

* Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions [41]

1. Over long ages, the Earth's climate has gone through many changes. At certain times, it is very cold and much of the Earth was covered with ice, this is called an _____.

- (A) Cold age
(B) Ice Age
(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above.

Ans. : (B) Ice Age

2. How is time measured in history?

- (A) By counting the number of days.
(B) By counting the number of years.
(C) By counting the number of hours
(D) By counting the number of minutes.

Ans. : (B) By counting the number of years.

3. What is a millennium?

- (A) A period of 10 years
(B) A period of 100 years
(C) A period of 1,000 years
(D) A period of 1 million years.

Ans. : (C) A period of 1,000 years

4. What do anthropologists study?

- (A) Physical features of the Earth
(B) Human societies and cultures
(C) Remains of plants and animals
(D) The past by digging up remains

Ans. : (B) Human societies and cultures

5. What is a century?

- (A) A period of 10 years
(B) A period of 100 years
(C) A period of 1,000 years
(D) A period of 1 million years.

Ans. : (B) A period of 100 years



6. Who studies the remains of plants, animals, and humans from millions of years ago?
(A) Archaeologists (B) Geologists (C) Paleontologists (D) Anthropologists

Ans. : (B) Geologists

7. As communities grew, so did their social complexity and were responsible for the well-being of the people, and everyone collectively worked towards the community's welfare.
(A) everyone (B) no one
(C) leaders and 'chieftains' (D) all of the above

Ans. : (C) leaders and 'chieftains'

8. Modern humans also known as _____ have walked the planet for about 300,000 (three lakh) years.
(A) Human beings (B) Homo sapiens (C) Human Sapiens (D) Homo Beings.

Ans. : B

9. Who contributes to all the sources of history?
(A) Historians (B) Archaeologists
(C) Epigraphists and Anthropologists (D) All of the above.

Ans. : (D) All of the above.

10. Who study the physical features of the Earth, like the soil, stones, hills, mountains rivers, seas, oceans and other such parts of the Earth?
(A) Archaeologists (B) Geologists (C) Paleontologists (D) Anthropologists.

Ans. : (B) Geologists

11. Which discipline is primarily concerned with the study of human societies and cultures?
(A) Geology (B) Anthropology (C) Archaeology (D) Paleontology

Ans. : (B) Anthropology

12. Why is it important to use multiple sources when studying history?
(A) To confuse the reader
(B) To gather a comprehensive understanding and verify facts
(C) To limit the information available
(D) To focus on a single perspective

Ans. : (B) To gather a comprehensive understanding and verify facts

13. The significance of the Gregorian calendar in historical time measurement is that it
(A) Is based solely on lunar cycles.

- (B) is used worldwide for organising dates.
- (C) only counts years in the common era.
- (D) was established in ancient Rome.

Ans. : (B) is used worldwide for organising dates.

14. Artifacts such as tools and pottery contribute to our understanding of history by
- (A) providing entertainment for historians.
 - (B) offering insights into the daily lives and cultures of past societies.
 - (C) serving as decorative items in museums.
 - (D) confusing the timeline of events.

Ans. : B

15. When considering the evolution of human societies, one can conclude that
- (A) all early humans were nomadic throughout history.
 - (B) the development of agriculture led to permanent settlements.
 - (C) technology had no impact on social structures.
 - (D) humans have always lived in large cities.

Ans. : B

16. In the context of historical studies, the term "BCE" is used to indicate
- (A) years after the birth of Jesus Christ.
 - (B) years before the common era.
 - (C) the beginning of the ice age.
 - (D) a specific calendar used in Europe.

Ans. : B

17. The role of historians in studying the past can best be described as
- (A) collecting artifacts without analysis.
 - (B) engaging in a dialogue between the present and the past.
 - (C) focusing solely on written documents.
 - (D) ignoring oral histories and traditions.

Ans. : B

18. The transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture primarily resulted in
- (A) a decrease in population.
 - (B) increased social complexity and community organisation.
 - (C) a return to nomadic lifestyles.
 - (D) the extinction of various animal species.

Ans. : B

19. In the study of history, timelines are particularly useful for
- (A) memorising historical dates without context.
 - (B) visualising the sequence and relationships between events.
 - (C) focusing only on significant figures.
 - (D) ignoring less important events.

Ans. : (B) visualising the sequence and relationships between events.

20. The emergence of chieftains in early societies indicates that
- (A) leadership was unnecessary in small communities.
 - (B) social structures became more complex as populations grew.
 - (C) all individuals had equal roles and responsibilities.
 - (D) communities relied solely on trade for survival.

Ans. : B

21. Palaeontologists primarily focus on
- (A) the study of ancient human cultures.
 - (B) the analysis of fossils to understand past life forms.
 - (C) the exploration of historical texts.
 - (D) the examination of geological features.

Ans. : B

22. The concept of "millennium" refers to a period of
- (A) 100 years
 - (B) 500 years
 - (C) 1,000 years
 - (D) 10 years

Ans. : (C) 1,000 years

23. Consider the following statements.

- I. The last ice age lasted from over 100,000 years ago to around 12,000 years ago.
- II. Early civilisations settled around rivers only because of water availability.
- III. Leaders or 'chieftains' were responsible for the wellbeing of people in the community.

Which of these statements is/are true?

