

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 PERIOD-1

CHAPTER NAME: WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

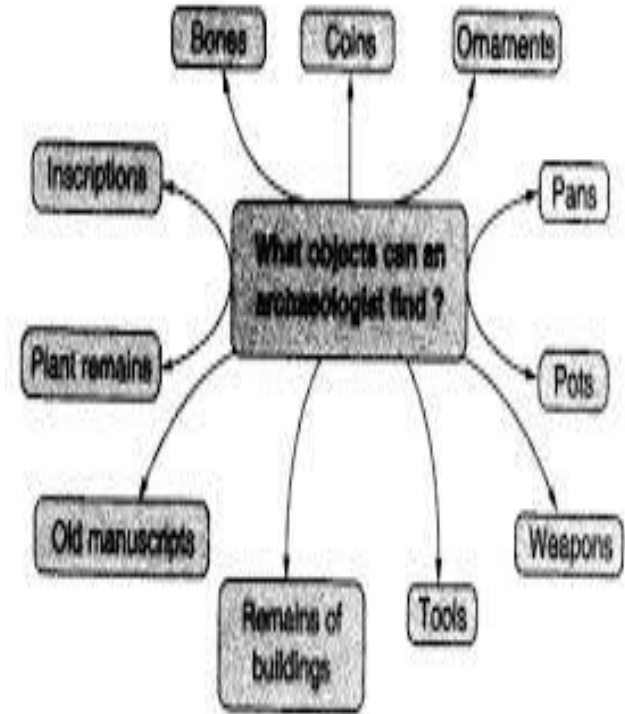
INTRODUCTION



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

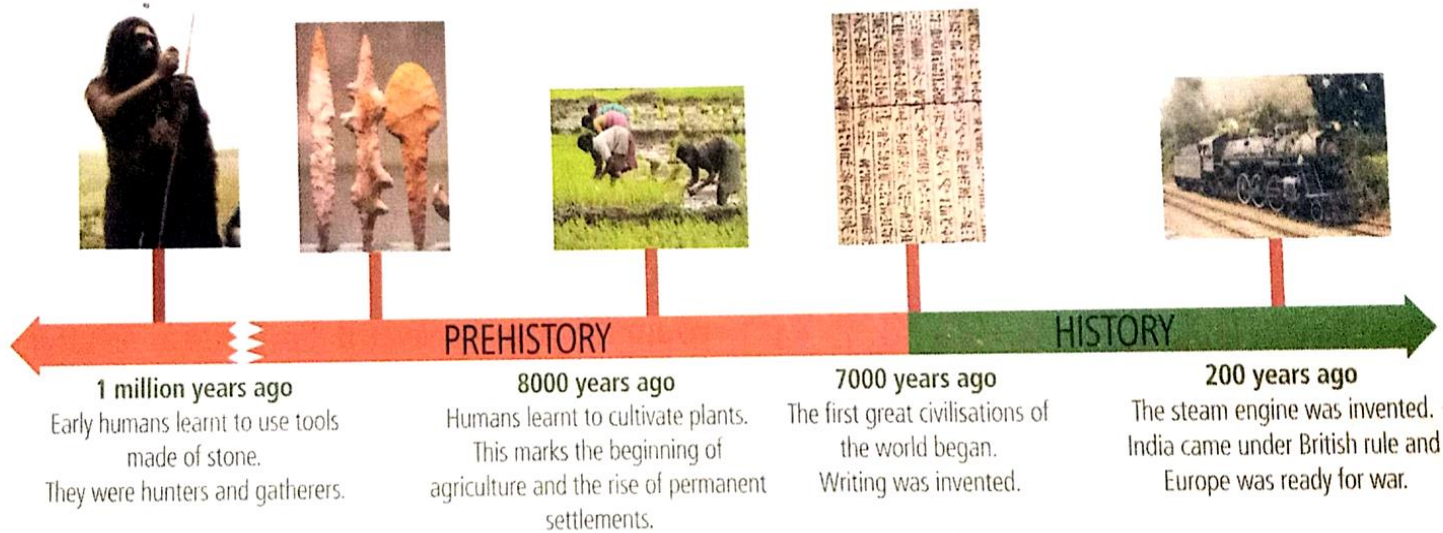
WHAT IS HISTORY ?

