**PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL**

**SECTOR – 24 B CHANDIGARH**

**CLASS – VI ( HISTORY )**

**CHAPTER – 1 AN APPROACH TOWARDS THE PAST**

**TEXTBOOK WORK**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (Page no – 8)**

1. B
2. A

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION ( Page no – 9)**

1. B
2. A

**EXERCISE**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. B
2. C

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. archaeology
2. history
3. direct
4. secular

**TRUE / FALSE**

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. C
2. A

**NOTEBOOK WORK**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. What is the difference between prehistory and history ?

Ans) Prehistory is the period of human development when writing had not been invented and of which we have no written records. Whereas history is the period for which written records are available.

1. What are monuments ? What do we get to know from them ?

Ans) Monuments are old buildings , ruins of old buildings , temples , stupas , mosques , tombs , palaces etc. They provide important information about our past heritage.

1. How did the Northern Plains influence the history of India ?

Ans) The places along the rivers of the Northern plains developed faster than any other part of the country. Rivers were not only used as a mode of transport but also were an important water resource. This helped agriculture and trade prosper.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. How does the study of history help us ?

Ans) By studying history , we come to know about kings , kingdoms and leaders of the past. We can also learn about the lives and activities of the common man. We can understand the past and the present , by studying history. What is today will be history tomorrow.

History teaches us not to make mistakes that have been made in the past. We can also study the continuous development of man by studying literature , art , architecture etc.

We can study the basic nature of our society by studying history and that how and why people behaved in a particular way. Why they fought or lived peacefully ? All these queries can be answered.

1. How do historians find out about our past ?

Ans) Historians find out the past with the help of archaeological and literary sources.

Archaeological sources are direct evidences that cannot be changed or altered by human beings. They are physical evidences that are available. They includes artefacts , monuments , coins and inscriptions also. Artefacts are the objects that are made and used by man in the past like pottery , tools , weapons , jewellery that give us important clues and helps us in understanding the past. Monuments and coins are valuable sources of information. Ruins of temples , palaces , forts , mosques , old settlements etc provide information about our past heritage . Coins tell historians about the economy and trade of the kingdoms of the past. Historians find out dates of coronations , specimens of art and relations with neighbouring kings with the help of inscriptions engraved on rocks , pillars , copper plates etc.

Historians also depend on Literary sources to get the knowledge about the past. People wrote on barks of trees , stones , rocks or tablets. Handwritten records helped them gain information about customs , religious beliefs and cultures of people.

1. Write a short note on secular literature.

Ans) Writings which are not religious are known as secular literature. These include biographies and historical accounts written by poets and foreign travellers. They were written to record happenings , events , administrative set up, rules and declaration by kings. ‘Arthashastra’ written by Kautilya gives us an account of Mauryan administration and society whereas , ‘Indika’ written by Megasthenes gives an account of the court life of Chandragupta Maurya.

1. What are inscriptions ? How do they help us to study the past ?

Ans) Inscriptions are written records engraved on rocks , metal pillars , copper plates , temple cave walls and palaces . They provide important information about events , rulings and declaration of ancient rulers . They also reveal the state of administration and personal qualities of kings. They provide us with important dates of coronation , specimens of art and relation with neighbouring and distant rulers.