- (A) I only
- (B) I and II
- (C) I and III
- (D) II and III

Ans. : C

24. Assertion (A) Archaeologists play a crucial role in reconstructing the history of human societies.

Reason (R) Archaeologists study fossils to understand the physical characteristics of ancient humans.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A



- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

25. Assertion (A) Palaeontologists help us understand the evolution of life on Earth.
Reason (R) Palaeontologists excavate and study artifacts from ancient civilisations.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A .
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false, but R is true

Ans. : C

26. Assertion (A) The Gregorian calendar does not have a year zero.
Reason (R) Years in the Gregorian calendar are counted from 1 BCE directly to 1 CE.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false, but R is true

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

27. Assertion (A): Historians can be compared to detectives for several reasons including their Investigative Approach, their way of analysing evidence.
Reason (R): Historians examine primary and secondary sources, such as letters, diaries, official records, artifacts, and other documents, to piece together an accurate picture of past events.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

28. Assertion (A): Sometimes CE is used instead of AD and BC.
Reason (R): The letters CE stands for 'common era' because the Christian era is now used in most
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

29. Assertion (A): Archaeologists contributes to various sources of history.
Reason (R): They study the physical features of the Earth, like the soil, stones, hills, mountains rivers, seas, oceans and other such parts of the Earth.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. : (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

30. Assertion (A): We use the term A.D after any date to signify the year.
Reason (R): AD refers to the years counted from the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity. The Latin term for AD is Anno Domini.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. : D

31. Who studies the physical features of the Earth, such as soil, stones, and rivers?
(A) Anthropologists (B) Archaeologists (C) Geologists (D) Palaeontologists

Ans. : (C) Geologists

32. What do palaeontologists study?
(A) Human societies and cultures
(B) Remains of plants, animals, and humans from millions of years ago
(C) Ancient inscriptions
(D) Physical features of the Earth

Ans. : (B) Remains of plants, animals, and humans from millions of years ago

33. What is the term now used for the years that were previously marked as 'BC'?
(A) AD (B) CE (C) BCE (D) ABC

Ans. : (C) BCE

34. The year 1947 CE marks which signifioant event for India?
(A) Birth of Buddha (B) Start of the Common Era
(C) India's independence (D) End of the last Ice Age

Ans. : (C) India's independence

35. What is a timeline?

- (A) A book of tables listing days and astronomical data
- (B) A tool to mark and understand the sequence of historical events
- (C) A type of archaeological find
- (D) A calendar used for festivals

Ans. : (B) A tool to mark and understand the sequence of historical events

36. How long have modern humans (Homo sapiens) existed?

- (A) 1 million years
- (B) 5,00,000 years
- (C) 3,00,000 years
- (D) 1,00,000 years

Ans. : C. 3,00,000 years

Explanation.

Modern humans have existed for about 3,00,000 years, this is only a small fraction of Earth's history.

37. What was the primary way early humans survived?

- (A) Farming
- (B) Hunting and gathering
- (C) Trading
- (D) Building shelters

Ans. : (B) Hunting and gathering

38. Where did early humans often live?

- (A) In permanent houses
- (B) In castles
- (C) In caves and temporary shelters
- (D) In forests

Ans. : C. In caves and temporary shelters

Explanation.

Early humans lived in caves and temporary shelters, seeking safety and protection.

39. What is the Common Era (CE)?

- (A) The time before the birth of Jesus
- (B) The time after the birth of Jesus
- (C) The time after the last Ice Age
- (D) The time of the first civilisations

Ans. : B. The time after the birth of Jesus

Explanation.

The years after the birth of Jesus Christ are referred to as the Common Era (CE).

40. Why did early humans create tools like stone axes and arrowheads?

- (A) For artistic purposes
- (B) For survival and daily tasks
- (C) For trade
- (D) For decoration



Ans. : B. For survival and daily tasks

Explanation.

Early humans made tools to help with hunting, gathering and other survival activities.

41. Who among the following studies and writes about the past, using the sources of history?

- (A) Flistorians (B) Doctors (C) Detectives (D) Geologists

Ans. : A. Flistorians

Explanation.

Historians study and write about the past.

*** Assertion - Reasoning based questions.**

[7]

42. Assertion (A): Geologists study the physical features of the Earth like the soil, stones, hills, etc.

Reason (R): Fossils provide evidence of past life forms and environmental conditions.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

43. Assertion (A): The Gregorian calendar is the only calendar used worldwide.

Reason (R): It marks the years based on the conventional date of Jesus Christ's birth.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

44. Assertion (A): Early humans communicated using languages that are now lost.

Reason (R): They used fire and made stone tools for their survival.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

45. Assertion (A): Study the past by digging up remains that people, plants and animals left behind, such as tools, pots, beads, figurines, toys, bones and teeth of animals and humans.

Reason (R): Inscriptions provide direct evidence of past human activities and beliefs.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

46. Assertion (A): The Gregorian calendar is widely used today.

Reason (R): The Gregorian calendar is based on the Western understanding of time, with the birth of Jesus Christ as its starting point

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation.

The Gregorian calendar is commonly used worldwide and it is based on the Western concept of time, which takes the birth of Jesus Christ as the starting point for counting years.

47. Assertion (A): Historians use only written records to study the past.

Reason (R): Written records are the most accurate sources of history.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Explanation.

Historians use various sources like monuments, inscriptions, folklore, trade items,

and written records to study the past. While written records are important, they are not the only sources used by historians.

48. Assertion (A): Early humans began practicing agriculture after the last Ice Age.

Reason (R): The climate became warmer and more favourable for agriculture after the Ice Age ended.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation.

After the last Ice Age the climate changed and became warmer which made it easier for early humans to settle down, practice agriculture, and domesticate animals.

* **Fill in the blank with correct answer.[1 Mark each]**

[20]

49. _____ is a period of 100 years.

Ans. : Century

50. The birth of _____ is used as its starting point by Gregorian calendar.

Ans. : Jesus Christ

51. The year 1857 CE can also be written as _____.

Ans. : 1857 AD

52. Abbreviation of Before Common Era is _____.

Ans. : BCE

53. The absence of a year zero in the Gregorian calendar means that between 4 BCE and 4 CE, only _____ years have passed.

Ans. : 7

54. In history, a period of 100 years is called a _____.

Ans. : century

55. The first examples of rock art in the world date back to around _____ BCE.

Ans. : 40000

56. Paleontologists study the remains of plants, animals and humans in the form of _____.

Ans. : fossils



57. The conventional year for Jesus Christ's birth is taken as the starting point for the _____ calendar.

Ans. : Gregorian

58. Leaders or _____ were responsible for the well-being of the People.

Ans. : Chieftains

59. _____ study human societies and cultures from the oldest times to the present.

