Lesson 1 – Studying the Past

 Class :VI Date : 13.06.2022

 I. Answer the following:

 1. What are the three time periods in history?

 Ans: The three time periods in history are

 a. Prehistory

 b. Protohistory

 c. History

 2. Define protohistory with an example.

 Ans: The protohistoric period is the time for which we have written records. But few records cannot be still read. An example for this period is Indus Valley Civilzation.

 3. Where were the early writings displayed?

 Ans: The early writings were displayed on rocks, pillars, copper plates, clay tablets , palm leaves and on the barks of birch trees.

 4. What does BCE and CE represent?

 Ans : BCE – Before Common Era

 CE – Common Era

 5. Give few reasons to explain why people moved from one place to another?

 Ans: 1. People would have eaten up all the available fruits and vegetables. So at one particular time nothing was left out

 2. While hunting animals they would have chased animals and landed in another place.

 3. Due to lack of water ( drought) people would have moved from one place to another.

 6. Who is an Archaeologist?

 Ans: Archaeologists are the people who tell us about the past from the evidences found by them.

 7. What does monuments teach?

 Ans: Monuments tell us about the period in which they were built. They also tell us about the social life, religious belief, the culture and the knowledge of science of the people in which monuments were built.

 8. Name few Artefacts.

 Ans: The pbjects that humans made in the past like pottery, tools, ornaments, metal objects, jewellery and weapons are few artefacts.

 9. What does coins of past represent?

 Ans: Coins provide valuable informations which tells us about the reigning periods of kings, the economy of kingdom and about trade with other regions.

 10. Name few books written by scholars which depicts secular literature?

 Ans: Arthashastra by Kautilya, Indika by Megasthenes, plays and poems of Kalidasa, the accounts of Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang and Sangam literature depicts Secular literature.

 II. Answer in Detail:

 1. Describe the geographical framework of India in History.

 Ans : A large country like India has diverse geographical features. There are high mountains, hot deserts, fertile river valleys and many rivers. The Himalayan mountain in the north acts as a natural barrier between India and Central Asia. Soldires, merchants, traders, travellers, scholars and others have often crossed these passes and travelled around. They brought mew ideas, customs and habits that have made India a rich culture.

 III. HOTS:

 1. Why did rulers in ancient times recorded their victories on hard surfaces like rocks and pillars?

 The rulers in ancient times recorded their victories on hard surfaces because they wanted evidence to pass the information to the people at present and also future. Since manuscripts were destroyed due to insects and naturally they followed this kind of records.