

Social Studies - class - IV
Chapter :- 1 - History and its Sources

Date _____

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Q Answer the following questions :-

1) What is history? What is the origin of the word 'history'?

Ans:- History is the study of our past, a record of the events that happened long, long ago.

The word history comes from the ancient Greek word "Histo", which means, "know this".

2) Why do we study history? Give two reasons.

Ans:- We study history because -

i) It is the link between the past and the present.

ii) It tells us about kings, queens and about the life of ordinary people.

3) Name two sources of history. What do literary sources include?

Ans:- The two sources of history are :-

i) Literary Sources

ii) Archaeological Sources

Literary sources include religious literature and secular literature.

4) Give one example each of religious and secular literature.

Ans:- One example of religious literature is the Ramayana and one example of secular literature is the Arthashastra of Kautilya.

5) What do we mean by culture?

Ans:- By culture we mean art, architecture, sculpture, literature, religion and language. Culture also includes how we dress, how and what we eat, what rituals or festivals we celebrate, our amusements and the values we cherish.

6) Explain the term archaeology.

Ans:- Archaeology means the study of the remains of the past. In Greek, the

Word archaeology means "the study of what is ancient".

II Fill in the blanks (Book ex - pg - 8)

1. People who write history are known as historians.
2. By archaeology we mean the study of the remains of the ancient past.
3. Samudragupta's coins show him playing Veena, a musical instrument.
4. Old buildings which are important historically are known as monuments.
5. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.

III Write True or False (Book ex - pg - 8)

1. History helps us to learn from our past mistakes so that we do not repeat them. - True
2. Literature that is not religious is called secular. - True
3. 'Meghadoot' was written by Ashoka. - False
4. The study of inscriptions is called artefacts. - False.

5. Caves, stupas and temples are of great historical importance. — Jone

IV

Choose the correct option (Book ex-pg-7)
(How mark)

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1. The Jatakas and Tripitikas are associated with

- (a) Jains (b) Buddhists (c) Hindus

Ans: - (b) Buddhists

1.

2.

3.

4.

2. Megasthenes wrote

- (a) Indika (b) Arthashastra (c) Panchatantra

Ans: - (a) Indika

5.

3. Angas and Purvas are associated with

- (a) Jains (b) Buddhists (c) Hindus

Ans: - (a) Jains

VII

1.

2.

4. The Qutub Minar is associated with

- (a) Nizam of Hyderabad (b) Delhi Sultans
- (c) Mughal Emperor

Ans: - (b) Delhi Sultans

3.

4.

5. The study of coins is known as

- (a) numismatics (b) inscription (c) archaeology

5.

Ans :- (a) numismatics

vi Match the following :- (Book ex - pg - 7)
(Homework)

1. Archaeology - study of the remains of the past.
2. Historians - people who write history.
3. Epigraphy - study of inscriptions.
4. Inscriptions - writings engraved on stone surface, metals or bricks.
5. Manuscript - An old book or document written by hand.

vii Name the following :-

1. Those who study the remains of the past - Archaeologists.
2. Buildings in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interests are kept and shown to the public - Museums
3. The activity of digging the ground to find old buildings or objects - Excavation.
4. An old book or document written by hand - Manuscript.
5. The study of coins - Numismatics.

vii Define the following :-

- 1) Inscriptions - Writings which are normally engraved either on stone surface or on metal or brick are called inscriptions.
- 2) Secular Literature - Literature that is not religious is called secular. Poems, plays, accounts of foreign travellers, and works in the field of politics and science are included in this.

— x —

Choose the correct option } H.W.
Match the following }