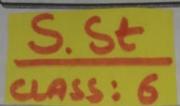


Unit-1 PEOPLE AND SOCIETY IN THE ANCIENT PERI



Studying the Past

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT



- A. 1. History means the study of the past.
 - 2. We know about the history of past from the evidences which our archaeologists analyze.
 - 3. Traditions, folk tales, works of art, archaeological objects, books are the main sources of history.
- B. 1. Valmiki; 2. Ved Vyas; 3. Kautilya; 4. Megasthenes

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (iii); 3. (ii); 4. (iii)
- B. 1. archaeological; 2. literary; 3. archaeological; 4. literary; 5. literary
- C. 1. Inscriptions; 2. Literary source; 3. Kautilya; 4. Archaeologist
- D. 1. Inscription; 2. Monument; 3. Archeological sources; 4. Religious literature; 5. Secular literature
- E. 1. If something occurred thousands of years ago, we find out what actually happened at the time from the evidences like a piece of writing, a wall painting which archaeologists analyze is called archeology.
 - 2. The archaelogical sources of study the past are
 - (a) Inscriptions; (b) Monuments; (c) Other objects like coins, jewellery
 - 3. Written records engraved on rocks, pillars, cave walls, wall of forts, palaces are called inscriptions.
 - 4. Literature that is not religious is called secular literature. These include poems, plays, accounts of foreign travellers and works on science and politics.
- 1. We know about the past by traces such as traditions, folk tales, works of art, F. archaeological objects, books and other written records.
 - The sources that are used to study the past are given below:
 - (a) Archaeological sources: They are of three kinds inscriptions, monuments and other objects like coins, textiles, jewellery etc.
 - (b) Literary sources: The written records of the past are called manuscripts. They are divided into two religious literature and secular literature.
 - 2. The purpose of studying history are:
 - (a) It helps us to understand better how people of other times acted and thought.
 - (b) It help us to know our country's heritage as means of developing patriotism.
 - (c) It tells us how our national way of life developed.