

HISTORY LESSON 1

Question Bank

What, Where, How and When?

I. Fill in the blanks:

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

II. True/False:

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

III. Give one word answer:

1. Name one tributary of Ganga.

Ans. Son

2. What is the meaning of Indus in Sanskrit?

Ans. Sindhu

3. Write the full form of BCC.

Ans. Before Common Era

4. Write the full form of CE.

Ans. Common Era

5. Write the full form of AD.

Ans. Anno Domini

6. When did agriculture begin?

Ans. Agriculture began 8000 years ago.

7. Name any two animals that people of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills reared.

Ans. Sheep and Goat

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

LEARN ABOUT INDIA

India, known officially as the Republic of India, is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populated country with over 1.2 billion people, and the most populated democracy in the world.

Capital: New Delhi

Population: 1.3 billion people

Government: Federal parliamentary constitutional socialist republic

Area: 3,287,263 sq. km

Currency: Indian rupee (INR)

- India is the second-most populous country in the world.
- India is a fast-growing economy, but still struggles with poverty, malnutrition, and corruption in its government.

History Of India:

- The Indus Valley was the first urban culture in South Asia, and flourished between 2500 and 1900 BCE.
- The cultural pockets of this region transitioned to the Iron Age between 2000-500 BCE.
- Recording the life of Buddha was important to the beginning of recorded history in India.
- During the Medieval age from 600 CE-1200 CE, India went through a period of cultural diversity and many regional kingdoms expanded.
- Under the Mughal Dynasty in India in the 16th century, India's cultural and social groups gained recognition through their trade, as well as military experience.
- Groups of elites flourished, and when the Mughal Dynasty began to crumble, these elites were able to control their own affairs.
- Europeans had arrived in the 18th century and had set up coastal and trade outposts.
- India began supplying the British with raw materials with which to trade. Many historians consider this to be the start of India's colonial period.
- Technological changes to railways and canals marked India's transition into their "modern period", which occurred around 1850.
- After [WWI](#), when approximately one million Indians served, Indian citizens, headed by Mohandas Gandhi, began a nonviolent movement calling for Indian independence.
- On August 15, 1947, India was granted independence from the British Empire.
- Economic liberalization has created a large middle class in India, which has made it one of the world's fastest-growing economies.
-

Geography Of India:

- India sits atop the Indian tectonic plate, and part of the Indo-Australian Plate, which makes it susceptible to earthquakes, landslides, and other natural disasters.
- Major rivers in India include the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, as well as the Yamuna and Kosi tributaries.
- The climate in India is influenced strongly by the Himalayas and the Thar Desert. These are both what drive the summer and winter monsoons.
- The Himalayas prevent cold winds from blowing in, which keeps the majority of India warm.

- There are four major climatic groupings in India: tropical wet, tropical dry, subtropical humid.
- India is a mega diverse country, with about 21% of the landmass covered by forests.
- India has a wide spectrum of animals that are native to the country, including an abundance of farm animals such as cows, goats, chickens, and camels, but also more exotic animals such as tigers, Asiatic lions, snow leopards, elephants, and many others.
- India has over 120 national parks and over 500 wildlife sanctuaries.
- In 1972, India enacted the Wildlife Preservation Act, which protects plants and animal species. They also launched “Project Tiger”, which is a tiger conservation program that was launched in 1973.

State and Capitals of India

The 28 Indian States and their capitals are as follows.

States and Capitals of India		
S.no	States	Capitals
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Proposed Capital Amaravati)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Dispur
4	Bihar	Patna
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Goa	Panaji
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8	Haryana	Chandigarh
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi
11	Karnataka	Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore)
12	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
14	Maharashtra	Mumbai
15	Manipur	Imphal
16	Meghalaya	Shillong
17	Mizoram	Aizawl
18	Nagaland	Kohima
19	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
20	Punjab	Chandigarh
21	Rajasthan	Jai pur
22	Sikkim	Gangtok

23	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
24	Telangana	Hyderabad
25	Tripura	Agartala
26	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
27	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Gairsain (Summer)
28	West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territories and Capitals

At Present India has 8 Union Territories and 28 States. The erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir has been bifurcated into two Union Territories (UT) of J&K and Ladakh. The newly formed union territories have been formed under a reorganization act passed by the Parliament on 5-6 August 2020. At present India has 8 Union Territories.

