

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
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CLASS: VI SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE TOPIC: HISTORY CH-1

2025-26

TIMELINES AND ERAS OF HISTORY

A. Tick () the correct option.

1. What is the name of the expert who studies and writes about the past? Historian
2. What information do the coins give? The names of kings and dynasties
3. Which of the following is a famous play written by Kalidasa? Shakuntala
4. Which of the following is NOT an example of an artistic source? Oral legends
5. What does BCE stands for? Before Common Era

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. A Geologist is a person who studies earth's physical features.
2. Vedas are ancient texts composed in Sanskrit.
3. The arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence is called Chronology.
4. Handwritten literary records are called Manuscript.
5. Prehistory is the period of history when man did not know how to write.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. Literary sources include pottery, ornaments like bangles, neckpieces, tools, weapons, etc. False
2. Uncovering remains from the past that are buried underground are archaeological sources. True
3. Sculptures are works of art made from materials such as stone, metal, clay or wood. True
4. Mounds can contain artefacts and provide important information about ancient cultures. True

D. Short Answer Questions.

1. Write about coins as a source of history.

Coins give information about the names of kings, periods of history and dynasties.

2. Write a short note on literary sources.

Literary sources are written texts that help us understand history. These sources can include religious texts, poems, plays, stories and historical writings.

3. What is protohistory?

Protohistory is the period between prehistory and history during which humans had just started to record events.

4. What do you understand by panels?

Artistic panels are flat surfaces that are often painted or decorated, commonly used in altarpieces or as decorative elements in buildings.

5. What kind of remains of the past help us to study history?

The remains of the past that help us to study history are monuments, inscriptions, artefacts, books, manuscripts, coins and literature.

E. Long answer questions.

1. Why do we study history? What are the various sources of information that tell us about history?

We study history to explore about the past. We learn about the past with the help of the remains left behind by the people of that time. These remains are available to us in the form of

1. Archeological sources

- a. Monument
- b. Mounds
- c. Inscriptions
- d. Coins
- e. Excavations

2. Artistic sources

- a. Paintings
- b. Sculptures
- c. Panels

3.Oral Sources

- a. Folklore
- b. Genealogical sources

4.Literary sources

- a. Indian Literature
- b. Foreign Accounts.

2. Describe the three divisions of history.

DIVISION OF HISTORY

Historians have divided history into three main periods to help us understand how human society has developed over time.

Prehistory

Prehistory is the period of history when man did not know how to write.

Protohistory

Protohistory is the period between prehistory and history during which humans had just started to record events.

History

History is the phase when writing skills were acquired and written records about different cultures began to appear, providing a wealth of information.

3. How do monuments and inscriptions help us know about the past?

Monuments - The architecture of buildings tells us about the religious, political and social status of the person who designed or made it.

Inscriptions - I Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces like rocks, walls of temples and palaces, metal pillars, tablets, slabs, etc.

4. What do you understand about chronology? What do you mean by BCE and CE?

Historians arrange past events in the order in which they occurred, starting with the events that happened first, followed by those that happened later. This arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence is called chronology.

The letters BCE and CE are written alongside years. BCE stands for 'Before Common Era, while CE is an abbreviation for 'Common Era'.