- What can we know about the past?
- Several things we can know about our past such as:
 - What people used to eat, the type of clothes they used to wear, the houses in which they lived.
 - How were the lives of hunters, herders, farmers, rulers, merchants, priests, crafts persons, artists, musicians, and scientists?
 - The games children used to play, the stories they have heard, the songs they sang.
- **History is the systematic study of past events.**
 - It is constructed on the basis of the study of the available material remains and records.
 - People who study the past are known as **historians**.
 - Historians study the past with the help of many written and unwritten sources.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vgmNkYUL_Cw



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

TIME LINE



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

WHY DO WE LEARN HISTORY?

▪ Needs of learning History:-

- It teaches us to carefully examine and question facts before accepting them as the truth.
- It helps to learn from the mistakes and educates us for better decision making.
- History gives us the sense of identity while answering origin of humans.
- Helps in better understanding of present. Ex-While learning about India's Independence, we learn to develop respect for our freedom fighters and value freedom.
- It develops historical values like tolerance, open-mind and build cultural identity.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VMqolZqpZAc> poem

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

Prehistory

- It is the study of events that happened before humans learnt to write.

- Sources for the study of Prehistory:-

- Archaeology
- Archaeological sites
- Artifacts

History

- It is a written account of events of the past.

- Sources for the study of History:-

- Manuscripts
- Inscriptions
- Coins and seals
- Monuments

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

TIME AND DATES IN HISTORY

- **Time and Dates in history** – How to tell the dates of significant events.

The years are counted from the date 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.

Counting of the years:

- **BC (Before Christ)**
- **2.AD (Anno Domini)**
- **BCE (Before the common era)**
- **CE (Common era)**
- **CIRCA or CA (Unknown date of an event)**

- Dates have been constructed on the basis of some events and terminologies. Dates or time in history is generally indicated by B.C and A.D.

- B.C. stands for 'Before Christ'. It refers to the period before the birth of Christ. Thus when we say 700 B.C., it would mean 700 years before the birth of Christ. Years in B.C. are counted backwards. Hence 700 B.C. comes earlier than 600 B.C.

- A.D. stands for 'Anno Domini' which means 'in the year of our Lord'. Thus 800 A.D. means 800 years after the birth of Christ.

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

TIME AND DATES IN HISTORY

Sometimes B.C.E .is written instead of B.C., which means ‘before the common era’ and in the place of A.D., sometimes, C.E.is written, which means ‘common era’.

The term circa is used when the date of an event is not surely known and is assumed on the basis of existing records and events. Other terms like:-

- 1: Decade (period of 10 years)**
- 2: Century (period of 100 years)**
- 3: Millennium (period of 1000 years)**

Naming Centuries:-

Example- The years from 1100CE to 1199CE fall in the 12th CENTURY

1947- India got independence- 20th century (1900-1999)

If someone’s year of birth is 2004 then it falls in 21st Century (2000-2099)

1446CE- 15th Century CE (1400-1499ce)