Union Territories of India		
S.no	Union territories	Capital
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	Silvassa (Daman)
4	Delhi	New Delhi
5	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
6	Puducherry (Pondicherry)	Puducherry (formerly Pondicherry)
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter)
8	Ladakh	Leh

WORK SHEET

Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the capital of Maharashtra?

- a. Mumbai
- b. New Delhi
- c. Chennai

- d. None of the above
2. _____ is the capital of Uttarakhand.
- a. Lucknow
 - b. Prayagraj (Allahabad)
 - c. Dehradun
 - d. Shimla
3. Dispur is the capital city of which north-eastern state?
- a. Assam
 - b. Tripura
 - c. Meghalaya
 - d. Mizoram
4. Which city is known as the `summer capital` of Jammu and Kashmir?
- a. Jammu
 - b. Srinagar
 - c. Shimla
 - d. Anantnag
5. Kavaratti is the capital of which Union Territory?
- a. Daman and Diu
 - b. Lakshadweep
 - c. Dadar and Nagar Haveli
 - d. Chandigarh
6. Port Blair is the capital of which Union Territory?
- a. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - b. Daman and Diu
 - c. Puducherry
 - d. None of the above
7. Itanagar is the capital of _____ .
- a. Bihar
 - b. Goa
 - c. Chattisgarh
 - d. Arunachal Pradesh
8. Ranchi is the capital of which Indian state?
- a. Bihar
 - b. Telangana
 - c. Jharkhand
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
9. _____ is the capital of Odisha (Orissa).
- a. Kolkata
 - b. Shillong
 - c. Bhubaneswar
 - d. Cuttack
10. Silvassa is the capital of which Union Territory?

- a. Mumbai
 - b. Puducherry
 - c. Daman and Diu
 - d. Dadar and Nagar Haveli
11. What is the capital of Uttar Pradesh?
- a. Prayagraj (Allahabad)
 - b. Kanpur
 - c. Gorakhpur
 - d. Lucknow
12. _____ is the capital of Meghalaya.
- a. Aizawl
 - b. Kohima
 - c. Shillong
 - d. Agartala
13. Gandhinagar is the capital of which state?
- a. Gujarat
 - b. Maharashtra
 - c. Telangana
 - d. Goa
14. Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of _____.
- a. Telangana
 - b. Andhra Pradesh
 - c. Jammu and Kashmir
 - d. Kerala
15. Gangtok is the capital of which state?
- a. Sikkim
 - b. Arunachal Pradesh
 - c. Nagaland
 - d. Mizoram
16. _____ is the capital of Chhattisgarh.
- a. Bengaluru (Bangalore)
 - b. Ranchi
 - c. Raipur
 - d. Patna
17. The capital of Goa is _____.
- a. Imphal
 - b. Itanagar
 - c. Hyderabad
 - d. Panaji
18. What is the capital of Himachal Pradesh?
- a. Shimla
 - b. Chandigarh

- c. Manali
- d. Bhopal

19. _____ is the capital of Punjab.

- a. Delhi
- b. Jaipur
- c. Chandigarh
- d. Chennai

20. Kolkata is the capital of which eastern state?

- a. West Bengal
- b. Odisha (Orissa)
- c. Jharkhand
- d. Tripura

ANSWERS:

1. (a) Mumbai	2. (c) Dehradun	3. (a) Assam	4. (b) Srinagar	5. (b) Lakshadweep
6. (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7. (d) Arunachal Pradesh	8. (c) Jharkhand	9. (c) Bhubaneswar	10. (d) Dadar and Nagar Haveli
11. (d) Lucknow	12. (c) Shillong	13. (a) Gujarat	14. (d) Kerala	15. (a) Sikkim
16. (c) Raipur	17. (d) Panaji	18. (a) Shimla	19. (c) Chandigarh	20. (a) West Bengal

SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY -07

STD : VI
SUB: SOCIAL

DAY: FRIDAY
DATE: 8.5.2020

Layers of the Earth

Some important points to remember:

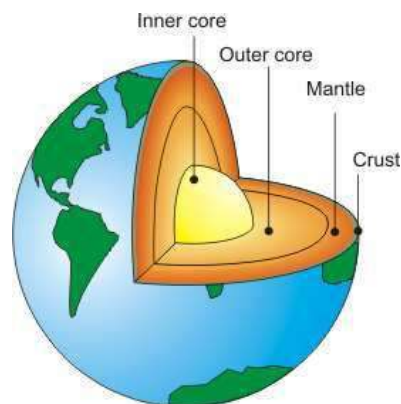
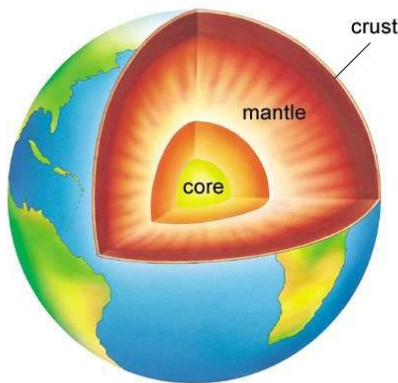
- ∴ Lithosphere (outer part of earth's structure) was formed 5 billion years ago.
- ∴ Geologists are the scientists who study the earth, its structure and substances.
- ∴ Petrology is the science which studies rocks and its formations.
- ∴ Fossils - remains of dead plants and animals are called fossils trapped in the layers of rocks.
- ∴ Ore - a rock in which a particular mineral is found in large percentage is called an ore.
- ∴ Plates - large blocks of earth's crust which are moving.
- ∴ Magma - it is molten rock material inside the earth.
- ∴ Rock cycle - rocks are continually being formed, destroyed and reformed due to changing weather conditions and forces of nature (eg. Wind, river, glaciers, earth movements, etc.)

Learn the structure of the Earth

On the basis of varying density and other physical and chemical properties of rocks, the earth can be divided into three concentric layers-crust, mantle and core.

The radius of Earth is 6371 kms. Earth's interior is broadly divided into three layers: -

1. Crust - Forms only 0.5% of the total Earth's volume.
2. Mantle - Forms only 16% of the total Earth's volume.
3. Core - Forms only 83% of the total Earth's volume.



I. Crust:

1. The crust is the solid outermost layer. It is also called lithosphere.
2. It is a relatively thin layer. The upper part of the crust is called continental crust (about 35 cm thick). The lower part is called oceanic crust (about 5 km thick).

- The continental crust is made up of silica (si) and alumina (al), and so it is called sial. The oceanic crust is made up of silica (si) and magnesium (ma) and therefore also called Sima.
- The outer crust has soil. It provides with most of the minerals.

II.Mantle:

- Just beneath the crust is a 2,900 km thick layer called mantle.
- It lies between the crust and the core.
- Based on the chemical composition, it is divided into the upper mantle and lower mantle.

Upper Mantle

Lower Mantle

The upper mantle is a thin, stiff layer consisting mainly of the minerals silica, iron and magnesium.

It is a zone of mixed minerals such as iron, magnesium, aluminum and silicon. The average temperature here is 3000°C

It extends from the bottom of the crust to a depth of around 300 km.

The lower mantle extends from around 300 km to 2900 km. The lower mantle is semi-solid and minerals here can move slowly in a plastic manner.

III.Core:

- The core lies below the mantle and around the center of the earth. It is also called barysphere.
- The average radius of the core is about 3,500 km.
- The core is divided into two - the upper/outer core and the inner core.