Ans. : Anthropologists

60. The years before the birth of Jesus are now called _____.

Ans. : Before Common Era or BCE

61. A _____ is a book of tables which lists the days of each month along with related astronomical data.

Ans. : panchanga

62. The 3rd millennium CE began in _____ and will go up to _____.

Ans. : 2001, 3000

63. Early humans were mainly _____ and _____ for their survival.

Ans. : hunters, gatherers

64. Early humans often lived near _____ because the soil was fertile.

Ans. : rivers

65. Metals were used to make _____ tools and ornaments.

Ans. : durable

66. _____ allowed early humans to settle down and grow communities.

Ans. : agriculture

67. The early humans domesticated animals such as cattle and _____.

Ans. : goats

68. _____ is a period of 1,000 years.

Ans. : Millennium

*** State if the following are true or false.[1 Mark each]**

[20]

69. Paleontologists study the remains of plants, animals, and humans from millions of years ago.

Ans. : true

70. Archaeologists study the physical features of the Earth, like the soil, stones, hills, mountains rivers, seas, oceans and other such parts of the Earth.

Ans. : false

71. Anthropologists study the physical features of the Earth.

Ans. : false

72. The last Ice Age lasted from over 100,000 years ago to around 12,000 years ago.

Ans. : true

73. The Gregorian calendar has a year zero in its timeline.

Ans. : false

74. The Gregorian calendar is the only calendar that has ever been used to measure time.

Ans. : false

75. Historians can use sources other than written documents, such as oral traditions and artifacts, to study history.

Ans. : true

76. Geologists study human artifacts to understand past human behaviour.

Ans. : false

77. The Common Era (CE) follows immediately after 1 BCE in the Gregorian calendar.

Ans. : true

78. The examples of oral sources of history are paintings and sculptures.

Ans. : false

79. Geologists study the remains of plants, animals, and humans from millions of years ago.

Ans. : false

80. The Gregorian calendar is commonly used worldwide.

Ans. : true

81. The last Ice Age lasted from over 100,000 years ago to around 12,000 years ago.

Ans. : true

82. Early humans lived in permanent stone houses.

Ans. : false

83. Historians rely solely on written records to study the past.

Ans. : false

84. The Gregorian calendar is based on the Western understanding of time.

Ans. : true

85. Early humans didn't believe in the afterlife.

Ans. : false

86. Sources of history are clear and give complete information about the past.

Ans. : false

87. Anthropologists study human societies and cultures of both the past and the present.

Ans. : true

88. Early humans are referred to as Homo sapiens.

Ans. : false

*** Answer the questions.[1 Mark each]**

[25]

89. What is the Gregorian calendar?

Ans. : The most widely used calendar today, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. It counts years from the birth of Jesus Christ (Anno Domini, A.D. or Common Era, C.E.).

90. How do historians calculate years between BCE and CE dates?

Ans. : Calculating the years between BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era) dates is straightforward but requires careful attention to detail due to the transition from negative to positive numbering, with no year zero in the traditional Gregorian calendar.

91. What are sources of history?

Ans. : Sources of history include artifacts, written records, oral traditions, and scientific studies.

92. How old are modern humans estimated to be?

Ans. : It is believed that the modern humans have been on Earth for approximately 300,000 years.

93. How did the development of agriculture change early human societies?

Ans. : As the agriculture led to the growth of settled communities and social complexity, this changed the early human societies in a big way.

94. What are the limitations of historical sources?

Ans. : There are many such as the historical sources may be incomplete, biased or many times not clear in their meaning.

95. How is time measured in history?

Ans. : Currently, the Gregorian Calendar is used worldwide to measure current time and historical time line.

96. What is a century?

Ans. : A period of 100 years is known as century.

97. Define millennium.

Ans. : A period of 1,000 years is known as millennium.



98. Who studies fossils?
Ans. : Paleontologists study fossils. It is to learn about plants and animals etc., who lived millions of years ago.
99. What do anthropologists study?
Ans. : They study human societies and cultures, from ancient times till present.
100. What do archaeologists study?
Ans. : They study human, animals and plants history through artifacts and physical remains.
101. What were early humans primarily engaged in?
Ans. : The early humans were primarily hunters and gatherers.
102. What is an Ice Age?
Ans. : A period when earth was covered with ice is known as Ice Age.
103. What technological advancements did early humans develop?
Ans. : The early humans developed tools such as improved stone axes, blades, and pottery.
104. What sources can historians use to study ancient civilisations?
Ans. : There are many sources such as artifacts, inscriptions, literature, and scientific analyses.
105. How do historians deal with contradictory sources?
Ans. : The historians evaluate the available resources and then cross-verify them to seek their authenticity.
106. How do calendars traditionally work in India?
Ans. : Indian calendars often use astronomical data to predict events like eclipses and festivals.
107. What role do newspapers and electronic media play in studying recent history?
Ans. : Newspapers and electronic media provide information for studying recent history, especially the last few decades.
108. There are some people who are trained to uncover the secrets left beneath the Earth's surface and help us learn about the past. Name any three of them.
Ans. : The people who are trained to uncover the secrets left beneath the Earth's surface and help us learn about the past are as follows
- Geologists They study physical features of the Earth, like rocks, mountains, rivers, etc.
 - Paleontologists They study the fossils of plants and animals.
 - Archaeologists They study the remains of tools, pots, beads, figurines, toys, bones, etc.



109. How is the beginning of a new era marked?

Ans. : The beginning of a new era is marked with the birth of an important person or the start of the ruler's reign.

110. Differentiate between common era and before common era.

Ans. : The years after the birth of Jesus are marked as Common Era(CE) on the other hand (BCE) the years before the birth of Jesus are marked as 'Before Common Era'.

111. How scientific research is contributing to studying the past?

Ans. : Scientific research is contributing in studying the past in following ways

- It supports the studies of ancient climate.
- It helps in chemical studies of excavated materials
- It studies the genetics of ancient people.

112. When was the last 'ice age' observed?

Ans. : The last ice age was observed between 100,000 years ago to 12,000 years ago.

113. Which type of technologies were developed with the development of large villages and towns?

Ans. : The following type of technologies were developed with the development of large villages and towns

Pottery The techniques of making pots and other clay objects.