361 BCE- 4th Century BCE (300-399BCE)

•<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kRgG2JS02mY>

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW QUESTIONS

1. What is history?
2. Who are called as historians?
3. What is history and prehistory?
4. Why do we learn history?

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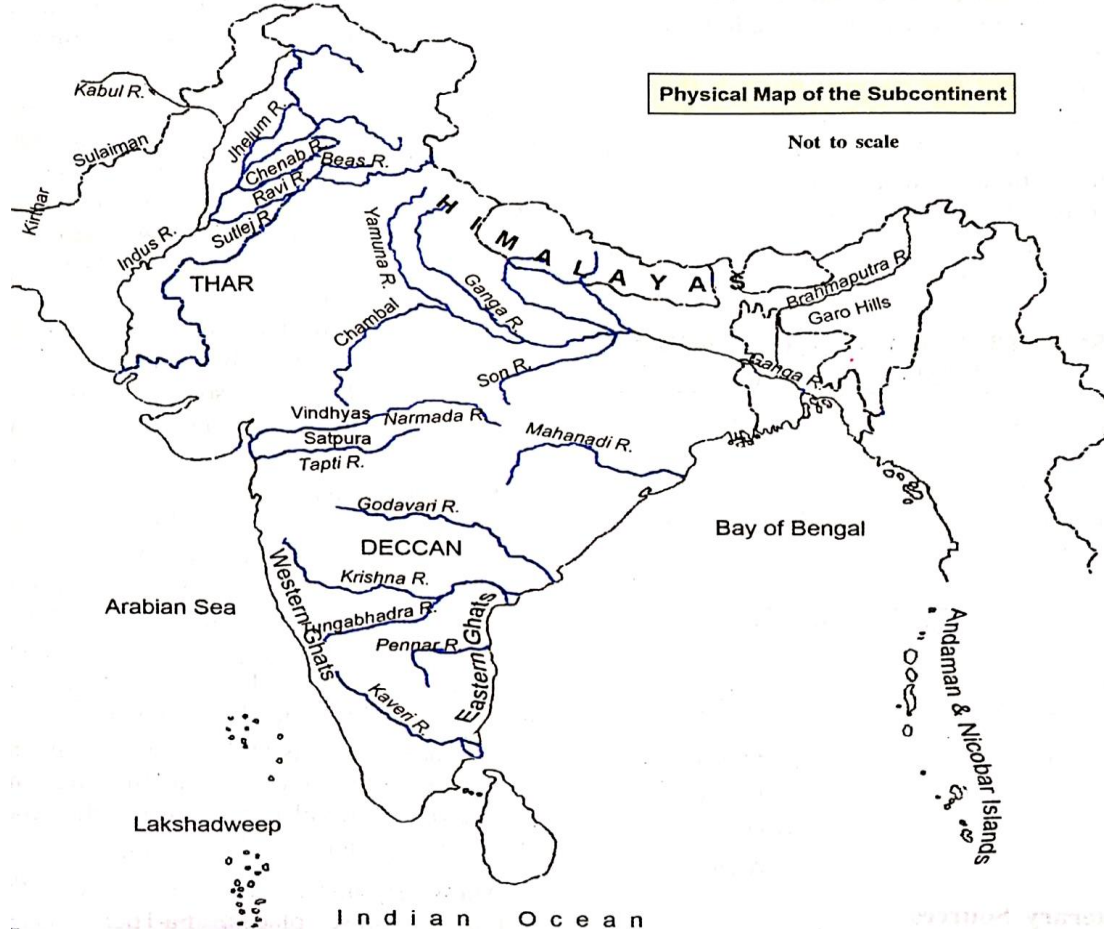
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WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

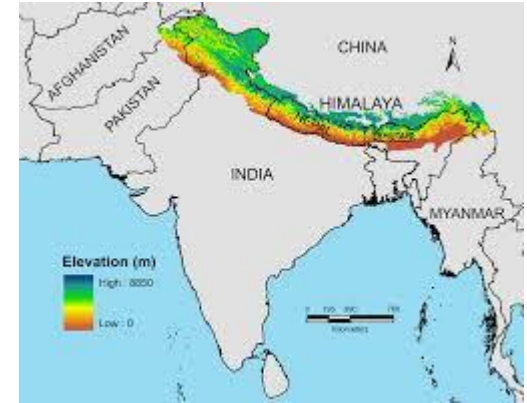
GEOGRAPHICAL FRAMEWORK



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

GEOGRAPHICAL FRAMEWORK

- The geography of a land often has a powerful impact on its history. It influenced the location of early settlements around the world.
- All the early civilizations like Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Indus and China were located in and around river valleys
- **The Himalayas**: High ranges of Himalayas stretch across the north of India. They act as barrier against invading force. People like traders, travelers and invaders have travelled in and out of India through low lying points called passes.
- **The Oceans and seas**: protection to peninsular India, long coastline with its natural ports and harbours has also encouraged trade with Rome, Mesopotamia, Egypt and South-East Asia. South Kingdoms were able to develop strong navies.

