

Chapter-2

GRADE:4.

Topic: Evidences of History.

Month: April

Subject: SST

I. New words.

1. Monuments

2. Historical

3. Literary

4 Sources

5. Ancestors

6 Artefacts

7. Coins

8 Manuscripts

9 Inscriptions

10.Treasure

Textbook Exercises

Inbuilt Questions

A.Multiple Choice Questions(MCQs)-Tick(√)the correct answers.

1.(a)Sources

2.(a)Monuments

B.Write[T]fortrue and [F]forfalse statements.

1. False

2.True

3. True

4.False

A.Give one word answers.

1.Manuscripts

2.Babur

3.Chandragupta Maurya.

4. The Vedas

B.Fill in the blanks.

1.Greece

2. Charaka,Sushruta

3.oral

4.pride

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What are monuments? Give an example.

Ans: Monuments are buildings and structure of historical importance.

Ex: Taj Mahal, Red fort, Qutub minar etc.

Q2. What are manuscripts?

Ans: Manuscripts are hand written records. Earlier when paper was not available, scholars wrote on palm or on the barks of trees.

Q3. What does religious literature tell us about the past?

Ans: Religions literature tells about the thought process, traditions and culture of the people of ancient times.

II Answer the following questions

Q1. Describe archaeological sources.

Ans: The following are the ① Monuments:- monuments are historical importance.

Ex: Taj Mahal, Red fort, Qutub minar etc.

2. Inscriptions:-are like text message. In those days messages were engraved on the rocks of palaces, walls of temples, metal, pillars and tablets.

3. Artefacts: are objects made by humans that tell us about the history of a place, time or person. Pottery ,ornaments like bangles, necklace, tools and weapons are artefacts.

4. Coins-Coins are valuable sources of history. They give facts about names of Kings, periods of history and the dynasties. They provide us with varied information.

Q2. How do coins help us to know our history?

Ans: Coins are a valuable source of history. They give facts about the names of Kings ,period of History and the dynasties. They provide us with varied information. Names of rulers engraved on the coins tell us about the people who ruled our country. Dates tell us about the eras of different rulers.

Q3. What are literary source? Explain with example.

Ans: Literary Sources are records of the information about ancestors.

a) Manuscripts : These were hand written records. Scholars wrote on barks of trees or

palm leaves because paper was unavailable

- b) Accounts of foreign visitors were written by the visitors about their experience when they visited India.**
- c) Autobiographies and biographies : were written by the rulers about their loved ones or regions.**
- d) Religious literature : The vedas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are some of the religious books which tell us about the tradition, culture of the ancient India.**

Q4. Why do we need to preserve sources?

Ans :We need to preserve sources so that people become aware of how our civilisation has evolved over a period of time. Sources tell us about the past. They are the wealth of our nation and symbol of our pride.

Q5. How can we preserve historical sources?

Ans: We must preserve historical because they make us understand history for our betterment.

Picture study

Q1. Identify the source of history

Ans: Coins

2 How do they help in understanding the economic situation of a place in that period?

Ans: The economic situation of the place in that period can be understood by the metal of which the coin was made.

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