Use of Metals They used copper and iron for making tools and other objects of daily use. It increased the durability of these objects.

*** very short answer questions. [2 Mark each]**

[32]

114. How early humans supported each other by living together?

Ans. : Early humans supported each other by living together in the following ways

- They used to communicate with each other using languages.
- They used fire to make tools that made their lives easier.
- They learnt to make simple ornaments and sometimes exchanged them with the other groups.

115. The early communities often settle down near the rivers. Why?

Ans. : The early communities often settle down near the rivers due to following reasons

- They settled near rivers for the availability of water for various purposes.
- The other reason for settling down near the rivers was the fertile soil near rivers which supported agriculture.

116. It is important for historians to use multiple sources when studying the past. Why?

Ans. : Using multiple sources is essential for historians to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness in their work. Different sources provide various perspectives and



types of information. For example, archaeological findings offer physical evidence, while written records provide narrative accounts.

Studying multiple sources helps historians verify facts, identify biases, and construct more reliable historical narratives. It also allows for a more holistic understanding of past events, as each source type contributes unique insights and details.

117. Mention two changes in the life of early man after the discovery of agriculture.

Ans. : The changes in the life of early man after the discovery of agriculture were

- As people began to grow plants, they had to stay in the same place for a long time. It was not possible for them to migrate frequently as before. Crops took a long time to grow and produce grains.

- In some parts of the sub-continent, people started making large clay pots, baskets, or dug pits into the ground in order to store grains for both food and seed.

118. What could be the reasons behind the continued use of traditional calendars for religious and cultural events even though the common era calendar is widely adopted?

Ans. : Traditional calendars are often deeply intertwined with the religious and cultural practices of a community. They carry significant meaning for calculating the dates of festivals, rituals and other auspicious events. Despite the global adoption of the common era calendar for most practical purposes, these traditional calendars preserve cultural heritage and ensure that important events are celebrated in a manner consistent with longstanding traditions.

119. What can be inferred about the significance of the first crop cultivation in human history?

Ans. : The cultivation of the first crops marked a significant shift from nomadic lifestyles to settled agricultural communities. This development allowed humans to produce surplus food, leading to population growth and the establishment of permanent settlements.

It also paved the way for advancements in technology, social structures and trade. The first crops thus played a crucial role in the development of complex societies and civilisations.

120. What role did geographical factors play in the domestication of the first crops?

Ans. : Geographical factors played a crucial role in the domestication of the first crops, as certain regions offered favourable conditions for agriculture, such as fertile soil, a stable climate and access to water sources. The availability of wild plant species suitable for domestication also influenced where early farming began. These geographical advantages allowed early humans to experiment with and eventually master agricultural practices, leading to the spread of farming techniques to other areas.

121. As a project, write the history of your family (or village if you live in one), using sources of history at your disposal. Ask your teacher to guide you.

Ans. : self

122. What is the earliest memory you can recollect? Do you remember how old you were at that time? Those memories together are a part of your past, maybe going five or six years back.

Ans. : self

123. How do you think understanding the past will help us understand the present world?

Ans. : We can understand the present world by understanding the past in following ways

- We can understand why people choose to live in particular areas earlier and how those choices are still relevant in the present time.
- We can learn about the political system of the past and compare it with today's political system.

124. Such calculations are simple, but there is a catch. In the Gregorian calendar, there is no 'year zero'. The year 1 CE follows immediately the year 1 BCE. Draw a simple timeline marking every year from 2 BCE to 2 CE; you will see that because of the absence of a year zero, only 3 years have passed between those two dates.

Ans. :



By observing the timeline between 2 BCE to 2 CE, it is visible that only three years have passed between two dates.

125. So to calculate the number of years between a BCE date and a CE date, you should add them but subtract 1- in the above case, $2+2-1=3$.

Ans. : self

126. Create a timeline stretching from 1900 CE to the current year and place the dates of birth of your grandparents, parents, siblings and yourself. Also, mark the years that the 20th century CE begins with and ends with.

Ans. : The 20th century began from the year 1901 and ended in the year 2000.

127. Have you ever seen old coins, books, clothes, jewellery or utensils in and around your house? What type of information can we gain from such objects? Or from old houses or buildings?

Ans. : Objects like old coins, books, clothes, jewellery or utensils, old houses or buildings, give information about the past, the clothes people used to wear, and what kind of utensils they used. They all are archeological sources of history.

128. A few exercises with dates

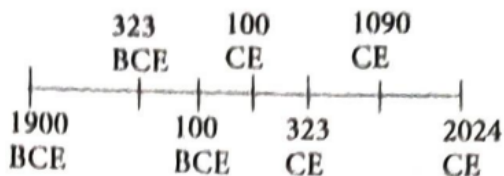
(a) Place these dates chronologically on the timeline: 323 CE, 323 BCE, 100 CE, 100 BCE, 1900 BCE, 1090 CE and 2024 CE.

(b) If king Chandragupta was born in 320 CE, which century did he belong to? And how many years was that after the Buddha's birth?

(c) Rani of Jhansi was born in 1828. Which century did she belong to? How many years was that before India's Independence?

(d) Turn '12,000 years ago' into a date.

Ans. : (a)



(b) If king Chandragupta was born in 320 CE he would belong to the 4th century. This event will be after 879 (560+320-1) years of the Buddha's birth.

(c) Rani of Jhansi belonged to the 19th century as she was born in 1828. This event was 119 years before the independence of India.

(d) '12,000 years ago' into date is approximately 10,000 BCE.

129. Invite to your school an archaeologist or a historian and ask them to speak on the history of your region and why it is important to know it.

Ans. : self

* Answer short answer questions. [3 Mark each]

[33]

130. Oral histories and inscriptions on monuments enhance our understanding of ancient civilisations. Justify the statement?

Ans. : Oral histories and inscriptions on monuments both play a crucial role in enhancing our understanding of ancient civilisations by preserving cultural narratives and official records. Oral histories capture traditions, stories and experiences passed down through generations, offering personal and communal perspectives on historical events.

