

Chapter 4

Timeline and Sources of History

I. MCQ Questions

1. What is history?
 - a) Study of future
 - b) Study of present
 - c) Study of human past
 - d) Study of animals
2. What does BCE stand for?
 - a) Before Common Era
 - b) Before Christian Era
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None
3. Timeline helps in:
 - a) Drawing maps
 - b) Showing sequence of events
 - c) Writing stories
 - d) Counting money
4. Who studies fossils?
 - a) Geologists
 - b) Archaeologists
 - c) Palaeontologists
 - d) Historians
5. A century equals:
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 50 years
 - c) 100 years
 - d) 1000 years
6. The Gregorian calendar has:
 - a) 10 months
 - b) 11 months
 - c) 12 months
 - d) 13 months

7. Early humans were mainly:
 - a) Farmers
 - b) Hunters and gatherers
 - c) Traders
 - d) Kings
8. Which is a source of history?
 - a) Coins
 - b) Monuments
 - c) Manuscripts
 - d) All of these
9. Millennium means:
 - a) 100 years
 - b) 500 years
 - c) 1000 years
 - d) 2000 years
10. Archaeologists study:
 - a) Present life
 - b) Future events
 - c) Past remains
 - d) Weather

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. History is the study of the _____.
2. Timeline shows the _____ of events.
3. CE stands for _____ Era.
4. 1000 years is called a _____.
5. _____ study human societies.
6. Early humans lived in _____ or caves.
7. _____ are preserved remains of plants and animals.
8. A period of 100 years is called a _____.
9. Sources of history help us _____ the past.
10. Early humans used _____ for survival.

III. True or False

1. History studies only the future.
2. BCE means Before Common Era.
3. Timeline shows random events.
4. Archaeologists study past remains.
5. A decade is 100 years.
6. Early humans were farmers from the beginning.
7. Fossils are sources of history.
8. Millennium means 1000 years.
9. Sources always give correct and complete information.
10. Early humans lived in groups.

IV. Match the Following

| Column A | Column B |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Century | a. 1000 years |
| 2. Millennium | b. Preserved remains |
| 3. Palaeontologist | c. 100 years |
| 4. Archaeologist | d. Study Human societies |
| 5. Anthropologist | e. Past remains |
| 6. Timeline | f. Sequence of events |
| 7. Fossils | h. Common Era |
| 8. Early humans | i. Information of past |
| 9. CE | j. Hunters |

V. Short Answer (2 lines)

1. What is history?
2. What is a timeline?
3. What are sources of history?
4. What is a century?

5. Who are archaeologists?
6. What is BCE?
7. How did early humans live?
8. What are fossils?
9. Why are timelines useful?
10. What is a millennium?

VI. Give Reason

1. Why do we study history?
2. Why are timelines important?
3. Why did early humans live in groups?
4. Why are sources important?
5. Why did humans settle near rivers?

VII. Answer in Brief

1. Explain BCE and CE.
2. Describe sources of history.
3. How is time measured in history?
4. Describe early human life.
5. What is the importance of timelines?

VIII. One Word Answers

1. Study of past → _____
2. 100 years → _____
3. 1000 years → _____
4. Study of fossils → _____
5. Before Common Era → _____

6. Sequence chart → _____
7. Preserved remains → _____
8. Study of humans → _____
9. Past remains → _____
10. Common Era → _____

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Answers:**I. MCQ**

1-c, 2-c, 3-b, 4-c, 5-c, 6-c, 7-b, 8-d, 9-c, 10-c

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. past
 2. sequence
 3. Common
 4. millennium
 5. Anthropologists
 6. shelters
 7. Fossils
 8. century
 9. understand/reconstruct
 10. tools
-

III. True or False**✓ Answers:**

1. False
 2. True
 3. False
 4. True
 5. False
 6. False
 7. True
 8. True
 9. False
 10. True
-

IV Match the following

1 – c, 2, a, 3 – e, 4 – i, 5 – d, 6 – f, 7 – b, 8 – j. 9 - h

V. Short Answer (2 lines)

1. What is history?

History is the study of the human past and events that happened long ago. It helps us understand how people lived and how society has changed over time.

2. What is a timeline?

A timeline is a chart that shows events in the order in which they happened.

It helps us understand the sequence and timing of historical events clearly.

3. What are sources of history?

Sources of history are objects, writings, or materials that give information about the past.

They include coins, monuments, inscriptions, books, and oral stories.

4. What is a century?

A century is a period of 100 years used to measure long durations of time. For example, the 21st century includes the years from 2001 to 2100.

5. Who are archaeologists?

Archaeologists are people who study the past by digging up old remains. They examine tools, bones, and objects left behind by early humans.

6. What is BCE?

BCE stands for Before Common Era and refers to years before year 1 CE. It is used to date events that happened long ago in history.

7. How did early humans live?

Early humans lived in groups and moved from place to place in search of

food.

They were hunters and gatherers and used simple tools for survival.

8. What are fossils?

Fossils are preserved remains or impressions of plants and animals from the past.

They are found in rocks and help us learn about ancient life.

9. Why are timelines useful?

Timelines are useful because they show the order of historical events clearly.

They help us understand what happened before and after a particular event.

10. What is a millennium?

A millennium is a period of 1000 years used in history to measure long time spans.

For example, we are currently living in the third millennium CE.

VI. Give Reason

1. To understand the present through the past.
 2. To know sequence of events clearly.
 3. For safety and survival.
 4. To reconstruct past events.
 5. For water and fertile land.
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VII. Answer in Brief

1. Explain BCE and CE.

BCE stands for Before Common Era and refers to the years before year 1 CE. CE stands for Common Era and includes the years from 1 onwards. These terms are used to measure time in history. They help us understand when events

happened in relation to each other. For example, events before the birth of Jesus are marked as BCE, and after that as CE.

2. Describe sources of history.

Sources of history are things that help us learn about the past. They include objects like coins, tools, monuments, and inscriptions. Written records such as books and manuscripts are also important sources. Oral sources like stories and traditions also give useful information. Historians study these sources to understand how people lived in earlier times.

3. How is time measured in history?

Time in history is measured using years, decades, centuries, and millenniums. A decade means 10 years, a century means 100 years, and a millennium means 1000 years. Historians also use BCE and CE to divide time. Timelines are used to arrange events in order. This helps us understand when events happened and how they are connected.

4. Describe early human life.

Early humans lived in groups for safety and survival. They were hunters and gatherers who collected food from nature. They lived in caves or temporary shelters. They used simple tools made of stone and learned to use fire. Over time, they started farming and settled near rivers.

5. What is the importance of timelines?

Timelines are important because they show events in the order in which they happened. They help us understand the sequence of historical events. Timelines make it easier to compare different events. They also help us see how much time has passed between events. This makes learning history clearer and more interesting.

VIII. One Word Answers

1. History

2. Century
3. Millennium
4. Palaeontology
5. BCE
6. Timeline
7. Fossils
8. Anthropology
9. Archaeology
10. CE

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