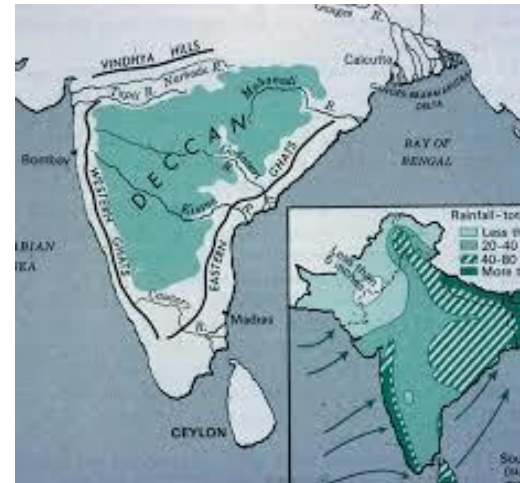


WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

GEOGRAPHICAL FRAMEWORK

• **The Northern Plains**: lying between the Indus and the Ganga rivers is a fertile land, increases growth of agriculture, establishment of powerful kingdoms and empires like the Mauryas and the Guptas.

• **The Deccan Plateau**: The Satpura and the Vindhya mountain ranges separates Deccan Plateau from Northern India. This isolation enabled the growth of regional kingdoms like the Cholas, the Chalukyas and the Rastrakutas.



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW QUESTIONS

1. Where does the Northern Plain lie ?
2. What do you mean by Peninsula?
3. Name the seas that surround India on three sides.
4. Mention the powerful kingdoms and empires which established in northern plains.
5. What were the regional kingdoms that grew in southern India?
6. Name two ranges which separate Deccan Plateau from northern India.

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WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

SOURCES OF HISTORY

Sources for the study of history :-

- Main source of information for Prehistory is Archaeology.
- Archaeology** is the study of the remains of human life in the past.
- An **archaeologist** is a person who studies the remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture. They also explore and excavate to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins (**human-made objects found at archaeological sites are called artifacts**). They also look for bones of animals, birds, and fish to find out what people ate in the past.



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

SOURCES OF HISTORY

- History is studied from written sources such as Manuscripts, inscriptions, monuments, coins and seals.
- **Manuscripts**- Hand written documents are called manuscripts. They were written on stone or clay tablets.
- In India, these were written in Sanskrit, Prakrit or Pali and Tamil in South India on dried palm leaves, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas and thinly beaten copper plates.
- In Middle East and Europe people wrote on **Parchment (dried skin of goats and sheep)**
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=og4JN5IS3bE>



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

SOURCES OF HISTORY/ ARTEFACTS



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

SOURCES OF HISTORY

• Inscriptions (Decipherment, Epigraphy)

• **Inscriptions**-They are writings engraved on hard surfaces like rocks, pillars, stones or metal and the walls of temples, palaces, forts etc. In the past, kings wanted their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them, they used inscriptions for this purpose. There are other kinds of inscriptions as well, where men and women (including kings and queens) recorded what they did. For example, records of victories in battle.

• **Decipherment**- The process of reading and understanding the scripts used in inscriptions.

• **Epigraphy**- The study of inscriptions. Example- The edicts of Emperor Ashoka carved into caves, iron pillars and rocks.



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

SOURCES OF HISTORY

- **Coins:** Issued by the ruler of a country to enable people to buy goods and services.
 - Name of the king and the year in which the coin was issued were engraved on the coins.
 - Other engraving includes Battle scenes, faces of kings and queens or scenes from the life of the ruler.
- **Numismatics-** The study of coins.
- **Seals:** contains inscription, ex- Indus Valley Civilization seals showing animals and figures of Gods (early form of Shiva), figure of a yogi -Pashupati, the lord of animals.



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW QUESTIONS

1. What is archaeology?
2. Who are called as archaeologists?
3. What are the sources of prehistory?
4. What are the sources of history?
5. Define manuscripts.
6. Define inscriptions.
7. What do you mean by decipherment?
8. What is numismatic and epigraphy.