Inscriptions on monuments provide formal and often official records, such as decrees, commemorations and dedications, that offer direct evidence of significant events and figures.

Combining these sources allows historians to validate oral traditions with physical evidence and understand the broader socio-political context of ancient societies.

131. What are the methods used to measure historical time, and why is it important?

Ans. : Historical time is measured using different calendars and timelines. Different calendars are based on marking significant events like the birth of important figures or the beginning of eras. The Gregorian calendar, widely used today, counts years from the birth of Jesus Christ. Other calendars, like the Hindu, Muslim, and Jewish



ones, are also used.

Importance of Timeline Timelines help us understand the sequence of events, such as the birth of Buddha before Jesus. This chronological understanding is crucial for understanding the chronology and context of historical events, helping us learn from the past to understand the present better.

132. What is the difference between a millennium and a century in terms of their duration and how do these time periods help us understand historical events?

Ans. : A millennium refers to a period of 1,000 years, while a century is a period of 100 years. This distinction is significant in historical studies as it allows us to categorise and analyse events over different time scales.

For example, the 21st century spans from the year 2001 to 2100, while the 3rd millennium covers the years from 2001 to 3000. Understanding these time frames helps historians contextualise major developments, such as the rise and fall of civilisations, technological advancements, and significant cultural shifts.

By examining events within a millennium, historians can identify broader trends and patterns that may not be apparent when looking at shorter periods like a century. This long-term perspective is crucial for understanding the complexities of human history and how different eras influence one another over time.

133. Analyse the impact of the discovery of fire on early human societies. Write a brief essay discussing how fire influenced the diet, safety and social structure of early humans.

Ans. : Analysing the impact of fire on early human societies involves understanding how this discovery transformed daily life. Fire provided warmth and protection from predators, allowing humans to inhabit colder regions. It also enabled the cooking of food, which made it easier to digest and unlocked more nutrients, contributing to physical and cognitive development.

Furthermore, the control of fire likely fostered social bonds as groups gathered around campfires, leading to more complex social structures.

134. Examine the role of technology in the development of early human societies. How did advancements shape their interactions?

Ans. : Technology played a crucial role in the development of early human societies by facilitating more efficient food production and enhancing daily life. The invention of tools, such as stone axes and later metal implements, allowed for better hunting, gathering and farming practices.

As communities became more adept at producing food, they could support larger populations and engage in trade. This technological advancement led to increased interactions between different groups, as surplus goods were exchanged.

Furthermore, innovations like pottery and weaving contributed to cultural exchanges and the establishment of social hierarchies, shaping the dynamics of early societies.



Ultimately, technology was a driving force in the evolution of human interactions and societal structures.

135. Evaluate the statement: "History is an unending dialogue between the present and the past." What does this mean in the context of how we study history?

Ans. : The above statement suggests that our understanding of history is continuously influenced by contemporary perspectives and societal changes. This means that historians do not simply study the past in isolation; they interpret historical events through the lens of current values, beliefs and knowledge.

As society evolves, the interpretation of historical events also evolves, which can lead to new insights or reevaluations of previously accepted narratives. This dynamic relationship emphasizes the importance of context in historical study, as what we consider significant or relevant can change over time.

Thus, history is not static; it is a living conversation that shapes and is shaped by the present:

136. Reflect on the importance of timelines in historical study. How do they aid in understanding the sequence and significance of events?

Ans. : Timelines are essential tools in historical study, providing a visual representation of the sequence and duration of events over time. They help historians and students organise information chronologically, making it easier to understand how events relate to one another.

By placing significant occurrences in order, timelines reveal patterns and connections that might otherwise be overlooked. For example, a timeline can illustrate how the birth of influential figures or the occurrence of major events influenced subsequent developments in society.

Additionally, timelines can highlight the relative scale of events, showing which were pivotal in shaping human history. Overall, they serve as a framework for contextualising historical narratives, allowing for a clearer understanding of the complexities of the past and its impact on the present.

137. There are a few images of different sources of history. What do you think the objects represent? Write down in the boxes next to the images any information

Student Bro



that you get from these objects.



- Ans. :**
- 1. Coins** They are archaeological sources of history. The engravings on the coins offer information about the identity of the authority which issued them.
 - 2. Sculpture** They are an artistic source of history. This image looks like a sculpture from a temple wall. They give information about the faiths and beliefs by the people in the past.
 - 3. Emblem** It is also an archaeological source of history. It is part of Sarnath's pillar engraved by the king Ashoka in the past. It is the source of information about the rules and regulations passed by the king.

138. In the picture below, look at some activities of early humans in a rock shelter. Which ones can you recognise? Give a brief description for each.



Ans. : The following activities can be observed in the picture given

- **Painting** People used to paint the stories of their daily life on the rocks. They used to make them using simple figures or symbols. They used to show scenes with animals and humans.
- **Tool Making** Early humans used to make tools like axes and arrowheads using stones. These tools were used in hunting animals.
- **Fire** Early humans discovered the fire. They learnt to control fire to make food, keep their shelters warm and keep wild animals away from their shelters.



139. Observe the following scene. It depicts an agricultural community from a few millenniums ago. List the main activities you can identify.



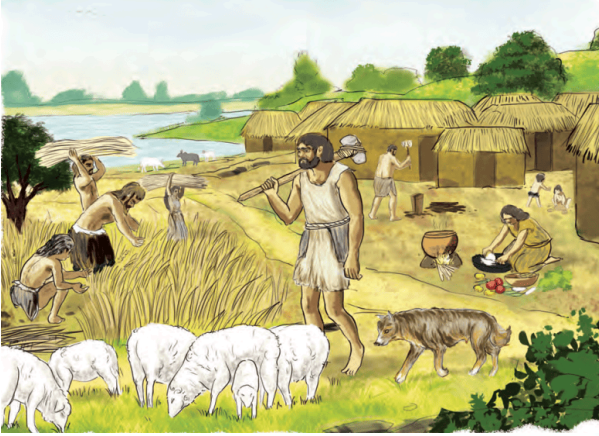
Ans. : The following activities can be observed from the given image

- **Harvesting** The people are working in fields for harvesting the crops.
- **Sheep Rearing** The people used to domesticate the sheeps and goats for wool and meat.
- **Gathering** People used to gather fruits and vegetables for food.
- **Small Settlement** Early humans used to live in small groups. Initially they started to live in small settlements.

