



CLASS: IV

Subject: Social Studies

Date: 19/05/2020

Topic: Sources of Prehistory and History

Time Limit: 30 Mins

Worksheet No. :7

[Copy the questions following the notes and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day.]

*How do historians know about what happened a very long time ago, a time when they were not even born? They do so by studying different **sources of history**. Sources of history are remains of the past, which help us know and understand about what happened a long time ago. Historians collect information from a variety of sources to recreate events of the past. Sources of history can be divided into two groups -- **archaeological sources** and **literary sources**.*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

Archaeology is the scientific study of the remains of things that were created or used by human beings long ago. The place from where these remains are dug out, or **excavated**, is known as an **archaeological site**. The objects excavated from such sites could include tools ,weapons, pottery, jewellery, clothes, seals, paintings, sculptures, coins and even remains of entire cities. These objects are known as **archaeological sources**, and they are the only means through which prehistory can be studied.

An **archaeologist** studies these objects in order to recreate the past.

Archaeological sources are mainly of two types--**artefacts** and **monuments**.

Artefacts

Human- made objects found in archaeological sites are called **artefacts**. They include tools ,weapons, pottery, toys, coins, seals and other objects used in the past.

Coins and seals are important artefacts.They tell us much about various aspects of life in the past. The writings and pictures on the coins provide us useful information about rulers ,the years of their reign and the extent of their kingdoms. They also tell us about the economic condition of the age from the metal used in making the coins. The study of coins is known as **numismatics**.

Monuments

Monuments are buildings and structures of historical importance. They are usually built to honour an important person or to celebrate a historic event. Forts, palaces, temples and tombs are examples of monuments. They tell us a lot about the age in which they were built, the people who built them and the reasons for building them. The Sanchi Stupa, the Taj Mahal and the Qutb Minar are examples of monuments.

In many ancient culture, the dead were buried with objects that people believed might be needed even in the afterlife. These places were known as burial sites .The objects unearthed from burial sites are a rich source of information about the beliefs of that period.

ASSIGNMENT

A. Name the following:-

1. The scientific study of the remains of things that were created or used by human beings long ago.
2. Man-made objects found in archaeological sites.
3. The study of coins.

B. Write True/False and correct the false one:-

1. Pottery is an example of archaeological sources.
2. Coins tell us about rulers and the extent of their kingdom.

C. Answer the following:-

1. How do historians know about what happened a very long time ago?
2. What is archaeology? Name the main archaeological sources.