

Q1. - What is history?

Ans. History is the study of our past.

Q2. - Who is called a Historian?

Ans. The person who study history and write about history is called Historian

Q3. What is indian Subcontinent

Ans. The region in southern Asia starting from Himalayas and projecting southwards into Indian ocean.

It includes India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka

Q4. Mention the location of The Indian Deccan Plateau.

Ans. The Indian Deccan Plateau is located between two mountain ranges, the Western Ghats and

The Eastern Ghats

Q5. What is Decipherment?

Ans- The process of reading and understanding the script is called decipherment. It is used in inscriptions.

Q6. Name the biography written by Banabhatta?

Ans- Harshacharita is the biography written by Banabhatta.

Q8. What is a Time Line?

Ans- A timeline is one way of showing events of the past. The timeline above shows

you at a glance a few major events that occurred over the past!

million years. Timelines are, therefore, useful tools for the study of history.

Q9. How did Himalaya act as a barrier against invading force?

Ans. The immensely high ranges of the Himalayas stretch across the north of India. They have acted as a barrier against invading forces from the North. However, people have

travelled in and out of
freely through low lying
points, called ~~pha~~ passes,
along the north-western
positions of the ~~the~~ Himalayas.

Q 10. Why is the work of archaeologist
considered very important?

Ans. Archaeologists can tell
us what the people ate,
what occupations they
followed with whom they
traded, what gods they
worshipped how they dressed

and how they treated their dead.

Q11. Name two travelers who give information about ancient India. Write the information provided by them.

Ans - The two travelers who gave information about ancient India are ~~Xu~~ Xuanzang and Megasthenes. The information provided by them are :-

i) ~~Xu~~ Xuanzang visited India during the rule of Harsha, in the 7th century CE. The account

he left behind is a descriptions
of Central and South asia
during that time

ii) (Megasthenes), a Greek
Ambassador to the court
of the Mauryan king
chandragupta, wrote a
detailed description of
Mauryan rule in his book
(Indica)

A. 12) ~~Decade~~ Define the terms:
decade, century and
millennium?

Ans- Decade- Period of 10 years

Century- Period of 100 years

Millennium- Period of 1000 years

Q13. Why did the kingdoms South India was able to develop strong navies and establish overseas colonies in South-East Asia?

Ans- The seas which surround India on 3 sides have protected peninsular India from attacks long ~~cos~~ coastline with its natural India ~~from~~ ports.

and harbours has also

encouraged trade. Hence,

the kingdoms of South

India were able to develop

strong navies and

establish overseas

colonies in South-East Asia.

14. How inscriptions do helps to study history?

Ans - i) Inscriptions are words

written or engraved on

rocks, pillars and the

walls of temples, places,

forts, etc

- ii) By inscriptions, we can know about the victories of rulers in battle or donations made by rulers to temples, and other places of worship.
- iii) Some inscriptions also contain messages from rulers to their subjects.

15. 'History is the study of our past'
Justify the statement.

Ans. i) It teaches us carefully examine and question facts

before accepting them as truth.

ii) It help to learn from

the mistakes and educates

us for better decisionmaking

iii) History gives us the sense of identity while answering of humans.

iv) It develops historical

values like tolerance,

open mind and build

cultural identity.

v) We need to know our

past to be able to

understand our present.

17. How manuscripts and inscriptions do help to study history?

Ans-i) Manuscripts are documents that have been written by hands.

ii) Early manuscripts are written on dried bark of trees, dried palm leaves and thinly beaten copper.

iii) Inscriptions are words written or engraved on rocks, ~~phi~~ pillars and

the walled walls of temples
places, forts etc.

iv) By inscriptions, we can
know about the victories
of rulers in battle, or
donations made by rulers
to temples etc.

v) Some inscription also
contain messages from rulers
to their subject.

16 The history of Indian Sub
continent has been influenced
by the physical features

of the land; How?

Ans- The immensely high ranges of the Himalayas stretch across the north of India which have acted as a barrier against invading forces from the north. The seas that surround India on three sides have protected peninsular India from attacks. The natural ports and harbours present on the long coastline have helped the kingdoms of south

India for trading and establishing overseas colonies.

The fertile land of northern plains, lying between the Indus and the Ganga rivers, have helped the growth of agriculture. This has led to the establishment of many powerful kingdoms and empires here, like those the Mauryas and the Guptas. The isolation of the Deccan Plateau from northern

India by the Salpura and Vindhya mountain ranges have helped the growth of several regional kingdoms.

18- What is the information of ancient India provided by the Secular literature and Travelers' accounts to the historians?

Ans- The information of ancient India provided by secular literature and Travelers' accounts to the historians

are:-

- i) Secular literature refers to writing on subjects other than religions like politics, grammars, medicines and law.
- ii) Biographies like Harshacharita by Banabhatta written in the 8th century CE, gives us the information about the social, political, economical conditions during the ~~the~~ reign of Harsha

- iii) Arthashastra by Kautilya, written in the 4th century BCE is a manual on government, economic policy and military strategy.
- iv) ~~Megasthenese~~ Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta, wrote a detailed description of Mauryan rule in his book Indica.
- v) Xuanzang visited India

during the rule of Harsha,
in the 7th century CE. The
account he left behind
is a description of ~~Harsha's~~
Central and South Asia
during that time.