

## Chapter 4

### Timeline and Sources of History

#### A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following studies the physical features of the Earth?
  - a. Anthropologist
  - b. Archaeologist
  - c. Geologist
  - d. Palaeontologist
2. What is the conventional starting point for the Gregorian calendar?
  - a. The birth of Buddha
  - b. The birth of Jesus Christ
  - c. The start of a ruler's reign
  - d. The year 1000 AD
3. Which of the following is a period of 100 years?
  - a. Decade
  - b. Millennium
  - c. Century
  - d. Era
4. What is the main source of information for historians studying recent history?
  - a. Ancient inscriptions
  - b. Newspapers
  - c. Fossils
  - d. Cave paintings
5. What calendar is widely used across the world today?
  - a. Chinese calendar
  - b. Jewish calendar
  - c. Hindu calendar
  - d. Gregorian calendar

6. What were early humans mainly reliant on for survival?
- Agriculture
  - Trading
  - Fishing
  - Hunting and gathering
7. Which of the following terms refers to a period of 1,000 years?
- Decade
  - Millennium
  - Century
  - Era
8. What is a timeline?
- A list of random events
  - A sequence of dates and events covering a specific period
  - A type of calendar
  - A historical novel
9. What does 'BCE' stand for?
- Before Common Era
  - Before Christ Era
  - Before Current Era
  - Before Common Event
10. The Gregorian calendar is commonly used worldwide; it has how many months?
- 10
  - 11
  - 12
  - 13
11. What is history often described as?
- A series of wars
  - An unending dialogue between the present and the past
  - A collection of myths
  - A set of laws
12. The study of the historic origin of a royal family is called
- Fossils
  - Genealogy

(c) Genealogy

(d) All of these.

13. Name the place where the objects of the past, such as statues, coins and ornaments, are preserved in

(a) Library

(b) Museum

(c) Court

(d) Police Station

14. In which Era Gautama Buddha was born

(a) AD

(b) BCE

(c) CE

(d) AD

15. Where the National Museum of India is located?

(a) Delhi

(b) Mumbai

(c) Agra

(d) Madhya Pradesh

**B. State true or false.**

1. The Earth has a very long history.

2. Manuscripts, coins and old buildings are sources which help to know the past

3. The Gregorian calendar is commonly used worldwide.

4. Early humans were mainly farmers.

5. Historians only rely on written documents for their studies.

6. CE stands for Before Christ.

7. The term 'AD' is now called the Common Era.

8. Early humans lived in permanent structures and did not move around.

9. Early humans lived in permanent cities.
10. Early humans used fire to cook their food.

**C. Fill in the Blanks**

1. We can fully understand the present only in the light of the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Each \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ has its ways of measuring time.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ calendar is commonly used worldwide.
4. The Western calendar typically begins with the year of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a convenient tool to mark such events.
6. Each object and structure has a story to tell, similar to a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ formed bands or communities to support one another.
8. Early humans lived in temporary camps, rock shelters or \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a book of tables which lists the days of astronomical data.
10. A small settlement or small village is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Give One Word Answer.**

1. A period when the Earth was covered in ice - \_\_\_\_\_
2. A method used to display of a list of events in chronological order. - \_\_\_\_\_
3. A scientific study that helps in reconstructing the past - \_\_\_\_\_
4. The conventional starting point for the Gregorian calendar. - \_\_\_\_\_
5. The study of ancient inscriptions. - \_\_\_\_\_
6. A person who studies and writes about the past. - \_\_\_\_\_
7. A life that begins after death. - \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is history often described as?
2. How is time measured in history according to different cultures?

3. What is the 'Ice Age' referred to in the chapter?
4. What is an inscription?
5. Name two sources of history.
6. How did living conditions for humans improve after the Ice Age?
7. What did humans start doing with more food available?

