

Chapter 4

Timeline and Sources of History

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The branch of biology which studies about the plants, animals or certain features of the human beings are called _____.
2. _____ is the study of inscriptions or epigraphs as writing
3. _____ is the act or process of digging, especially when something specific is being removed from the ground.
4. Engraved form of writing on the hard surface is called _____.
5. _____ is the collection and study of historical information from the people, families and the important events in society.

II. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Passage:

A timeline is a useful tool that helps us understand the order in which events happened in history. It shows a sequence of dates and important events over a period of time. Historians use timelines to compare events and understand how one event may have led to another. For example, by looking at a timeline, we can easily see that the birth of Gautama Buddha happened before the birth of Jesus. Timelines also help us measure long periods using centuries and millenniums, making history easier to study and understand.

Questions:

1. What is a timeline? (1 mark)
2. How do timelines help historians? (1 mark)
3. What can we understand by comparing events on a timeline? (1 mark)
4. Explain why timelines are important in studying history. (2 marks)

III. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:**Passage:**

Sources of history are very important for understanding the past. These sources include objects like coins, tools, pottery, monuments, and inscriptions. Written records such as manuscripts, books, and historical texts are also valuable sources. In addition, oral sources like stories, songs, and traditions passed down from one generation to another help us learn about history. Historians collect information from different sources and compare them to get a clear picture of the past. Sometimes, sources may give different or incomplete information, so historians must carefully study and analyse them before making conclusions. In recent times, newspapers, photographs, and electronic media have also become important sources of history.

Questions:

1. What are sources of history? *(1 mark)*
2. Name any two examples of archaeological sources mentioned in the passage. *(1 mark)*
3. Why do historians compare different sources? *(1 mark)*
4. Explain the importance of sources of history. *(2 marks)*

IV. Picture-Based Questions - Observe the given picture and answer the questions.

1. What type of shelter is shown in the picture? *(1 mark)*
2. What activity related to art can you observe? *(1 mark)*
3. How did living in groups help early humans? *(1 mark)*
4. What does the picture tell us about early human life? *(2 marks)*



V. Picture-Based Questions - Observe the given picture and answer:



1. What does this coin depict?
2. Which metal is used to prepare this coin?
3. Is coin a source of history?
4. What information can coins provide us?

VI. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

Passage:

Time in history is measured in different ways to understand when events happened. Historians use years, decades, centuries, and millenniums to divide long periods of time. A decade is a period of 10 years, a century is 100 years, and a millennium is 1000 years. The Gregorian calendar is widely used across

the world today, and it begins from the conventional year of the birth of Jesus Christ. Events that happened before this are marked as BCE (Before Common Era), while events after it are marked as CE (Common Era). Timelines are used to arrange these events in order, helping us understand the sequence and relationship between different historical events. Without proper measurement of time, it would be difficult to study history in an organised way.

Questions:

1. What is a decade? (1 mark)
2. Which calendar is commonly used worldwide? (1 mark)
3. What do BCE and CE represent? (1 mark)
4. Why is it important to measure time in history? (2 marks)

Answers:

VII. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:**Passage:**

Early humans lived a very simple and challenging life. They were mainly hunters and gatherers who depended on nature for food. They moved from place to place in search of animals to hunt and plants to collect. Early humans lived in groups for safety and support. They stayed in caves, rock shelters, or temporary camps. Over time, they learned to use fire, which helped them cook food and stay warm. They also made simple tools from stone, which made hunting and daily activities easier. As the climate improved after the Ice Age, humans began to settle in one place and started farming. This led to the growth of villages and later towns, marking an important step in human development.

Questions:

1. What were early humans mainly dependent on? (1 mark)
2. Where did early humans live? (1 mark)
3. How did fire help early humans? (1 mark)
4. Explain how human life changed after the Ice Age. (2 marks)

Answers**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Genetics.
2. Epigraphy
3. Excavation
4. Inscription
5. Genealogy

II. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

1. A timeline is a chart that shows events in the order in which they happened.
2. Timelines help historians arrange and compare events easily.
3. We can understand which event happened first and how events are related.
4. Timelines are important because they show the sequence of events clearly. They help us understand the relationship between events and make history easier to learn.

III. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

1. Sources of history are materials or objects that give us information about the past.
2. Coins and pottery.
3. Historians compare sources to get accurate and complete information.
4. Sources of history are important because they help us understand how people lived in the past. They provide evidence about events, culture, and traditions, making history more reliable.

IV. Picture-Based Questions

1. The shelter shown is a cave or rock shelter.
2. Early humans are making cave paintings on the walls.
3. Living in groups helped them stay safe and share food.
4. The picture shows that early humans lived simple lives and depended on nature. They hunted animals, used fire, and expressed themselves through paintings. This tells us they were developing skills and living together as communities.

V. Picture-Based Questions**1. What does this coin depict?**

The coin depicts a ruler, symbol, or design from the past. It may show the name or image of a king or an important sign.

2. Which metal is used to prepare this coin?

The coin is usually made of metals like copper, silver, or gold.

3. Is coin a source of history?

Yes, a coin is an important source of history. It helps historians learn about the past.

4. What information can coins provide us? (2 marks)

Coins provide information about rulers, time periods, and economic conditions. They also tell us about trade, language, and symbols used in the past.

VI. Read the passage and answer carefully.

1. A decade is a period of 10 years.
2. The Gregorian calendar is commonly used worldwide.
3. BCE refers to Before Common Era and CE refers to Common Era.

4. Measuring time in history is important because it helps us understand when events happened. It also helps arrange events in order, making history easier to study and understand.

VII. Read the passage and answer:

1. Early humans depended on hunting and gathering for food.
2. They lived in caves, rock shelters, or temporary camps.
3. Fire helped them cook food and stay warm.
4. After the Ice Age, the climate became warmer and more suitable for living. Humans started farming and settling in one place. This led to the development of villages and improved living conditions.