

## CHAPTER - I STUDY OF THE PAST

### I TECHNICAL WORDS:-

1. Historian - a person who studies and write about the past.
2. Deciphered - to discover the meaning of a text written in ancient language.
3. Excavated - Soil or earth moved from an area to find what is buried-under it.
4. Architecture - the art and science of designing a building or a structure.

### II SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:-

1. Who is a historian?  
A person who studies and writes about the past is called a historian.
2. Explain the term "chronology".  
The arrangement of the events in the order of their occurrence is called chronology.
3. What are artefacts?  
Artefacts are man made objects used for beautification. Old artefacts are found buried under the ground. They include pottery, ornaments like bangles, neckpieces, tools, weapons, etc.
4. Who is an archaeologist?  
Archaeologist study archaeological sources to extract historical information. They even use remains of animals and birds to study history.

5. What is the meaning of BCE and CE?

The letters BCE and CE are written along with years. BCE means "Before Common Era", CE is an abbreviation of "Common Era".

### III LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS :-

1. How did India get its name?

\* India and Bharat are two words we often associate as being the names of our country.

\* Indus is the word from which the word India originated.

\* Hindos or Indos was the name used by the Iranians and the Greeks who came through the north west about 2500 years ago.

\* The land to the east of the river Indus was called India.

\* The name "Bharata" was used for the people who lived in north west India.

\* This fact is mentioned in the Rigvedas.

2. Explain the two categories of literary sources.

Literary sources are divided into two categories - religious literature and secular literature.

#### Religious literature :-

These are called holy books or scriptures. These books are central to a particular religion. eg :- Vedas, Bible, Gita, Quran, etc.



## Secular literature :-

Secular writings are not religious in nature. Stories, poems, biographies and accounts of foreign travellers and books on politics are included in this type of literature. eg:- Arthashastra by Chanakya, Indika by Megasthenes.