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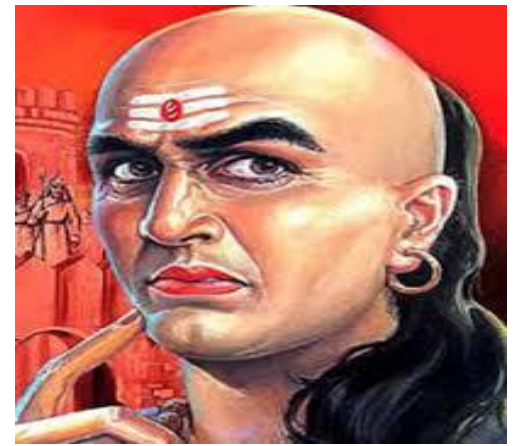
SOURCES OF HISTORY

Written sources are of three types :-

Religious Literature
Secular Literature
Travellers' Accounts

Religious Literature- The Vedas, the Ramayana and the Tripitakas. The vedas gave historians information about the coming of Aryans to India around 1500 BCE.

Secular Literature- writings on subjects other than religion, like politics, grammar, medicine and law. Ex- Harshacharita by Banabhatta for insight into the social, economic and political conditions during the reign of Harsha. And the Arthashastra by Kautilya insight into government treatise, economic policy and military strategy.



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

SOURCES OF HISTORY

- Traveller's Accounts → Xuanzang (Hieun Tsang) visited India during the rule of Harsha (7th Century) description of Central and South Asia.

- Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta, wrote about Mauryan rule in his book Indika. Travellers Account:



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

WRITTEN SOURCES OF SOURCES OF HISTORY

	Religious Literature	Secular Literature
DEFINITION	Literature that is based on religion.	Literature that is not based on religion.
EXAMPLES	Bible, Buddhist Tripitaka, Quran, Mahābhārata, Ramayana	Literary works by authors such as Tolstoy, Shakespeare, and Hemingway etc



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

QUESTIONS

Q1.What are the three written sources of history? Name them.

Q2. Who wrote Arthashastra?

Q3.Name the book written by Megesthenese.

Q4. Who wrote the biography of Harsha?

Q5. What was the other name of Kautilya?

Do MCQ Bk Pg No. 8 & 9 in your notebook

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

Answer in Brief :

Q5. How do coins help us study history?

- Coins and seals are an important source of information for historians.
- Issued by the ruler of a country to enable people to buy goods and services.
- Name of the king and the year in which the coin was issued were engraved on the coins.
- It includes battle scenes, faces of kings and queens or scenes from the life of the ruler.

Answer in detail:

Q2. How do we tell dates in history?

- The years are counted from the date 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.
- Dates or time in history is generally indicated by B.C and A.D.
- Sometimes B.C.E. is written instead of B.C., which means 'before the common era' and in the place of A.D., sometimes, C.E. is written, which means 'common era'.

Q3. How does archaeology help us find out more about the past?

- Archaeology carefully explores and excavates to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.
- Artefacts provide vital clues to how people lived in the past.
- They also look for bones of animals, birds, and fish to find out what people ate in the past.

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

Answer in Detail

Ans4: **Written sources are of three types :-**

Religious Literature

Secular Literature

Travellers' Accounts

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DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Animal skin or bark of the tree was not only covering of the body.
- Spinning and weaving was known by them.
- The dress was made of wool and cotton.
- Bangles and beads made of shells and bones were worn by women.
- Remains of necklaces, bracelets and earrings have been found from Neolithic sites.

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- What is Indian Subcontinent?
- What is the location of the northern plains?
- How did Himalaya act as a barrier against invading force? Describe about the Deccan Plateau of India.
- Write a note on the Himalayas located in North of India.
- What are the sources of information for the study history?
- Describe about the importance of coins and seals as an important source of information.
- The history of the Indian Sub continent has been influenced by the physical features of the land', How?
- Who was Kautilya? What did he write about?
- Who wrote Harshacharita? What was the information provided by him?
- Write in detail about the different sources of literature available to students of Indian history.

- Animal

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

MIND MAP

- Animal skin

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