

Grade VI - History

Lesson 1. What, Where, How and When?

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. BC is taken from the year
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) all of the above
2. In India traces of life are found about
(a) 4200 years ago (b) 4300 years ago (c) 4700 years ago (d) none of these
3. Iranians called India
(a) Bharat (b) Indoi (c) Sindhu (d) all of the above
4. Greek called India
(a) Indoi (b) Hinus (c) Sindhu (d) none of these
5. Inscriptions are found on
(a) Rocks (b) Pillars (c) Both of these (d) None of these
6. River Indus traces its root to
(a) Bharat (b) Sindhu (c) India (d) all of the above

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. c	6. b
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II. Multiple choice questions

- i. People who gathered their food are called
(a) Hunters (b) Skilled gatherers
(c) Farmers (d) Merchants
- ii. The places where rice was first grown are located
(a) In the north of the Vindhyas (b) In the Sulaiman hills
(c) On the banks of the Ganga (d) In the Garo hills

iii. _____ was not used in the old books.

- (a) Prakrit (b) Hindi (c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil

iv. The kingdom of Magadha was located

- (a) On the banks of the Indus (b) In the south of the Vindhya
(c) Near the Ganga valley (d) In the Garo hills region

i. b	ii. a	iii. b	iv. c
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III. Multiple choice questions

1. Which river's bank did the people live along in the ancient time?

- (a) Ganga (b) Narmada (c) Satluj (d) None of these

2. On which river's bank were the cities developed about 2500 years ago?

- (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna (c) Narmada (d) All of these

3. Which city was established on the banks of Ganga?

- (a) Magadha (b) Vindhya (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

4. How did merchants travel?

- (a) With Caravans (b) Ships (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

5. From where did the Iranians and the Greeks come?

- (a) North west (b) North east (c) North south (d) None of these

6. Where were the manuscripts written?

- (a) On palm leaf (b) On peepal leaf (c) On banana leaf (d) On tulsi leaf

7. Where did the manuscripts keep safe?

- (a) In temples and monasteries (b) In museum
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

8. Who are historians?

- (a) Who study past (b) Who study present
(c) Who study future (d) None of these

9. How did the people of Andaman Islands get their food?

- (a) By fishing (b) By hunting
(c) By collecting the forest products (d) All of these

10. What help us to find out the records of hunters, fishing folk etc?
 (a) Archaeology (b) Astrology (c) Biology (d) All of these
11. When did agriculture start?
 (a) 4700 years ago (b) 2500 years ago (c) 8000 years ago (d) 5500 years ago
12. In what ways the ancient coin was different from the ones we use today?
 (a) Made of stones (b) Made of baked clay
 (c) Made of bones (d) All of the
13. In which language the manuscripts were written?
 (a) Sanskrit (b) English (c) Hindi (d) None of these

1. b	2. a 3. a	4. c	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. a
9. d	10. a	11. c	12. d	13. a		

I. Fill in the blanks

- BC means _____.
- AD means _____.
- The name Bharat was used in _____.
- Toys were part of _____.
- Traces of human life were found in _____ hills.
- Clay tablets were found in _____.
- Most scripts in earlier times were important.
- Coins of _____ were important.
- _____ wrote Arthashastra.
- The book of Jains was _____.

1. Before Christ	2. Anno Domini	3. Rigveda	4. Artefacts	5. Sulaiman
6. Inscriptions	7. Palm leaves	8. Gupta era	9. Kautilya	10. Angas

II. Fill in the blanks

- i. Men and woman moved in search of _____ and to escape from _____.
- ii. The name India was given by the Iranians and the _____.
- iii. The bark of the birch tree was used to prepare _____.
- iv. Inscriptions were written on hard surfaces like _____.
- v. Travelling from one place to another led to _____.

(i) Livelihood, natural disasters	(ii) Greeks	(iii) Manuscripts
(iv) Stone/ metal	(v) Sharing of ideas	

I. Match the following

(i) Sanchi Stupa	(a) Language
(ii) Coins	(b) Megasthenes
(iii) India	(c) Artefacts
(iv) Prakrit	(d) Mouncement

i. d	ii. c	iii. b	iv. a
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) The kingdom in the south of the Ganga	(a) Prakrit
(ii) Place where rice was grown first	(b) Magandha
(iii) Place where wheat and barley were grown first	(c) Vindhya
(iv) The language used by ordinary people	(d) Sulaiman hills

i. b	ii. c	iii. d	iv. a
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I. True or False

1. Vedas are the book of Jains
2. Pitaka is the book of Buddhists.
3. History is a boring journey of the past.
4. Mahanavami Dibba is an important monument for knowing the past.
5. Magadha flourished about 2,000 years back
6. Artefacts give us clue about the skills of people.
7. History tells us about life present age.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. True	5. False	6. True	7. False
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II. True or False

- (i) The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago.
- (ii) The Garo hills are located in the south of India
- (iii) The Magadha kingdom was set up near the Ganga river
- (iv) The Rigveda is the the earliest composition in the Sanskrit language.
- (v) The Iranians and the Greeks called India 'Bharat'.
- (vi) Inscriptions were written on the palm leaf.
- (vii) The years are counted with reference to the birth of Christ
- (viii) The ordinary people used prakrit to talk to each other.

i. True	ii. False	iii. True	iv. True	v. False	vi. False	vii. True	viii. True
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Why do you think ordinary men and woman did not generally keep records of the what they did?**

The ordinary men and woman generally did not keep records of what they did as they regarded it as a part of their daily routine and not anything important.

