

New words

- 1) archaeologist
- 2) protohistory
- 3) Anno Domini
- 4) Chronology
- 5) Harappan
- 6) Druidian
- 7) Sulaiman
- 8) Mohan Jodaro
- 9) mounds
- 10) monuments
- 11) Numismatics
- 12) Epigraphy
- 13) Decipherment
- 14) Parchment
- 15) Manuscripts
- 16) Megasthenes
- 17) Indika
- 18) Arthashastra



## Inside (Extra Questions)

D) Fill in the blanks :-

- 1) History is a story of Man's past.
- 2) History help us to understand our present.
- 3) B.C means Before Christ.
- 4) A.D means Anno Domini.
- 5) The Himalayas are to the North of our country.
- 6) The Garo Khasi and the Jainta hills are in Meghalaya.
- 7) Agriculture was first developed in the Deccan region.
- 8) Deccan is famous for its megaliths, temples and Sangam literature.

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

- 9) The first people to grow wheat and barley were people of Sulaiman and Kirthar hills.
- 10) The archaeologist dug mounds and find things buried in them.
- 11) Aryabhatta the great Indian mathematician and astronomer invented the zero.
- 12) The earliest system of medicine known to humans is Ayurveda.
- 13) Chess is believed to have been invented in Ancient India.
- 14) Yoga was a part of everyday life for ancient Indians.
- 15) India was known as the golden bird because of her massive wealth. Invaders were attracted towards India because of this wealth.



## Glossary

- 1) Decipherment - To find and work out the meaning of a piece of writing.
- 2) Epigraphy - study of edicts and inscriptions.
- 3) Historical sources - Evidence or materials which are helpful in studying about the past.
- 4) History - The study of the past with the help of written materials or objects found from excavated sites.
- 5) Manuscripts - Handwritten texts.
- 6) Numismatics - The study of coins as well as of the writing and symbols inscribed on coins.
- 7) Prehistory - The period of study when there were no written records but sources are provided by the fossils and buried materials.

### A) Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Deccan region is well known for megaliths, temples, Sangam literature.
- 2) The most popular method of dating used by archaeologists is carbon-14 dating.
- 3) The study of coins is called Numismatics.
- 4) Epigraphy is the study of Inscriptions.
- 5) Which of the following is an example of secular literature is Indika.
- 6) Which of the following options is incorrect about the study of history is Prehistory as the time when written records were available for study.
- 7) How have the Great Himalayas affected the history of India? Identify the appropriate reason from the following options is They have provided a natural



barrier to the harsh climate and invasions. and they have maintain passes through which men have travelled in search of livelihood.

8) Identify the method used by archaeologists to date the objects with the help of clues given is Dating of bones is done by this method options is Carbon-14 dating.

13) Matching :-

- 1) Chronology - Record of events
- 2) Prehistory - when writing had not been invented
- 3) Deccan-Draavidian culture
- 4) Epigraphy - study of inscriptions
- 5) Indika - Megasthenes

C) Very Short answers :-

1) What does BCE stand for?

Ans) BCE stands for "Before Common Era".

2) What does CE stand for?

Ans) CE stands for "Common Era".

3) Name the two sources of history?

Ans) Two sources of history are Archaeological sources and literary sources.

4) What is archaeology?

Ans) Archaeology means the study of past of the ancient people through things left behind them.



D) Short answer:-

1) Mention the four geographical divisions of India.

Ans -> The four geographical division of India.

- i) The Great Himalaya
- ii) The Gangetic Plains
- iii) The Vindhyas of Central India.
- iv) The Deccan

2) What are the various kinds of archaeological sources?

Ans -> The various kinds of archaeological sources are :- Pottery, coins, sites, monuments, inscription etc.

3) Differentiate between numismatics and epigraphy.

Ans -> Numismatics

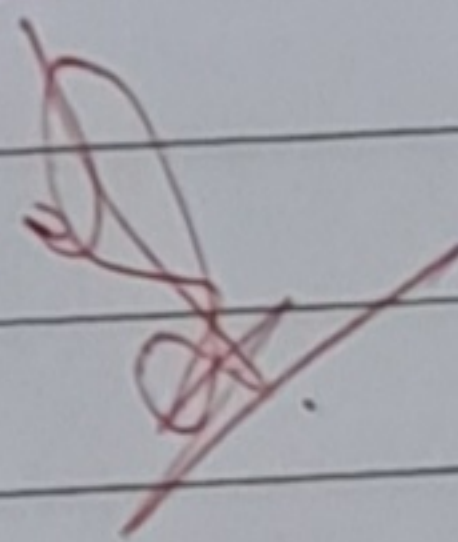
i) It is the study of coins.

Epigraphy

i) It is the study of inscriptions which are written on hard surface like rocks stone pillars etc.

4) Mention two literary sources of history. Write the ~~re~~ names of the authors.

Ans -> Two literary sources are Megasthenese Indika and Kautilya's Arthashastra.



Mind map not drawn.