

Timeline and the sources of history

A. Tick the correct option:

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|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (c) Archaeology | 3. (b) Megasthenes |
| 2. (c) 1000 | 4. (c) BCE |

B. Fill in the blanks.

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|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. historia | 3. Numismatics |
| 2. wheel | 4. Rock paintings |

C. Very short answer type questions.

1. Anthropologists are scientists who study humans, human cultures, behaviors and societies.
2. A millennium is a period of 1000 years.
3. Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions.
4. A paleontologist studies about fossils.

D. Short answer type questions

1.

- The three major classifications of historical sources are archaeological sources, literary sources and oral sources.
- They help us understand the past in different ways.

2.

- History helps us understand how people lived in the past.
- It helps us to learn from past mistakes and make better decisions for the future.

3.

- Fire helped in cooking food and also keeping body warm.
- It also protected early humans from wild animals.

4.

- A timeline is a visual tool that shows important events in the order they happened over the time.
- It is an excellent tool to understand the sequence of historical events in a clear and organized manner.

E. Long answer type questions

1. The classification of stone age is as follows:

- The Stone Age is divided into three periods: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.
- In the Paleolithic Age, people lived in caves and used rough tools.
- In the Mesolithic Age, tools became smaller and better.
- In the Neolithic Age, people started farming and living in villages.
- Life improved gradually with better tools and settled living.

2. Difference between religious and secular literature:

- Religious literature is related to religion and beliefs.
- It includes books like the Vedas, Bible, and Quran.
- Secular literature is not related to religion.
- It includes stories, history books, and biographies.
- Religious teaches faith, while secular gives general knowledge.

3. Significance of agriculture in transforming the lifestyles of early humans:

- Agriculture helped people settle in one place.
- It provided a steady supply of food.
- Villages and communities were formed.
- People started domesticating animals.
- New activities like pottery and trade began.

4. The different types of archaeological resources are monuments, inscriptions, artefacts, coins, and seals.

- **Monuments:** Historical buildings like temples and forts that show architecture, lifestyle and culture.
- **Inscriptions:** Writings on stone or metal gives information about rulers and events.
- **Artefacts:** Objects like tools, pottery, and jewellery used in daily life show how people lived.
- **Coins:** Coins help us know about trade, economy, and kings.
- **Seals:** Seals tell us about trade, writing and symbols used by people in the past.