

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What does history give us?

Ans. We often wonder as to how people lived in the past, what they ate, what clothes they wore, and what house they lived in. The answer to all these questions is available in '*history*'.

Q.2. What is history?

Ans. History is a chronological account of events as they took place in the past. It tells us about the type of rulers, kingdoms, people, events and lifestyles of several ages.

Q.3. How do we know about the past?

Ans. We know about the past through

- i. Books written long ago.
- ii. Using manuscripts or handwritten books.
- iii. Inscriptions written on stones or metals.

Q.4. Who are archaeologists?

Ans.

- i. They study the series of the buildings made of stone and bricks, paintings and sculptures.
- ii. They also excavate to find tools, weapons, pots, ornaments and coins, etc., to know about their lifestyle.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Why should we study history?

Ans. The study of history has several benefits. Some of these are as follows:

- i. It tells us about our past.
- ii. It tells us about the mistakes people committed in the past so that these are not repeated.
- iii. It gives us an understanding about our ancient culture and lifestyle.

Q.2. What are the timeframes for history?

Ans. Historians find it difficult to put past events in a chronological sequence for a better understanding. Birth of Jesus Christ has been taken as year 0. Any event before that is called Before Christ (BC) and any event after the birth of Jesus is called Anno Domini (AD).

Q.3. How have Himalayas served us since the past?

Ans.

- i. The Himalayas have acted as natural barriers between India and Central Asia since ages.
- ii. Travellers, traders and scholars came through the passes of these mountains and other areas.
- iii. They have left accounts which help us to know about the history of India.
- iv. They brought new ideas, customs and beliefs which have made Indian culture richer.

Q.4. How was the name of our country derived?

Ans.

- i. Our motherland is commonly known by two names: India and Bharat.
- ii. The name *Bharat* was used by people of North India in the Sanskrit composition of *Rigveda*.
- iii. The word India traces its roots from the river Indus called *Sindhu* in Sanskrit.
- iv. The Iranians and the Greek called India as *Indoi* or *Hindos*, *i.e.*, land across the Indus.

Q.5. What are literary sources of knowing history?

Ans.

- i. Handwritten or any other written record of the past is known as a literary source.
- ii. Most of these scripts were written in birch bark or palm leaves.

- iii. They tell us about political practices, cultural beliefs and several lives of certain periods.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. How did people in Narmada Valley live?

Ans.

- i. People lived on the banks of Narmada River for several hundred thousand years.
- ii. Some of them lived by food gathering.
- iii. They collected roots, fruits and other forest products for their food.
- iv. They also hunted animals.

Q.2. What kind of life was led around river Ganga and its tributary rivers Son?

Ans.

- i. The area along these rivers was known as Magadha.
- ii. Its rulers were very powerful and set up a large kingdom.
- iii. People travelled from one part of the subcontinent to another.
- iv. Merchants travelled by caravans or ships, carrying valuable goods from place to place.
- v. Men and women moved in search of livelihood, as they also wanted to escape from disasters like floods and famines.

Q.3. Why did people across the world come to this subcontinent?

Ans.

- i. People from across the frontiers also came to subcontinent and settled here.
- ii. These movements of people enriched one's cultural traditions.
- iii. People have shared new ways of carving stones, composing music and even cooking food for several hundreds of years.

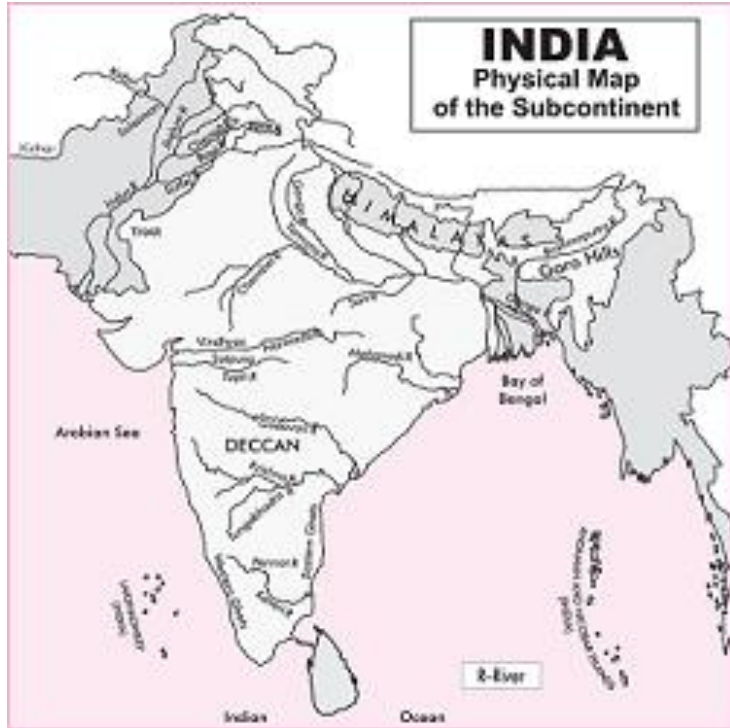
Q.4. Who all studied sources of history? What did they explore?

Ans.

- i. There were two types of people who studied and explored history.
- ii. One group was called *archaeologists* while the other group was called *historians*.
- iii. Archaeologists studied remains of buildings made of stones, bricks, paintings and sculptures.
- iv. The other group called *historians* were people who studied the past and used the word *source* to refer to the information, found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology.

Q.5. On an outline map of India, show physical features of the subcontinent.

Ans.



Q.5. On an outline map of India, mark important janapadas, mahajanapadas and cities.

Ans.



Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Examine the archaeological sources of knowing history.

Ans. The archaeological sources of knowing history include:

- i. **Monuments:** Buildings of historical importance are called monuments. They include temples, forts, palaces or any other structure. Ashoka pillars, Sanchi Stupa are some important monuments which tell us about the past.
- ii. **Artefacts:** Objects like pottery, tools, weapons, sculptures, toys, coins, jewellery, etc. made by human beings are called artefacts. They tell us about skills of people at that time.
- iii. **Inscriptions:** Writings engraved on rocks, pillars, metal pillars, temple walls, palaces, copper plates, clay tablets, houses and towns are called inscriptions. They give us valuable information about names, achievements and events under a ruler.
- iv. **Coins:** Coins are a valuable source of telling us about the reign, economy, trade and extent of a king's empire.

Q.2. Examine the literary sources of knowing our past.

Ans. The literary sources include:

Religious Literature: Religious literature like the Vedas, the Puranas and Mahabharata of Hindus, Pitaka of Buddhists and Angas of Jains are examples of this type of literature.