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QUESTION BANK

(solved)

Class VI

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SUBJECT EXPERTS

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HISTORY

1

WHAT, WHERE, HOW & WHEN ?

NCERT SOLUTIONS

1. Match the following :

Narmada Valley	The first big kingdom
Magadha	Hunting and gathering
Garo hills	Cities about 2500 years ago
Indus and its tributaries	Early agriculture
Ganga Valley	The first cities

Ans.

Narmada Valley	Hunting and gathering
Magadha	The first big kingdom
Garo hills	Early agriculture
Indus and its tributaries	The first cities
Ganga Valley	Cities about 2500 years ago

2. List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Ans. Manuscripts : The old books written by hands are called manuscripts. These are usually written on palm leaf or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch which are grown in the Himalayas.

Inscriptions : These are writings on relatively hard surface such as stone or metal.

3. Return to Rasheeda's question. Can you think of some answers to it?

Ans. We can get the answers by :

1. Reading the books that were written past.

2. By manuscripts

3. By inscriptions

4. By the remains of tools, weapons, pottery etc.

4. Make a list of all the objects that archaeologists may find. Which of these could be made of stone?

Ans. Archaeologists may find Potteries, Statues, Ornaments, Tools, Skeletons, Toys, Cloth, Pots, Coins etc in their findings.

Out of these Potteries, statues, tools and Ornaments can be made up of stones.

5. Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what
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they did?

Ans. It may be because of the following reasons:

1. They did not know how to read and write.
 2. Their life was full of difficulties.
 3. They would not be having enough time of recording their lives.
6. Describe at least two ways in which you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers.

Ans.

S. No.	Farmers	King
1.	They have to work in field	They do not have to work in field
2.	They have to produce their food grains	They have to protect their objects
3.	Life is full of difficulties	Life is comfortable

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Fill in the blanks.

1. (i) The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the _____.
- (ii) _____ is the earliest composition in Sanskrit.
- (iii) Along the river _____ people lived for several hundred thousand years.
- (iv) _____ is a town on the north coast of Egypt.

Ans. (i) Vindhyas. (ii) Rigveda (iii) Narmada (iv) Rosetta

True or False

2. (i) People who gathered their food are called gatherers.
- (ii) The kingdom of Magadha was located in the areas along Ganga's tributaries in the North of Ganga.
- (iii) Prakrit was the language used by ordinary people.
- (iv) River Ganga was addressed as Indos or Hindos by the Iranians and Greeks.

Ans. (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False

Answer the Following

3. What is the meaning of Indus in Sanskrit?

Ans. Sindhu

4. Write the full form of BCE.

Ans. Before Common Era

5. Write the full form of CE.

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Ans. Common Era

6. Write the full form of AD.

Ans. Anno Domini

7. When did agriculture begin?

Ans. Agriculture began 8000 years ago.

8. Who are historians?

Ans. Historians are the scholars who studies and writes about the past.

9. What do you understand by tributaries?

Ans. Tributaries are smaller rivers that flow into a larger river.

10. Where does the word India come from?

Ans. The word India comes from the Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit.

11. What do you mean by manuscript?

Ans. Manuscript means any book or document written by hand.

12. What are inscriptions?

Ans. These are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal.

13. Where were manuscripts preserved?

Ans. Manuscripts were often preserved in temples and monasteries.

14. What information do we get from Bones of animals?

Ans. Bones of animals, birds, and fish tells what people ate in the past.

15. Name the ruler whose inscription has been found from Kandahar.

Ans. Ashoka's inscription has been found from Kandahar.

16. Where are Garo hills located?

Ans. The Garo hills are located to the north-east and the Vindhyas in central India.

17. What is source?

Ans. The word source refers to the information found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology.

18. What was the advantage of writing on a hard surface?

Ans. The writing on a hard surface do not get destroyed easily, hence survives for long period of time.

19. What do religious teachers do in the past?

Ans. Religious teachers walked from village to village, town to town, stopping to offer

instruction and advice on the way.

20. How could anyone know what had happened so many years ago?

Ans. One can know what had happened so many years ago through manuscripts, inscriptions and objects found in excavations.

21. Why do men and women moved from one subcontinent to another?

Ans. Men and women moved in search of livelihood, as also to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts.

22. What do people of Andaman Islands do to earn their living?

Ans. Most people living in the Andaman Islands get their own food by fishing, hunting, and collecting forest produce.

23. What is Cartouche?

Ans. Scholars who could read Greek figured out that the names of kings and queens were enclosed in a little frame, called a cartouche.

24. Where manuscripts were usually written?

Ans. Manuscripts were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.

25. How is the life of people living in city different from people living in the Andaman Island?

Ans. Most people living in the Andaman Islands get their own food by fishing, hunting, and collecting forest produce. By contrast, most people living in cities depend on others for supplies of food.

