

Lesson 1

UNDERSTANDING HISTORY

II. Fill in the blanks. (Extra)

1. History
2. Historian
3. Decade
4. History
5. Gupta

III. Answer in one sentence. (Extra)

1. Mughal Empire.
2. History is divided into two, Prehistory and History.
3. Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
4. To send messages birds like pigeons and horses were used.
5. Hieroglyphic writing.

IV. Answer the following.

1. What does a historian do?

A historian studies the past and explains to us what happened in the earlier times, its causes and its effect on the lives of the people.

2. How does history help us to understand the past? Explain with an example.

The study of history helps us to understand the importance of dates, the stories behind the famous monuments that enrich our cultural heritage.

Ex: The Taj Mahal tells us a story of how the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built this tomb for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

3. What is periodization of history? Why is it necessary?

Dividing the past into periods on the basis of some very important marker events is called periodization.

It helps us to understand the past better and it explains how they influenced our ways of life.

4. What is prehistory? How do we learn about the life of people in prehistoric times?

Prehistory is the time when humans did not know how to write.

We learnt about prehistory only from the remains that we found such as the utensils people used for cooking or preserving food, the pieces of Jewelry they wore, and the tools and weapons they made.

5. How do we define the periods in the history of India?

History is divided into 3 periods.

- Ancient history- after the invention of writing to the end of Gupta rule.
- Medieval history- from the rule of Delhi Sultanate to the fall of Mughal Empire
- Modern history – from the coming of the British to the recent times.

Lesson 2

CLUES TO THE PAST

II. Fill in the blanks. (Extra)

1. Monuments
2. Archaeological and literary
3. Artefacts.
4. Pyramids
5. Harappa

III. Unscramble the letters.

1. Folktales
2. Metal

3. Sanskrit
4. Bible
5. Monuments
- 6.

IV. Answer the following.

1. What are the sources of history? Give some examples.

The things which give us clues to the past are called sources of history.

Ex: old photographs, letters and the memories of our parents and grandparents gives us clues to our family history.

2. Name the two main types of sources of history. Give an example for each type.

The two main kinds of sources of history are

- Archaeological: - Example – monuments, artefacts and coins.
- Literary: - Example - old manuscripts, books, old newspapers and religious texts.

3. How do coins help us to learn about the past?

The name and image of the ruler on the coin indicates the kings who ruled that time.

- The time on the coin indicates the time during which the king ruled.
- The metal used in making the coin indicates how wealthy the ruler was.

4. What is an archaeological excavation?

The act of digging out the remains of the past using proper tools is called excavation.

5. Why should we preserve sources of history?

The sources of history help us to learn about our past. We should preserve them with care and ensure that they do not get damaged or destroyed.

Lesson 3

Marking the Time

II. Fill in the Blanks (Extra)

1. Calendar
2. Bronze
3. Gregorian
4. 31
5. Timeline

III. Answer the following in one sentence. (Extra)

1. 78th year of the Gregorian calendar.
2. Gregorian calendar.
3. Century.
4. Before Christ and Before Common Era
5. 18th Century

IV. Answer the following.

1. Why do we need a calendar?

- A system of dividing time into smaller units such as years, months and days is called calendar.
- Calendar helps us to determine the dates of an event and arrange them in the proper sequence.

2. Write 2-3 sentences about the Gregorian calendar.

- Gregorian calendar comes from Europe and it takes the birth of Jesus Christ as the starting point.

- Gregorian calendar is a solar calendar because it divides the time into years, months and days on the basis of the revolution of earth around the Sun.
- Gregorian calendar has 365 days in it, except for the leap years, which have 366 days.
- The year in Gregorian calendar is divided into 12 months starting from January to December. Out of 12 months, 5 months consist of 31 days each, 6 months have 30 days each and February has 28 days (February has 29 days in the leap years).

3. What is a Time line? How does a timeline help us to understand history?

- A timeline arranges various events of the past according to the order of their occurrence.
- A timeline shows us the relation of different events in time.

4. Why do we use CE and BCE?

- We use the markers CE and BCE to show the difference of time between the events that took place after or before the birth of Jesus Christ.
- CE stands for Common Era- which refers to the time after the birth of Jesus Christ.
- BCE stands for Before Common Era which refers to the time before the birth of Jesus Christ.

5. Suppose there are two events: one of them took place in 3rd century CE and the other took place in 5th century BCE. Which event took place earlier?

- The event which took place earlier is the one which happened in 5th century BCE.