

Assignment class - VI Sub - SST (History)

Ch-1 (An Introduction to History) Pg 9.

QIII Define the following (Pg 9) (Do in Kopy)

- 1 Archaeological evidences :- Ancient remains of buildings, Pottery, tools, images, seals, tablets, coins etc.
- 2 Monuments :- old buildings whether excavated or standing.
- 3 Manuscripts :- The handwritten accounts of contemporary events, that help us in knowing our past are called manuscripts.
- 4 Inscriptions :- The inscriptions engraved on stones, metals, rocks, pillars etc. provide us information about important events of ancient rulers.

5 Scripts :- The form in which a language is written.

QIV Name any two from each of the following :-

1. Literary sources of the history of ancient India.

Ans Religious literature, Secular literature.

2. Archaeological sources of the history of ancient India.

Ans Inscriptions, coins, monuments.

3. Religious books of the Buddhists.

Ans Tripitakas, Jatakas.

4. Places where ancient paintings have been found.

Ans Ajanta and Ellora caves, Taxila.

QV Answer the following questions :-

Q1. What do you understand by history? What is its importance for us?

Ans History is the life story of man from the earliest period to the present day. The history is important in many ways -

- (1) It helps us to know about our ancestors, their struggles for existence, Kings as well as ordinary people.
- 2 It enables us to gain knowledge of the continuous development of men's culture and civilisation.
- 3 It also helps us to understand the basic nature of our society.

Q2. What is the importance of Vedas?

Ans The Vedas tell us a lot about the life and culture of the Aryans. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the great epics, give us a good deal of information about the social and political life of the Aryans of the Epic Age.

3 How do coins help us in the study of Indian history?

Ans A large number of coins belonging to ancient times have also been found. They help us in fixing the dates of several dynasties. They also help us in the study of Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek periods in India. Similarly, the coins issued by Samudragupta tell us about the economic condition of the period and the extent of the empire of the kings concerned.

4 How important are travellers' accounts in the study of history?

Ans Travellers' accounts are important in the study of history because they will tell the exact truth which happened in the past and will not tell any lie about any famous person or ruler, since they weren't permanent subjects of the concerned king of any area.

5 Can you imagine how the lives of the kings were different from those of the farmers?

Ans The lives of the kings were different from farmers in some ways like (i) the kings led a luxurious life in great palaces while farmers lived in ordinary houses. The kings kept the record of their battles, courts etc whereas farmers did not keep a record of what they did.

QVI Give reasons:

1 History is not considered a mere record of kings and queens.

Ans because history is an umbrella term that relates to past events of every people whether king, queen, priest, students, saint etc. History also relates to past events as the memory, discovery, collection, organisation, culture and tradition etc.

2 India has faced many invasion from the north-west.

Ans India has faced many invasion from north-west because of the presence of so many low-lying passes such as Khyber, the Kunlun, the Gomal, Trichi etc in the north-west.

3 We add Circa with dates?

Ans We add circa with dates, it means that it is an approximate date.

QVII Distinguish between the following :-

1. Archaeological Sources

a) The ancient remains of building, pottery, tools etc.

b) For eg - coins, monuments, inscriptions etc.

Literary Sources

a) It is the evidence left our ancestors.

b) For eg - religious and secular literature

2. Manuscripts and Inscriptions :-

Manuscripts

a) Hand written account of contemporary events.

b) It is literary source.

Inscriptions

a) Writing engraved on stones, metals, rocks, pillars etc.

b) It is archaeological sources.

QVIII Extra Q/Ans

1. What is archaeology?

Ans It is that branch of knowledge that examines the physical remains of the past and gathers evidence.

2. Name the two sources of history.

Ans Archaeological and literary sources.

3. What is artefacts?

Ans Works of art which are produced by human skills

4. Name them -

1. The poet who wrote Meghduta - Kalidasa

2. Hand written accounts - Manuscripts

3. The book that is written by Kalhan - Rajtarangini

3. BC stands for - Before Common Era

4. Example of secular literature - Epics

5. Two Epics - Ramayana, Mahabharata

ch - 2 (The Earliest Societies) (History)

Q III Why was the Early Man was always in search of new places?

Ans They were always on the move in search of new place to find food and shelter. They depended on the fruit's trees and animals for food. They lived in caves.

2 How did Early man cover his body?

Ans Early man covered his body with bark or leaves of trees and the skin of animals.

3 Why did the stone age man make impliments of flint?

Ans Flint is a hard, steel grey stone which the stone age man used for making his tools and weapons like knives, choppers, hand-axe etc.

4 How do early man discover fire?

Ans The Early man discovered fire accidentally by rubbing two pieces of flint together.

Q IV Give Reason.

1 Early man was afraid of thunder and lightning?

Ans Early man was afraid of thunder and lightning because he did not know what caused them. He thought that they were perhaps the expression of some divine anger.

2 Men, women and children stayed and moved together?

Ans Because it was safer to live in groups rather than to wander about all alone.

3 The stone age is called so?

Ans It is called the stone age because the most common tools they had were made of stone.

Q V Answer these questions in 60-80 words:-

1 How did early man manage to kill wild animals?

Ans Early man killed wild animals by using their stone tools and weapons such as hand-axe, chopper, knives etc. They hunted them for food and skin.

2 Describe any two tools or weapons of Early Man. Write down their use also.

Ans (1) Budge - It was used to hinge deep holes in the earth.

(2) Arrow-head - It was used to kill running animals.

3. Who do we call the old stone age man a 'food gatherer'?

Ans We called a man from old stone age as food gatherer as he discovered different ways of collecting food such as agricultural practice and hunting.

4. Why were Early man nomads? Why were they always on the move?

Ans They are nomads because they had no home and used to take shelter in caves or trees. Thus they were forced to move from one place to another in search of better living.

QVI Extra of Ans

1. What did the Early Man use for hunting?

Ans The Early man used spears, bows and stones for hunting.

2. What was the important discovery of early man?

Ans Fire was the important discovery of early man.

3. Where did the early man start drawing figures?

Ans He started drawing figures on the walls and ceilings of the caves.