26. Where was the kingdom of Magadha located?

Ans. In ancient times the area to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha. Its rulers were very powerful, and set up a large kingdom. Kingdoms were set up in other parts of the country as well.

27. How many languages were inscribed on stone found in Rosetta?

Ans. Rosetta is a town on the north coast of Egypt, and here an inscribed stone was found, which contained inscriptions in three different languages and scripts (Greek, and two forms of Egyptian).

28. Name some areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley?

Ans. Sulaiman and Kirthar hills to the northwest were some areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley about 8000 years ago.

29. What is History?

Ans. It means life story of man from earliest period till today.

30. What are Artefacts?

Ans. The old objects like tools, weapons, pots, coins etc. which were used by early man.

31. Who were skilled gatherers?

Ans. Skilled gatherers knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests, and collected roots fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals

32. How did cross frontier movement helped our culture?

Ans. The cross frontier movements of people enriched our cultural traditions. People shared new ways of carving stone, composing music, and even cooking food over several hundreds of years.

33. What problems are associated with manuscripts?

Ans. As these manuscripts were written on the leaves or bark of a tree, over the years, many of these manuscripts are eaten away by insects and hence have been destroyed.

34. Which languages were used to write manuscripts?

Ans. Many of the manuscripts were written in Sanskrit, Prakrit (language used by ordinary people) and Tamil.

35. Where did the first cities develop?

Ans. About 4700 years ago, some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of Indus and its tributaries. Later, about 2500 years ago, cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries, and along the seacoasts.

36. State different ways through which we can find about past?

Ans. We can know about our past through-

- Manuscripts,
- Inscriptions,
- Through the findings by the Archaeologists,
- Studies of the Historians

37. What are the contents of the Manuscripts?

Ans. These books dealt with subjects such as religious beliefs and practices, the lives of kings, medicine and science. Besides, there were epics, poems, and plays also.

38. Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?

Ans. Generally, ordinary people such as hunters, fishing folk, gatherers, farmers or herders did not keep records of what they did because they did not feel the need of recording what they did and they lacked proper means of writing.

39. What led to the sharing of ideas between people?

Ans. People travelled from one part of the subcontinent to another in search of livelihood, as also to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts, conquering others'

lands, teaching people, adventure etc. All these led to the sharing of ideas between people.

40. What do the terms B.C. and A.D. mean?

Ans. The years are counted from the date generally assigned to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity. All dates before the birth of Christ are counted backwards and usually have the letters BC (Before Christ) added on and A.D. stands for two Latin words, 'Anno Domini', meaning 'in the year of the Lord' (i.e. Christ).

41. Differentiate between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Ans.

Manuscripts	Inscriptions
Manuscripts were written by hand. These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.	These are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal. Sometimes, kings got their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them.

42. Describe at least two ways in which you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers.

Ans. Two ways in which the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers are:

(i) The kings set up a large kingdom whereas farmers engaged in agriculture.

(ii) Kings often kept records of victories in battle whereas farmers did not keep records of what they did.

43. Who are archaeologists and what they study?

Ans. There were many things that were made and used in the past. Those who study these objects are called archaeologists. They study the remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture. They also explore and excavate (dig under the surface of the earth) to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.

44. What things can be found through history?

Ans. There are several things we can find out —

- What people ate,
- The kinds of clothes they wore,
- The houses in which they lived.
- We can also find out about the lives of hunters, herders, farmers, rulers, merchants, priests, crafts persons, artists, musicians etc.

45. What are the two names by which our country is known? How did they originate?

Ans. India and Bharat are the names used for our country.

What, Where, How and When?

The word India comes from the river Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago and were familiar with the Indus, called it the Hindos or the Indos, and the land to the east of the river was called India.

The name Bharata was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda, the earliest composition in Sanskrit. Later it was used for the country.

46. State the difference between BC and AD

Ans.

BC	AD
(i) It stands for Before Christ	(i) It stands for 'Anno Domini', meaning 'in the year of the Lord' (i.e. Christ).
(ii) It is counted backward	(ii) It is counted forward.
(iii) All the dates are before the birth of Christ	(iii) All the dates are after the birth of Christ.
(iv) Sometimes BCE is used instead of BC. The letters BCE stand for 'Before Common Era'	(iv) Sometimes CE is used instead of AD. The letters CE stand for 'Common Era'

47. Why did people move from one place to another?

Ans. The people travelled from one part to another for the following reasons-

- Some men and women moved in search of livelihood,
- They also moved to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts.
- Sometimes men marched in armies, conquering others' lands.
- Besides, merchants travelled with caravans or ships, carrying valuable goods from place to place.
- Religious teachers walked from village to village, town to town, to offer instruction and advice on the way.
- Some people perhaps travelled driven by a spirit of adventure, wanting to discover new and exciting places.

