



CLASS: IV

Subject: Social Studies

Date: 30/05/2020

Topic: Answer Keys for Worksheets 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9

Worksheet No. :5, Date: 11/05/2020

ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the blanks:-

1. History is a ----- account of the people, places and events of the past. Ans:-
Written.

2. Medieval history studies events that took place between the ---- and ----
times. Ans:- ancient, modern.

3. History helps us to appreciate the cultural ---- of our country. Ans:-
heritage.

4. The ancient period in India begins with the---- ----- ----. Ans:-Indus Valley
Civilisation.

Answer the following:-

1.Q. Which time period is considered as the ancient period in Indian History?

Ans:- The ancient period of Indian History began with the Indus Valley Civilisation and ended with the rule of Harshavardhana, one of the great kings of India, in the 8th century.

2.Q. When does the modern period in Indian history begin and end?

Ans:- The modern period of Indian history began in the 18th century when the British were trying to gain political power in India. This period of Indian history is taken to have ended in 1947, when India won independence from British rule.

Worksheet No. :6, Date: 18/05/2020

ASSIGNMENT:-

Mark True/False and correct the false ones:-

1. History only tells us about kings and the wars fought between kingdoms .

Ans:-False. History tells us about how and where people lived, what their customs and traditions were, the way they traded and the wars they fought.

2. Studying the history of other countries makes us tolerant.

Ans:- True

3. Prehistory is the study of events immediately after humans invented writing.

Ans:- True.

4. History is divided into three main periods.

Ans:- True.

5. The modern period of Indian History ends with the coming of the British.

Ans:- False. The modern period of Indian history ends in 1947, when India won the independence from British rule.

These sets of questions are not in your work sheet but you have to learn it, so questions along with the answers are given in this answer key.

Answer in one word:-

1. Who was the last great emperor in ancient India? Ans:- Harshavardhana.
2. What ceremony was practised by Harsha every five years? Ans:- The ceremony of Dana or giving.
3. 'Bharat' or 'Bharatvarsha'-- From which Indian emperor's name is this name derived? Ans:- Indian emperor 'Bharata'.

Worksheet No. :7, Date: 19/05/2020

ASSIGNMENT

A. Name the following:-

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

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

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

C. Answer the following:-

1. How do historians know about what happened a very long time ago?

Ans:-Historians know about what happened a very long time ago by studying different sources of history.

2. What is archaeology? Name the main archaeological sources.

Ans:- Archaeology is the scientific study of the remains of things that were created or used by human beings long ago.

The main archaeological sources are:- artefacts and monuments.

Worksheet No. :8, Date: 20/05/2020

ASSIGNMENT

A. Name the following:-

1. The study of inscriptions:-----Ans:- Epigraphy.
2. Hand-written documents:----- Ans:- Manuscripts.
3. An example of religious literature:----- Ans:- The Puranas/ Tripitakas/ Angas.

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

1. Manuscripts were written only on dried palm leaf before paper was invented. Ans:- True.
2. Inscriptions are important archaeological sources. Ans:- False.
Inscriptions are important literary sources.
3. The account of Faxian is an example of religious literature. Ans:- False.
The account of Faxian is an example of non-religious texts.
4. A historian relies only on literary sources to reconstruct the past. Ans:- False.
A historian relies on both archaeological and literary sources to reconstruct the past.

C. Answer the following:-

1. What is the difference between manuscripts and inscriptions?

Ans:- Manuscripts

Manuscripts are hand-written documents on dried palm leaves ,the bark of trees or on the dried skin of sheep and goats.

Inscriptions

Inscriptions are writing engraved on hard surface such as stones, copper sheets and cave walls.

Worksheet No. :9, Date: 28/05/2020

ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the blanks:-

1. Artefacts like ----- and ----- are preserved in museums across the country. Ans:- coins, seals.
2. Both ----- and ----- study the past, and yet their jobs are different. Ans:- Archaeologists, Historians.

Answer the following:-

1. In what ways are sources of history preserved in India?

Ans:- In India the sources of history are preserved in three ways:

1. Monuments, caves and inscriptions are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.
 2. Artefacts like coins and seals are preserved in museums across the country.
 3. Secular [non-religious] texts are preserved in the National Archives of India and various state archives.
2. Compare the job of an archaeologist with that of a historian.

Ans:- Archaeologists:-

1. An archaeologist is a trained scholar who excavates sites and analyses the objects found there, in order to reconstruct history.
2. Once the artefacts are excavated, archaeologists conduct scientific tests to determine how old they are.
3. Archaeologists also study the materials used to make them, the kind of design on them, and many other details, to understand the life led by people of those times.

Historians:-

1. A historian, on the other hand, uses both archaeological and literary sources to reconstruct the past. This means that a historian does not always have to visit excavation sites.
2. A historian studies historical texts preserved in archives and libraries, verifies the information and analyses them before reconstructing the past.