2. What were the subjects on which books were written in the past? Which of these would you like to read?

Books written in the past dealt with all kinds of subjects, like religious beliefs, lives of kings, medicine and science.

3. What does history give us?

We often wonder as to how people lived in the past, what they ate, what clothes they wore, and what house they lived in. The answer to all the questions is available in 'history'

4. What is history?

History is a chronological account of events as they took place in the past. It tells us about the type of rulers, kingdoms, people, events and lifestyles of several ages.

5. How do we know about the past?

- (i) Books written long ago,
- (ii) Using manuscripts or handwritten books.
- (iii) Inscriptions written on stones or metals.

6. Who are archaeologists?

- (i) They study the series of the buildings made of stone and bricks, painting and sculptures.
- (ii) They also excavate to find tools, weapons, pots, ornaments and coins, etc., to know about their lifestyle.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.

- (i) One major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions is that manuscripts were written on the palm leaf or on specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch.
- (ii) Inscriptions on the other hand are writings on relatively hard surfaces like stone or metal.

2. Mark a list of all the objects that an archaeologist may find. Which of these could be made of stone?

A list of objects which an archaeologist may find are:

- | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Remains of buildings | (b) Tools | (c) Weapons |
| (d) Pots | (e) Ornament | (f) Coins |
| (g) Bones of birds, animals and fish, etc. | | |

3. Why should we study history?

The study of history has several benefits. Some of these are as follows:

- (i) It tells us about our past.
- (ii) It tells us about the mistakes people committed in the past so that these are not repeated.
- (iii) It gives us an understanding about our ancient culture and lifestyle.

4. What are the timeframes for history?

Historians find it difficult to put past events in a chronological sequence for a better understanding. Birth of Jesus Christ has been taken as year 0. Any event before that is called Before Christ (BC) any event after the birth of Jesus is called Anno Domini (AD)

5. How have Himalayas served us since the past?

- (i) The Himalayas has acted as natural barriers between India and Central Asia since ages.
- (ii) Travellers, traders and scholars came through the passes of these mountains and other areas.
- (iii) They have left accounts which help us to know about the history of India.
- (iv) They brought new ideas, customs, and beliefs which have made Indian culture richer.

6. How was the name of our country derived?

- (i) Our motherland is commonly known by two names: India and Bharat.
- (ii) The name Bharat was used by people of North India in the Sanskrit composition of Rigveda.
- (iii) The word India traces its roots from the river Indus called Sindhu in Sanskrit.
- (iv) The Iranians and the Greek called India as Indor or Hindos, i.e., land across the Indus.

7. What are literary sources of knowing history?

- (i) Handwritten or any other written record of the past is known as a literary source.
- (ii) Most of these scripts were written in birch bark or palm leaves.
- (iii) They tell us about political practices, cultural beliefs and several lives of certain periods.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. How did people in Narmada Valley live?

- (i) People lived on the banks of Narmada River for several hundred thousand years
- (ii) Some of them lived by food gathering.
- (iii) They collected roots, fruits and other forest products for their food.
- (iv) They also hunted animals.

2. What kind of life was led around river Ganga and its tributary rivers son?

- (i) The area along these rivers was known as Magadha.
- (ii) Its rulers were very powerful and set up a large kingdom
- (iii) People travelled from one part of the subcontinent to another
- (iv) Merchants travelled with caravans or ships, carrying valuable goods from place to place.
- (v) Men and Woman moved in search of livelihood, as they also wanted to escape from disasters like floods and famines

3. Why people across the world came to this subcontinent?

- (i) People from across the frontiers also came to subcontinent and settled here.
- (ii) These movements of people enriched one's cultural traditions.
- (iii) People have shared new ways of carving stones, composing music and even cooking food for several hundreds of years.

4. Examine the archaeological sources of knowing history.

The archaeological sources of knowing history include:

(i) Monuments: Buildings of historical importance are called monuments. They include temples, forts, palace or any other structure. Ashoka pillars, Sanchi Stupa are some important monuments which tell us about the past.

(ii) Artefacts: Objects like pottery, tools, weapons, sculptures, toys, coins, jewellery, etc. made by human beings are called arte facts. They tell us about skills of people at that time.

(iii) Inscriptions: Writings engraved on rocks, pillars, metal pillars, temple walls, palaces, copper plates, clay tablets, house and towns are called inscriptions. They give us valuable information about names, achievements and events under a ruler.

(iv) Coins: Coins are a valuable source of telling us about the reign, economy, trade and extent of a king's empire.

