

Doon Public School-Bhuj

Worksheet

Class: VI

Sub: SST HISTORY Chapter 1: WHERE, WHEN AND HOW

A] Fill in the blanks.

1. The process of reading and understanding inscription is known as _____.
2. _____ is the study of events that happened before humans learnt to write.
3. We use the term _____ to denote a period of 10 years, while _____ is a span of 100 years and _____ refers to a period of 1000 years.
4. Banabhatta write the _____ in the 8th Century CE.
5. The main source of information for prehistory is _____.
6. Human-made objects found at archaeological sites are called _____.
7. Megasthenes was a _____ ambassador to the court of _____.
8. The study of coins is known as _____ .

B] MCQs.

1) The study of history teaches us to

- a) question facts before accepting them
- b) learn the names and dates of kings who died in battles
- c) understand why countries ruled each other and fought wars
- d) all of the above

2) We know that Harshacharits was written in the 8th Century CE. The 8th century refers to the period between the years

- a) 1800 to 1899
- b) 700 to 799
- c) 600 to 699
- d) none of these

3) Passes are

- a) peaks of mountain ranges over which people travel
- b) points along a mountain range which acts as a barrier to trade.
- c) low lying points along mountain ranges which encourage trade and travel.
- d) places where fertile agricultural land occurs.

4) Having studied the seals found at the Indus Valley, historians believe that

- a) the people worshipped their king
- b) yogis were given importance

c) the people worshipped an early form of Shiva

d) the people were mainly agriculturists

5) Archaeology is the study of

a) coins b) palm leaf manuscript c) traveller's accounts d) artefacts

C] State TRUE or FALSE.

1) In India, early manuscripts were written on paper. _____

2) History teaches us to carefully examine facts. _____

3) Seals often show animals and figures of gods. _____

4) The year 1724, lies in the 20th century. _____

5) The Arthashastra by Kautilya is a treatise on government, economic policy and
military strategy. _____

6) The term circa is used when the date of an event is not known for sure. _____

D] Answer the following.

1) Name the two periods into which the study of history is broadly classified.

2) Give 2 examples that geographical features influence the history of a place.

- 3) How do artefacts help archaeologists study the life of humans in the past?
- 4) How do coins help us study history?
- 5) State the difference between BCE and CE. Explain with the help of a timeline.
- 6) Mention six sources from where we get information about the past.
- 7) What is secular literature?
- 8) Where were the manuscripts written on in early Indian times?
- 9) Mention two secular sources of literature used to study Indian History.

ANSWER KEY

A] Fill in the blanks.

1. Epigraphy
2. Prehistory
3. Decade, Century and Millennium
4. Harshscharita
5. Archaeology
6. Artefacts
7. Greek, Chandragupta Maurya
8. Numismatic

B] MCQs.

- 1) d 2) b 3) c 4) c 5) d

C] State TRUE or FALSE.

- 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) T

D] Answer the following.

1) The study of history can be broadly classified into

a) prehistory

b) history

2) The geographical features influenced the location of early settlements:

a) the early civilisation of the Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Indus and China were located along the river valleys.

b) the high ranges of the Himalayas in the north of India have acted as a barrier against invading forces.

3) a) Artefacts are human-made objects that are found in the archaeological sites

like : ornaments, toys, pottery and weapons.

b) These provide vital clues about how people lived in the past.

4) a) coins are issued by rulers of a country.

b) They often name the king and the year it was issued.

c) Some coins show battle scenes, faces of kings/queens or scenes from the life of the ruler.

5) a) Historians count the years forward or backwards from the year in which Christ is believed to have been born.

b) The period before the birth of Christ is called BCE(before Common Era) while The period after is known as CE(Common Era)

6) The six sources from where we get information about history are: archaeology, Manuscripts, Inscriptions, Coins, Seals and Monuments.

7) Secular literature is the study of politics, governance, grammar, medicine and law.

8) In India, early manuscripts were written on

a) dried bark of trees

b) thinly beaten copper

c) dried palm leaves

9) a) Biographies

b) Traveller's Accounts