Outer Core

Inner Core

1. The outer core is 2300 km thick.

1. The inner core is 1200 km thick.

2. The outer core is so hot that it is molten (liquid core).

2. The inner core is though hotter, is under such extreme pressure that it remains solid (solid core).

The temperature in the core is hotter than that on the sun's surface. The intense heat from the inner core causes material in the outer core and inner mantle to move around. The dominant minerals here are Nickel and iron. Therefore, it is also called nife (`ni_ stands for Nickel and `fe_ for iron).

WORK SHEET

1. There is an :outer~ and :inner~ _____ in the interior of the earth

- Crust
- Core
- Mantle
- All of the above

Answer: (b) Core

2. The common mineral in the continental masses and the oceanic crust is _____

- Silicon
- Magnesium
- Aluminium

d. Iron

Answer: (a) Silicon

3. Fossils are the remains of dead _____

a. Plants

b. Animals

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

Answer: (c) Both a and b

4. Match the following interior of the earth with their names representing their mineral constituents

Column I	Column II
(a) Continental Masses	(i) Nife
(b) Oceanic crust	(ii) Sial
(c) Core	(iii) Sima

Answer: (a) ii, (b) iii, (c) i

5. The middle layer of the earth is the _____.

Answer: Mantle

6. The innermost layer of the earth is called the _____

Answer: Core

7. The crust is about _____ km on the continental masses and _____ km on the ocean floors.

Answer: 35 km, 5 km

8. Who is geologist?

9. Draw the layers of the Earth.

10. _____ is the science which studies rocks and its formations.

Answer : Petrology

..... Stay at home

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1: Environment

Environment is everything surrounding us. It can be living or non-living things and includes physical, chemical and other natural forces. Balance in nature is maintained by the interaction between biotic components with that of abiotic components. Environment is divided into two broad parts, Natural environment and Human environment.

Question Bank

Q1. True/False

- i. Aquarium is not a natural ecosystem. True
- ii. Land is a component of human environment. False
- iii. Road is a human made environment. True

Q2. What is atmosphere?

Ans. The atmosphere is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth.

Q3. Write the significance of atmosphere.

Ans. It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun.

Q4. What do you mean by barter system?

Ans. It is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

Q5. What is hydrosphere?

Ans. The domain of water is referred to as hydrosphere.

Q6. What hydrosphere comprises of?

Ans. It comprises various sources of water and different types of water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, etc.

Q7. Which are the two major components of biotic environment?

Ans. Plants and animals are the two major components of biotic environment.

Q8. Name the basic component of natural environment?

Ans. Air, water, land and living beings are the basic component of natural environment.

Q9. Why is hydrosphere important?

Ans. The hydrosphere is important because it comprises water, which sustains a variety of life forms.

Q10. Give four examples of human made environment.

Ans. Examples of human made environment are parks, buildings, bridges, roads, industries, monuments etc.

Q11. How is environment important to us?

Ans. Environment is important to us because it provides the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat and the land where we live.

Q12. What do you mean by natural environment?

Ans. Natural environment comprises of land, water, air, plants and animals. Thus, natural environment refers to both biotic and abiotic conditions existing on the earth.

Q13. Why is lithosphere important?

Ans. Lithosphere is important because it provides us forests, grasslands for grazing, land for agriculture and human settlements. It is also a source of mineral wealth.

Q14. What is environment?

Ans. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organism is called environment. It is a combination of natural and human made phenomena.

Q15. Why is our environment changing?

Ans. Our environment is changing because our needs are increasing day by day and in order to fulfill these needs we are modifying and at times even destroying our natural surroundings.

Q16. What is biosphere?

Ans. Biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life. Thus, plant and animal kingdom together make biosphere or the living world.

Q17. What is an ecosystem?

Ans. It is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live, all linked by transfer of energy and material.

Q18. Plants and animals depend on each other. Give reason.

Ans. Plants provide shelter for animals and they provide oxygen for the animals to live. When animals die they decompose and become natural fertilizer for plants. Animals also help in pollination and seed dispersal.

Q19. What is lithosphere?

Ans. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc.

Q20. Why man modifies his environment?