5. Examine the literary sources of knowing our past.

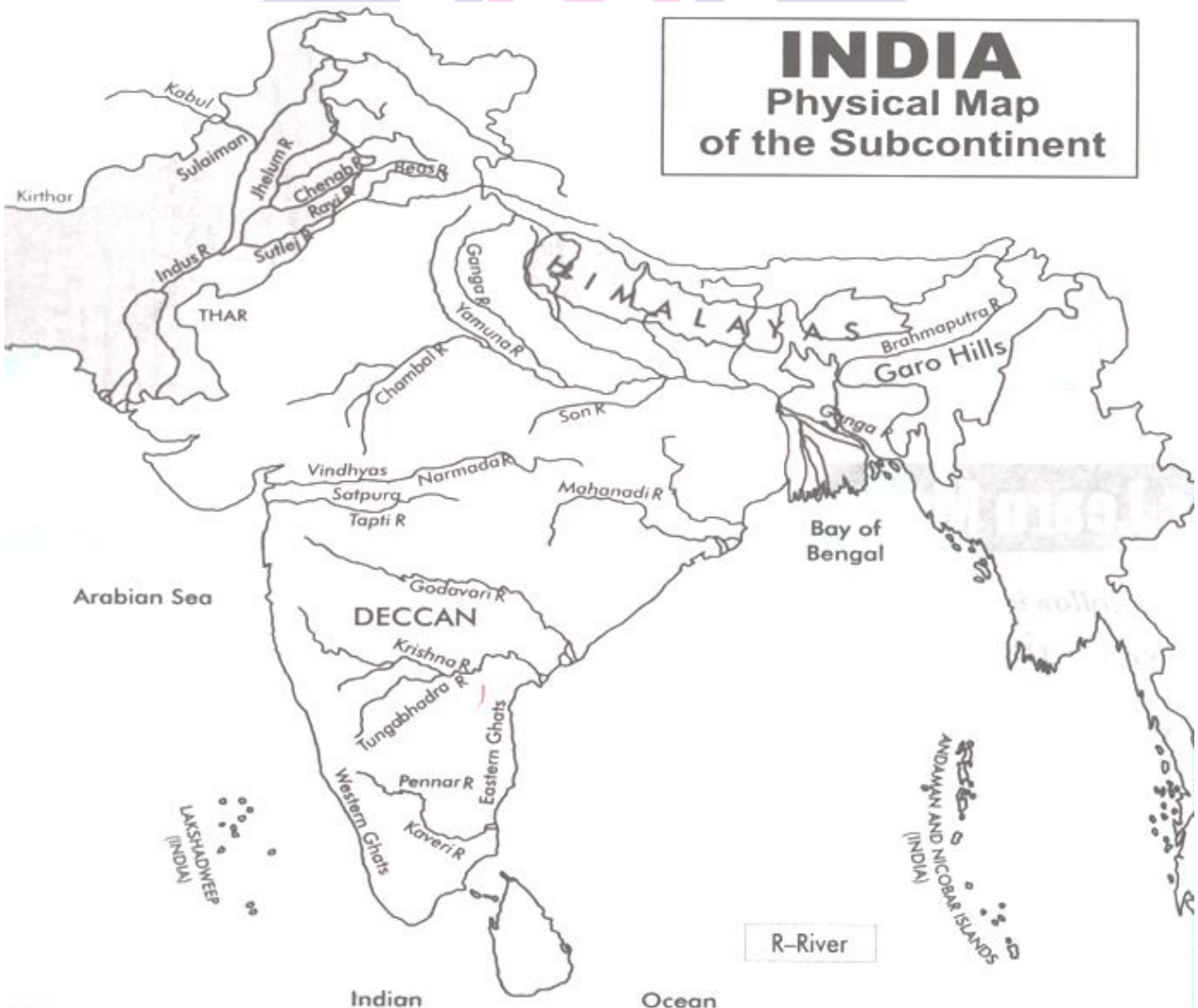
The literary sources include:

Religious Literature: Religious literature like the Vedas, the Puranas and Mahabharata of Hindus, Pitaka of Buddhists and Angas of Jains are examples of this type of literature.

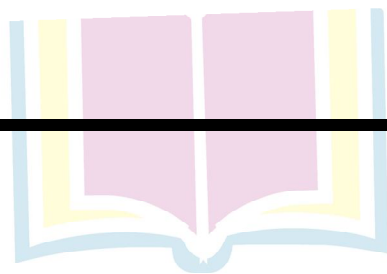
6. Who all studied sources of history? What did they explore?

- (i) There were two types of people who studied and explored history.
- (ii) One group was called archaeologists while the other group was called historians.
- (iii) Archaeologists studied remains of buildings made of stone, bricks, paintings and sculptures.
- (iv) The other group called historians were people who studied the past and used the word source to refer to the information, found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology.

7. On an outline map of India show physical features of the subcontinent.



8. On an outline map of India mark important janapadas, mahajanapadas and cities



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