध
3. 19-वीं में अखिल भारतीय भाषा बनने की शुरुआत है।
4. कोई विचारक विचारक विचारक का जीवन अतिरिक्त है, बहुत कम है।
5. 19-वीं में अखिल भारतीय भाषा बनने की शुरुआत है।
6. 19-वीं में अखिल भारतीय भाषा बनने की शुरुआत है।
7. 19-वीं में अखिल भारतीय भाषा बनने की शुरुआत है।
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10. 19-वीं में अखिल भारतीय भाषा बनने की शुरुआत है।
11. 19-वीं में अखिल भारतीय भाषा बनने की शुरुआत है।

## Members:-

1. Ms. Rou Mani Moses
2. Ms. Vandana Pal
3. Mr. Dharmendra Kumble
4. Mr. Dharmendra Bhargava
5. Mr. N.S. Yadav
6. Mr. N.K. Pachauri

## CONTRIBUTIONS

**Social Reforms:**  
 During the late 18th century (what was known as the Dark Age), the society in Bengal was burdened with a host of evil customs and regulations. Elaborate rituals and strict moral codes were enforced which were largely modified, and badly interpreted ancient traditions.

**Educational Reforms:**  
 Ram Mohan Roy was educated in traditional languages like Sanskrit and Persian. He came across English much later in life and learned the language to get better employment with the British. But a voracious reader, he devoured English literature and journals, extracting as much knowledge as he could.

**Religious Contributions:**  
 Ram Mohan Roy vehemently opposed the unnecessary ceremonialism and the idolatry advocate by priests. He had studied religious scriptures of different religions and advocated the fact that Hindu Scriptures like Upanishads upheld the concept of monotheism.

**Library Movement:**  
 Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of the library movement in India. He said the library can change the world because it is a center of self learning.

## RRRLF - (Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation)

The year 1972 was an important year in the library movement history of the country. The year was celebrated as silver Jubilee of its independence. This year was also observed as the International Book year with the motto of "Books for all" emphasizing on encouraging reading habits among the people for their livelihood. Similarly, it was a bicentennial Birth Anniversary of great social reformer of Indian Raja Ram Mohan Roy emphasized the requirement of higher education for the progress of the country. In this year, Raja Ram Mohan Roy foundation was established on 20th May 1972 by the Indian Government to motivate public library and information services and systems and to boost movement of public libraries in the nation. RRRLF is an independent body in the centre created and fully funded by the Cultural Ministry, Indian Government.

## Sample Book Review Format:

**Author** - Last Name First    **Title** - Underlined  
**Illustrator** - Last name first, Copyright Date, Number of Pages  
**Description/Genre** - Brief Description of the type of book, i.e. Picture Book, Fiction, Non-fiction, Mystery, Fantasy, Biography, Poetry, etc.  
**Review** - In a few words as possible, write an evaluative summary including qualifiers such as excellent, humorous, poignant, well researched etc.  
**Curriculum Connections** - Suggestions for Classroom Use - Write all the possible curriculum areas to which this book relates. Tell how this book could be used with students.  
**Recommended Grade Level**  
**Reviewed by** - Your Name, School, Position, Date.

## किताबें करती हैं बातें

शफ़दर हाशमी की कविता

किताबें करती हैं बातें  
 बीते ज़माने की,  
 दुनिया की, इसानी की  
 आज की, कल की,  
 एक-एक पल की  
 खुशियों की, ग़मों की,  
 फूलों की, बरसों की,  
 जीत की, हार की,  
 प्यार की, मार की  
 क्या तुम नहीं सुनोगे  
 इन किताबों की बातें?  
 कुछ कहना चाहती हैं,  
 रहना चाहती हैं,  
 खूब चाहती हैं,  
 क्या चाहती हैं

## BOOK REVIEW

## Book Review

A book review tells not only what a book is about, but also how successfully the book explains itself. Teachers often assign book reviews as practice in careful, analytical reading. As a reviewer, you bring together the two strands of accurate, analytical reading and strong, personal response when you indicate what the book is about and what it might mean to a reader (by explaining what it meant to you). In other words, reviewers answer not only the what but the so what question about a book. Thus, in writing a review, you combine the skills of describing what is on the page, analyzing how the book tried to achieve its purpose, and expressing your own reactions.

## किताबें झाँकती हैं बंद आलमारी के शोशों से / गुलज़ार

किताबें झाँकती हैं बंद आलमारी के शोशों से  
 बड़ी हसरत से तकती हैं  
 महीनी अब मूलाक़ाते नहीं होती  
 जो शर्मे उनकी सीढ़बत में कटा करती थीं  
 अब अकसर गुज़र जाती हैं कम्प्यूटर के पट्टी पर  
 बड़ी बेचैन रहती हैं किताबें

उन्हें अब नींद में चमने की आदत हो गई है  
 जो कदरे वो सुनाती थी कि जिनके  
 जो रिरते वो सुनाती थी वो सारे उधरे-उधरे हैं  
 कोई सफ़ा पलटता है तो डक सिसकी निकलती है  
 कई लपटों के मानी गिर पड़े हैं  
 बिना पत्तों के सूखे टुंड लगते हैं, वो अल्फ़ाज़

जिनपर अब कोई मानी नहीं उगते  
 जब पर जो जायका आता था जो सफ़ा पलटने का  
 अब उँगली क्लिक करने से बस झपकी गुज़रती है  
 किताबों से जो जाती राबता था, वो कट गया है  
 कभी सीने पर रखकर लेट जाते थे  
 कभी गोदी में लेते थे

कभी घुटनों को अपने रिहल की स  
 नौम सजदे में पड़ा करते थे  
 वो सारा इल्म तो मि  
 मगर वो जो कि  
 और