Ans. Man modifies his environment according to their need. With time needs grew and became more varied. Humans learn new ways to use and change environment. They learn to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life.

Q21. Differentiate between biotic and abiotic environment.

Ans. Difference between biotic and abiotic environment

Biotic Environment	Abiotic Environment
1. The world of living organisms.	1. The world of non-living elements.
2. Example: plants and animals	2. Example: land

Q22. Which are the major components of the environment?

Ans. The major components of the environment include:

Natural environment – It comprises of land, water, air, plants and animals.

Human environment – It includes individual, family, community, religion, educational, economic and political situation.

Human made environment – It includes parks, buildings, bridges, roads, industries, monuments etc.

Worksheet

1. Who led a simple life and fulfilled their requirements from the nature around them?
2. What made communication easier and speedy across the world?
3. What comprises the natural environment?
4. Why man modifies his environment?
5. Why plants and animals depend on each other?
6. What makes biosphere or the living world?
7. Explain Hydrosphere.
8. What produce changes in the weather and climate?
9. What is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth?
10. Who adapted themselves to the natural surroundings?

SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY-07
SOCIAL - HISTORY

What, Where, How and When?

STD:VI

DATE: 16.6.2020

NCERT SOLUTIONS

1. Match the following

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

Solution :

Narmada Valley	Hunting and gathering
Magadha	The first big kingdom
Garro 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.

Solution :

Manuscripts – They were written by hand, these were usually written on palm leaves or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as The Birch, which grows in the Himalayas.

Inscriptions – These are writings engraved on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal.

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

Solution :

The findings of Archaeologists could be of 9 different types.

1. Buildings made of stone and brick
2. Paintings
3. Sculpture
4. Tools
5. Weapons
6. Pots
7. Pans
8. Ornaments
9. Coins

The objects that could be made up of stones are given below

1. Buildings
2. Tools
3. Weapons
4. Ornaments

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

Solution :

Unlike the present day, record keeping was not easy in the past. Records were usually maintained by Kings to describe their victories in battles. Those records were maintained by inscribing on stones, which were not an easy task that could be carried out by ordinary men and women.

5. Describe at least 2 ways in which you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers.

Solution :

1. Kings had absolute power over all his subjects, irrespective of their profession, farmers had no such powers.
2. Kings lived in palaces. Farmers had no such opportunities.
3. The King was responsible for protecting his kingdom by waging battles, whereas the farmers' responsibilities were to grow crops.

Extra Question:

Very Short Answer Type

1. How can we know about the past?

Answer:

We can know about the past by studying history.

2. Where did the early people live?

Answer:

Early people lived along the banks of River Narmada.

3. Write the name of the region where rice was first of all grown in India?

Answer:

The region where rice was first of all grown in India is the North of the Vindhyas

4. What do you mean by the term 'tributaries'?

Answer:

Tributaries are rivers that join a larger river.

5. Match the contents of the following columns:

Column A	Column B
(i) <i>Herodotus</i>	(a) <i>The study of past</i>
(ii) <i>History</i>	(b) <i>Father of History</i>
(iii) <i>Pre-history</i>	(c) <i>Study of inscriptions</i>
(iv) <i>Epigraphy</i>	(d) <i>Period for which we have no written records</i>
(v) <i>Archaeology</i>	(e) <i>The way or form in which some language is written</i>
(vi) <i>Scripts</i>	(f) <i>The study of remains of past</i>

Answer:

- (i) – (b)
- (ii) – (a)
- (iii) – (d)
- (iv) – (c)
- (v) – (f)
- (vi) – (e)

6. Write important historical events against the following important dates:

- (1) 8,000 years ago
- (2) 4,700 years ago
- (3) 2,500 years ago
- (4) 2,000 AD/CE

Answer:

Important Dates	Important Events
(1) 8,000 years ago	The beginning of agriculture
(2) 4,700 years ago	The first cities on the Indus
(3) 2,500 years ago	Cities in the Ganga Valley, a big kingdom in Magadha was formed
(4) 2,000 AD/CE	The present (age).

