

Chp -4 Timeline and Sources of History

Answer Key

GEAR UP

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- The statue of a bearded priest: The style of the statue gives clues about the clothing, hairstyle and facial features.
- Gold coin issued during Gupta period: Shows the King dressed in a Scythian-style coat, trousers and cap and Indian-style necklace and earrings with a halo around his head.
- The Stone Chariot, Hampi: The chariot was built by King Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire during the 16th century, who got fascinated with the Konark Sun temple while fighting a battle in Odisha.

PROGRESS MILESTONE

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1. ✘ 2. ✘ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

PROGRESS MILESTONE

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1. Rajatarangini – (b) Kalhana 2. Harshacharita – (a) Banabhatta
3. Megasthenes – (d) Greek ambassador 4. Bhimbetka – (c) Ancient paintings

LET US PRACTISE

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A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

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

C. Very short answer type questions

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

D. Short answer type questions

1. The three major classifications of historical sources are archaeological sources, literary sources and oral sources.
2. History helps us understand the past, learn from mistakes, appreciate different cultures and build a better future.
3. Fire provided warmth, light, protection from predators and allowed early humans to cook food.
4. A timeline helps visualise historical events in chronological order, making it easier to understand the sequence and relationships between events.



E. Long answer type questions

1. The Stone Age is divided into three periods: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. The Paleolithic Age was characterised by the use of crude stone tools, hunting and gathering. The Mesolithic Age saw the development of more refined tools and the beginning of domestication of animals. The Neolithic Age marked a significant shift towards agriculture, settled communities and the use of polished stone tools.
2. Religious literature is based on religious beliefs and teachings, such as the Vedas, the Bible and the Quran. Secular literature, on the other hand, is not directly related to religion and includes historical accounts, scientific treatises and literary works like novels and poetry. Examples of religious literature include the Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, etc and Secular literature are *Rajatarangini*, *Aryabhatiya*, etc.
3. Hunter-gatherers lived nomadic lifestyles, relying on hunting animals and gathering plants for survival. They lacked permanent settlements and often moved in search of food sources. The advent of agriculture revolutionised their way of life. It allowed them to settle in one place, cultivate crops, and domesticate animals. This shift led to the development of more complex societies, trade and technological advancements.
4. Archaeological resources include various types of artifacts and remains from past civilisations. These include tools, pottery, weapons, jewellery, buildings and human remains. By studying these artifacts, archaeologists can reconstruct the past, understand the culture, economy and technology of ancient societies. For example, the analysis of tools can provide insights into the skills and techniques of ancient people, while the study of pottery can reveal information about their diet, trade and artistic practices.

F. Read the given text and answer the following questions.

1. Small settlements were called hamlets before they grew into larger villages.
2. Leaders played important roles in maintaining order and ensuring people's welfare. They helped resolve conflicts, made decisions about resource management and organised community work to support the needs of the villagers.
3. Early villages formed around rivers because rivers provided a reliable source of water for crops and animals. Rivers also made transportation and trade easier, helping these communities grow and thrive.

ASSERTION-

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1. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
2. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

PICTURE-BASED

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1. The site shown in the picture is the Bhimbetka rock shelters. We find it in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India.
2. The picture depicts various scenes of early human life, including figures of humans hunting animals like deer and bison, figures of humans engaged in dance, animals like elephants, horses and tigers are depicted, reflecting the importance of wildlife in their lives.

Literary sources serve as a gateway to the past by providing firsthand accounts, written records and historical narratives that offer insights into the lives, cultures and events of earlier times. These sources can include manuscripts, inscriptions, letters, diaries, chronicles and historical texts. By analysing these texts, historians can reconstruct past events, understand social, political and economic conditions and delve into the thoughts and perspectives of people from different time periods. (Answers may vary)

Studying historical transformations helps us understand how societies, cultures and ideas evolve over time. It teaches us valuable lessons from past mistakes, allowing us to avoid repeating them. We also learn to appreciate diversity and the factors that drive growth and change. By understanding history, we can draw inspiration from past successes and challenges to create a better future and make informed decisions in the present. (Answers may vary)

Students will do it by themselves.