140. Both in this earlier picture of a rock shelter and in this one men and women are given certain roles. While they may appear to be 'natural', they are not necessarily correct and do not cover all situations. For instance, in a rock shelter, women may have helped prepare colours for painting the rock or may have done some of the painting. In both scenes, men may have done some of the cooking or may have helped take care of children. Keeping in mind that we have only limited information, think about such roles and situations, and discuss in class.

Student Bro





Ans. : The various roles of men and women that can be observed from the above given images are as follows

Men	Women
Men used to do hunting	Women used to do gathering
Men used to do control the fire	Women used to cook the food
Men used to rear the sheep	Women used to harvest the crops

There can be many more combinations of activities that were performed by the men and women. There is no clear division of activities between the men and women.

*** Long answer questions [4 Mark each]**

[32]

141. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow.

The calendar is commonly used worldwide; side by side, Hindu, Muslim, Jewish, Chinese and other calendars are also used for calculating the dates of festivals and other auspicious events.

In the West, the conventional year for Jesus Christ's birth has generally been taken to be the starting point for this calendar. Years are counted forward from this point and used to be marked with 'AD' (an abbreviation for a Latin phrase that refers to the years after Jesus' birth).

However, this is now called the Common Era or CE across the world. For example, 1947, the year India gained independence, can be written as 1947 AD (sometimes AD 1947) or 1947 CE. Similarly, the years before the conventional date for the

birth of Jesus are counted backward and used to be marked with BC (or Before Christ). They are now called Before Common Era or BCE. For example, 560 BCE is an approximate year of birth of Gautama Buddha.

(i) In what ways might the use of different calendars create challenges for historians trying to align dates of events across cultures ?

(ii) Why might the terminology for years have shifted from "AD" and "BC" to "CE" and "BCE"?

(iii) Let us assume that a turtle was born in year 450 CE. How many years ago this event took place if this is the year 2024?

Ans. : (i) The use of different calendars can complicate the work of historians who attempt to align dates of events across various cultures. Converting dates between calendars requires a deep understanding of how each system operates, including knowledge of leap years, lunar cycles, and other calendar-specific details. This can lead to confusion when trying to establish a common timeline for global history.

(ii) The shift from "AD" and "BC" to "CE" and "BCE" likely reflects a growing recognition of the need for a more inclusive, secular way of marking time that can be universally accepted regardless of religious beliefs. This change allows for a more neutral terminology that still acknowledges the same historical reference points but does so in a way that is respectful of diverse cultures and religions.

(iii) If the turtle was born in 450 CE then this event took place $(450 + 2024 - 1)$ 2,473 years ago.

142. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follows.

Early humans faced many challenges from nature and lived in bands or groups to help each other. They were constantly seeking shelter and food, and were mainly hunters and gatherers; this means that they relied on hunting and collecting edible plants and fruits for their survival.

Our early ancestors also had certain beliefs about the natural elements and possibly also some notion of afterlife. These groups lived in temporary camps, rock shelters or caves, and communicated with each other using languages that are now lost. They used fire and started making objects that made their lives easier, like improved stone axes and blades, arrowheads and other tools.

Aspects of their life are visible in rock paintings found in hundreds of caves all over the world. Some of those paintings depict simple figures or a few symbols; others are more detailed and represent scenes with animals or humans. In time, these early humans learned to make simple ornaments such as stone or shell beads, pendants made of animal teeth, and sometimes exchanged them with other groups.

(i) What might be the reason early humans lived in groups or bands rather than alone ?

- (a) To establish permanent settlements
- (b) To ensure better protection and cooperation in finding food and shelter
- (c) To develop complex languages
- (d) To practice agriculture

(ii) What might have been the purpose of the rock paintings created by early humans ?

- (a) To decorate their living spaces
- (b) To record their daily activities, beliefs or significant events
- (c) To serve as blueprints for construction
- (d) To document agricultural techniques

(iii) Why is it likely that early humans began to improve tools such as stone axes and blades ?

- (a) They had access to better materials over time
- (b) Improved tools made hunting and gathering more efficient
- (c) They were influenced by other cultures
- (d) They needed to build permanent homes

(iv) The early humans used to do painting on their rock caves. What could be the possible reasons for this activity ?

- (a) They wanted to beautify their walls
- (b) They draw to mark the sign of authority
- (c) They draw to make sure animals stay away from their shelters
- (d) They used to draw to mark the ceremonies, gathering or their achievements

Ans. : (i) To ensure better protection and cooperation in finding food and shelter

(ii) To record their daily activities, beliefs or significant events

(iii) Improved tools made hunting and gathering more efficient

(iv) They used to draw to mark the ceremonies, gathering or their achievements

143. Analyse the challenges faced by early humans in adapting to changing environmental conditions and the strategies they employed to ensure their survival. How did these adaptations contribute to the development of more complex societies over time?

Ans. : Early humans lived in a constantly changing environment, facing challenges such as fluctuating climates, limited resources and threats from predators. To cope with these challenges, they developed strategies such as forming small, mobile groups for mutual support and protection, and relying on a diverse range of food sources through hunting and gathering.

As the climate warmed after the last ice age, many communities began to settle in

fertile areas and adopt agriculture, leading to more stable food supplies and population growth. This transition allowed for the development of more complex social structures, as communities grew in size and individuals began to specialise in different tasks.

Leaders emerged to manage resources and communal activities, while the establishment of trade networks facilitated the exchange of goods and ideas between different societies. As these communities became more prosperous and technologically advanced, they laid the foundations for the rise of early civilisations, with the development of writing, cities, and more sophisticated social and political institutions.

144. Given that every object or structure tells a story and is like a piece in a jigsaw puzzle, how do historians ensure they accurately reconstruct historical events from these diverse sources?