**F. Match the following.**

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. National Museum, New Delhi	i. A period of 100 years.	
2. Auspicious	ii. Gautama Buddha born	
3. Ice Age end	iii. A distinct period of time	
4. Century	iv. Bringing luck	
5. 560 BCE	v. Preserving objects from the past	
6. Era	vi. Around 12,000 years ago	

**G. Give reason.**

1. Why did early human communities settle near rivers?
2. Why do historians rely on multiple sources when studying the past?

**Answers****A. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. c. Geologist
2. b. The birth of Jesus Christ
3. c. Century
4. b. Newspapers
5. d. Gregorian calendar
6. d. Hunting and gathering
7. b. Millennium
8. b. A sequence of dates and events covering a specific period
9. a. Before Common Era
- 10.c. 12
- 11.b. An unending dialogue between the present and the past
- 12.c. Genealogy
- 13.b. Museum
- 14.b. BCE
- 15.a. Delhi

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**B. True or False (Answers)**

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. False

9. False

10. True

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### C. Fill in the Blanks (Answers)

1. past
2. society, culture
3. Gregorian
4. Jesus Christ
5. timeline
6. jigsaw puzzle
7. Early humans
8. caves
9. Panchanga
10. hamlet

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### D. One Word Answers

1. Ice Age
2. Timeline
3. Genetics
4. Birth of Jesus Christ
5. Epigraphy
6. Historian
7. Afterlife

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### E. Answer the Following Questions

#### 1. What is history often described as?

History is often described as an unending dialogue between the present and the past. It helps us connect today's world with earlier times. By studying history,

we understand how societies have changed. It also helps us learn from past experiences. This makes history very important.

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## **2. How is time measured in history according to different cultures?**

Different cultures have their own ways of measuring time. Some use important events like the birth of a ruler or religious figures. The Gregorian calendar is widely used today. Other calendars like Hindu and Muslim calendars are also used. Time is divided into years, decades, centuries, and millenniums.

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## **3. What is the 'Ice Age' referred to in the chapter?**

The Ice Age was a period when much of the Earth was covered with ice. It lasted for thousands of years. During this time, living conditions were very difficult. After the Ice Age ended, the climate became warmer. This helped humans to settle and grow crops.

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## **4. What is an inscription?**

An inscription is writing carved on hard surfaces like stone or metal. These writings give us information about past events. They are important historical sources. Kings and rulers often used inscriptions to record achievements. Historians study them to understand history.

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## **5. Name two sources of history.**

Two sources of history are coins and monuments. Coins give information about rulers and trade. Monuments tell us about architecture and culture. Other sources include inscriptions and manuscripts. All these help us understand the past.

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## **6. How did living conditions for humans improve after the Ice Age?**

After the Ice Age, the climate became warmer and more suitable for living. Water sources increased due to melting ice. Humans began farming and domesticating animals. They started settling in one place. This improved their lifestyle and food supply.

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**7. What did humans start doing with more food available?**

With more food available, humans started living in larger groups. They settled near rivers and began farming regularly. Villages slowly developed into towns. People also started exchanging goods. This led to the growth of communities.

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**F. Match the Following (Answers)**

- 1 → v (National Museum, New Delhi – Preserving objects from the past)  
2 → iv (Auspicious – Bringing luck)  
3 → vi (Ice Age end – Around 12,000 years ago)  
4 → i (Century – A period of 100 years)  
5 → ii (560 BCE – Gautama Buddha born)  
6 → iii (Era – A distinct period of time)
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**G. Give Reason (Answers)****1. Why did early human communities settle near rivers?**

Early humans settled near rivers because water was easily available. The land near rivers was fertile and good for farming. Rivers also helped in transportation and daily needs. It made life easier and more secure.

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**2. Why do historians rely on multiple sources when studying the past?**

Historians rely on multiple sources to get accurate information. One source alone may not give complete details. Different sources help confirm facts. Sometimes sources may give different information. Using many sources helps historians understand the past better.

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