7. Distinguish between historical and pre-historical periods.

Answer:

The period for which we have written records is called historical age or period, while the period for which we have no written records is called pre-historical age or period.

8. Define in brief the word 'Epigraphy'.

Answer:

Study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy.

9. Name two main groups (or categories) of historical sources.

Answer:

1. Archaeological sources (for example: physical remains inscriptions, coins, etc.).
2. Literary sources (such as religious books, manuscripts, foreign, travellers' accounts etc.).
- 3.

Short Answer Type

1. What can we know about the past?

Answer:

We can know about the past by knowing several things. For example,

- We can find out—what people ate, the kinds of clothes they wore, the houses in which they lived.
- We can find out about hunters, herdsman, farmers, rulers, merchants, priests, crafts persons, artists, musicians and scientists.
- We can also find out the games children played, the stories they heard, the dramas (or plays) they saw or enjoyed, the songs they sang.

2. When did the early cities develop in India?

Answer:

- About 4700 years ago some of the earliest cities (Harappa, Mohenjodaro.) flourished on the banks of the Indus and its tributaries. ‘
- And other early cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries and along the coasts, about 2500 years ago.

3. What do you know about Magadha? (Imp.)

Or

Name the first largest Indian empire. Write two-three sentences about it.

Answer:

- Magadha was the first largest empire of India.
- The area along some of the important rivers of the Northern India and to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha.
- Its rulers were very powerful (Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Chandra Gupta Maurya).
- They set up a large kingdom. (Some smaller kingdoms were set up in other parts of the country as well).

4. Explain the following things or terms in short.

(a) BC

(b) AD

(c) CE

(d) BCE

(e) Script

(f) Language

(g) Decipherment

Answer:

(a) BC

- The letters BC means Before Christ.
- Dates are generally counted (i.e., the day, the month and the years) or assigned to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity.
- So 2000 BC means 2000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ.
- All dates before the birth of Jesus Christ are counted backwards and generally have the letter BC (Before Christ) added on.

(b) AD:

- We sometimes find AD before dates. This stands for two Latin words, “Anno Domini”, and mean in the year of the lord (i.e., Jesus Christ).
- For example 2005 can also be written as AD 2005.

(c) CE:

Sometimes, CE is used instead of AD. The letters CE stand for ‘Common Era’.

(d) BCE

- Sometimes BCE is used instead of BC. The letters BCE stand for ‘Before Common Era’.
- We use these terms because the Christian Era is now used in the most countries of the world.

(e) Script

- Way or style of writing of a language is called a script. It consists of letters or signs.

(f) Language:

When we read what is written, or speak, we use a language. It is a media of expression through speech or through writing.

(g) Decipherment:

Languages which are used, as well as ways of writing (scripts) have changed since then. So how do scholars understand what was written? This can be done through a process known as decipherment.

Long Answer Type

Question 1.

“The people of India shared their ideas since the earliest days”. Explain in brief.

Answer:

- The people of India travelled from one part of the subcontinent to another. The hills and high mountains including the Himalayas, deserts, rivers and seas made journeys dangerous at time, but never impossible.
 - The people of the Indian subcontinent moved in search of livelihood, as also to escape from natural calamities (such as flood, drought, earthquake, epidemic).
 - Sometimes men marched in armies, conquering others’ land.
 - Merchants travelled with caravans or ships carrying valuable goods from place to place.
 - Religious teachers walked from village to village, town to town, stopping to offer instruction and advice on the way.
 - Finally some people perhaps travelled, driven by a spirit of adventure.
- All these led to the sharing of ideas among the Indians.

Question 2.

How did our country get its names?

Answer:

Names of our country

- Two of the words we generally use for our country are India and Bharat. The word India comes from the Indus called Sindhu in Sanskrit.
- The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago, were familiar with the Indus, called it the Hindos or the Indos. The land to the east of the river (i.e., the Indus) was called India.
- The name Bharat was used by a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda, the earliest composition in Sanskrit (dated to about 3500 years ago). Later, it was used for the country.