Ans. : Historians ensure they accurately reconstruct historical events from diverse sources by employing a careful and methodical approach. They gather information from various types of evidence, including artifacts, written documents, oral histories and archaeological findings.

Each source offers unique insights, much like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle that, when combined, create a fuller picture of the past. Historians critically evaluate these sources for reliability and context, looking for corroboration among them.

Sometimes, sources may present conflicting information, requiring historians to assess which sources are more credible based on factors such as the author's perspective, the time of creation, and the intended audience. They also consider the contributions of specialists, such as archaeologists and anthropologists, who provide additional context and expertise.

By synthesising information from multiple sources, historians can construct a more nuanced understanding of historical events, ensuring that their interpretations are as accurate and comprehensive as possible. This process highlights the importance of diverse sources in piecing together the complex narratives of human history.

145. Plan a visit to a nearby museum: the visit should be prepared with some prior research on the kind of exhibits the museum holds. Keep notes during the visit. Write a brief report afterwards, highlighting what was unexpected/interesting/fun about the visit and the exhibits.

Ans. : These questions need to be attempted by the students themselves. Here we have provided some sample answers.

Museum Visit Report

• Preparation : Before visiting the National Museum, I got in touch with them through their online website and found that it houses artifacts from ancient India. The exhibit featured artifacts such as terracotta figurines, pottery, seals, and jewellery from the various eras of Indian history.



- During the Visit : I was keeping and maintaining the notes on the different sections, specifically focusing on the Harappan Gallery, the Mauryan and Gupta Era artifacts, the art section related to Buddhist era, Medieval Indian Art and Sculpture and Textiles and Decorative Arts.

- Report : The visit to the National Museum was very enriching. The most interesting was the Harappan pottery, which displayed commendable craftsmanship. The exhibit featured artifacts such as terracotta, pottery, seals, and jewellery from the Harappan civilisation.

Contemporary Art was another attraction and it housed modern and contemporary artworks by prominent Indian artists which provided a contrast to the historical collections. These works highlighted the dynamic and evolving nature of Indian art in the contemporary era.

146. How do we measure historical time?

Ans. : (a) BC : The letters BC means Before Christ: Dates are generally counted (i.e., the day, the month and the years) or assigned to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity so 2000 BC means 2000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. All dates before the birth of Jesus Christ are counted backwards and generally have the letter BC or BCE (Before Christ) added on.

(b) AD : We sometimes find AD before dates. This stands for two Latin words, "Anno Domini", and mean in the year of the lord (i.e., Jesus Christ). For example, 2008 can also be written as AD 2008 or 2008 AD or 2008 CE.

(c) CE : Sometimes, CE is used instead of AD. The letters CE stands for 'Common Era'.

(d) BCE : Sometimes BCE is used instead of BC. The letters BCE stands for 'Before Common Era'. We use these terms because the Christian Era is now used in the most countries of the world.

(e) Script : Way or style of writing of a language is called a script. It consists of letters or signs. For example, 'Devnagri' is a script of Hindi.

147. How can various sources help us understand history?

Ans. : Various sources play a crucial role in helping us understand history by providing diverse perspectives, detailed evidence, and contextual insights. Here's how different types of sources contribute to our understanding of history :

- Primary Sources : Original documents or physical objects created during the time under study. For example-inscriptions, ancient literature, letters, diaries, official documents, photographs, artifacts, and newspapers.

- Secondary Sources : Works that interpret, analyze, or summarise primary sources. For example: Books, articles, documentaries, and reviews.

- Oral Histories : Recorded interviews and spoken accounts from individuals who experienced or witnessed historical events. For example: Interviews, recordings, and transcriptions.

148. How did early humans live?

Ans. : Early humans, also known as Paleolithic humans, lived during the Old Stone Age, which spanned from approximately 2.5 million to 10,000 years ago.

(a) Nomadic Hunter-gatherers : They traveled in small groups, following animals and seasonal food sources. They hunted animals, gathered fruits, nuts, and plants, and fished.

(b) Shelters : They constructed simple shelters using natural materials like branches, animal hides, and stones.

(c) Tools : They created stone tools, like flint knives, hand axes, and scrapers, to aid in hunting and processing food.

(d) Clothing : They likely wore animal hides, furs, and woven fibers for clothing and protection.

*** Long answer questions [5 Mark each]**

[15]

149. Explain the following terms in short

(a) BC

(b) AD

(c) CE

(d) BCE

(e) Script

Ans. : (a) BC : The letters BC means Before Christ. Dates are generally counted (i.e. the day, the month and the years) or assigned to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity so 2000 BC means 2000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. All dates before the birth of Jesus Christ are counted backwards and generally have the letter BC (Before Christ) added on.

(b) AD : We sometimes find AD before dates. This stands for two Latin words, "Anno Domini", and mean in the year of the lord (i.e., Jesus Christ). For example, 2008 can also be written as AD 2008 or 2008 AD.

(c) CE : Sometimes CE is used instead of AD. The letters CE stands for 'Common Era'.

(d) BCE : Sometimes BCE is used instead of BC. The letters BCE stands for 'Before Common Era'. We use these terms because the Christian Era is now used in the most countries of the world.

(e) Script : Way of style of writing of a language is called a script. It consists of letters or signs. For example, 'Devnagri' is a script of Hindi.

150. What types of sources do historians use to gather information about the past, and how do these sources contribute to our understanding of history?



Ans. : Historians are dependent on several types of sources to gather information about past events, including archaeological sources, oral sources, artistic sources and literary sources. These sources can be described as follows – Archaeological sources include artifacts such as tools, pottery, and remains of ancient structures, which provide tangible evidence of how people lived, worked, and interacted in their environments.

Oral sources consist of stories, traditions, and memories passed down through generations, offering insights into cultural practices and societal values that may not be documented in written form.

Artistic sources, such as paintings and sculptures, reflect the beliefs, emotions and daily lives of people in different historical periods, helping us understand their perspectives and experiences.

Literary sources encompass written texts, including historical accounts, poems and religious scriptures, which provide context and details about events, thoughts and philosophies of the time.

By analysing these diverse sources, historians can piece together a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of history, revealing the complexities of human experiences across different cultures and eras.

151. Can we compare historians to detectives? Give reasons for your answers.

Ans. : Yes, historians can be compared to detectives for several reasons. Some of them are as follows

(a) **Investigation of Evidence** Just like detectives gather evidence to solve a case, historians collect and examine various sources of information such as documents, utensils and coins to understand the past.

(b) **Analysis and Interpretation** Detectives analyse the evidence to piece together a narrative of what happened. Similarly, historians analyse historical data to interpret events, understand causes and effects, and construct coherent narratives about past events.

(c) **Use of Multiple Sources** Detectives use multiple sources of information, such as witness statements, forensic evidence and surveillance footage, to build a case. Historians also use a variety of sources, including written records, archaeological findings, oral histories and more, to piece together historical narratives.

* case - based/data -based questions

[8]

Each society and culture has its own ways of measuring time. Major events, such as the birth of an important person or the start of a ruler's reign, have often marked the beginning of a new era. At present, the Gregorian calendar is commonly used worldwide; side by side, Hindu, Muslim, Jewish, Chinese and other calendars are also used for calculating the dates of festivals and other auspicious events.

In the West, the conventional year for Jesus Christ's birth has generally been taken to be the starting point for this calendar. Years are counted forward from this point

and used to be marked with 'AD' (an abbreviation for a Latin phrase that refers to the years after Jesus' birth). However, this is now called the Common Era or CE across the world. For example, 1947, the year India gained independence, can be written as 1947 AD (sometimes AD 1947) or 1947 CE.

Similarly, the years before the conventional date for the birth of Jesus are counted backward and used to be marked with BC (or Before Christ). They are now called Before Common Era or BCE.

Q.1. Which calendar is most commonly used worldwide today?

- (a) Hindu Calendar (b) Gregorian Calendar
(c) Chinese Calendar (d) Jewish Calendar

152. Years before the birth of Jesus Christ are marked with _____ in the Gregorian calendar.

- (a) BCE (b) BCA (c) AD (d) CE

153. The Gregorian calendar starts counting years from the birth of Jesus Christ.

- (a) True (b) False (c) Sometimes (d) None of above

154. In the context of the passage, which among the following years can be written as 1947 CE?

- (a) The year of India's independence (b) The year of the First World War
(c) The year of the French Revolution (d) The year of the end of Ice age

Ans. : 1.B. Gregorian Calendar

Explanation.

The Gregorian calendar is the most widely used calendar today.

2.A. BCE

Explanation.

BCE (Before Common Era) is used to denote years before the birth of Jesus Christ.

3.A. True

Explanation.

The Gregorian calendar is based on the birth of Jesus Christ.

4.A. The year of India's independence

Explanation.

1947 CE is referred to as the year India's independence

The human evolution from early humans to modern ones underwent several changes. This process witnessed different lifestyles of humans. They advanced from hunter gatherers to food producers. They discovered many things which are still in use in a modified version. Subsequently, with the development of farming, they began to develop shelters for an extended stay in a place. Initially, they are believed to have originated in Africa and slowly spread to other parts of the world. Earlier these people lived in small groups and then shifted to large ones. With that, the concept of villages was formed and cultural adaptation became easier.

Q.1. What was the initial lifestyle of early humans?

- (a) Farmers (b) Traders (c) Hunter-gatherers (d) Industrialists

155. Where are early humans believed to have originated?

- (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Europe (d) America

156. What development allowed early humans to settle down and form communities?

- (a) The invention of fire (b) The domestication of animals
(c) The cultivation of crops (d) The creation of tools

157. Which of the following events made farming possible for early humans?

- (a) Invention of fire (b) The end of Ice age
(c) Formation of villages (d) Invention of metal tools

Ans. : 1.C. Hunter-gatherers

Explanation.

Early humans were primarily hunter- gatherers before they advanced to food production and farming.

2.B. Africa

Explanation.

Early humans are believed to have originated in Africa and then slowly spread to other parts of the world.

3.C. The cultivation of crops

Explanation.

Agriculture allowed humans to settle in one place and form communities.

4.B. The end of Ice age

Explanation.

The end of the Ice Age brought about a warmer climate, which provided favourable conditions for agriculture, making farming possible for early humans.

* Match the following.

[15]

158.

Column A	Column B
1. Anthropologists	(a) The conventional year for Jesus Christ's birth has generally been taken to be the starting point for this calendar.
2. Archaeologists	(b) They study human societies and cultures from the oldest times to the present
3. Gregorian Calendar	(c) Before Common Era
4. BCE	(d) 100 years

5. Century	(e) They study the past by digging up remains that people, plants and animals left behind, such as tools, pots, beads, figurines, toys, bones and teeth of animals and humans, burnt grains, parts of houses or bricks, among others.
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Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. Anthropologists	(b) They study human societies and cultures from the oldest times to the present
2. Archaeologists	(e) They study the past by digging up remains that people, plants and animals left behind, such as tools, pots, beads, figurines, toys, bones and teeth of animals and humans, burnt grains, parts of houses or bricks, among others.
3. Gregorian Calendar	(a) The conventional year for Jesus Christ's birth has generally been taken to be the starting point for this calendar.
4. BCE	(c) Before Common Era
5. Century	(d) 100 years

159.

Column A	Column B
1. Geologists	(a) Study the physical features of the Earth
2. Palaeontologists	(b) Study fossils
3. Anthropologists	(c) Study human societies and cultures
4. Archaeologists	(d) Study remains of people, plants, and animals

Ans. : SELF

160.

Column A	Column B
(1) Role of chieftains	(i) Homo sapiens
(2) Inscriptions	(ii) Study the past
(3) Geologists	(iii) Community welfare
(4) Modern human	(iv) Sources of history
(5) Archaeologists	(v) Study the physical features of the Earth

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
(1) Role of chieftains	(iii) Community welfare
(2) Inscriptions	(iv) Sources of history
(3) Geologists	(v) Study the physical features of the Earth
(4) Modern human	(i) Homo sapiens
(5) Archaeologists	(ii) Study the past
