

BHAGIRATHI BAL SHIKSHA
SADAN SCHOOL
CLASS-6



SUBJECT - S.S.T

CHAPTERS 1

(WHEN, WHERE HOW)

Answer the following

questions

**Qns.1) What is
history?**



**ANS.1) History is
a systematic
record of the past
Event.**

**QNS. 3) WHAT DOES AD
STAND FOR?**



**ANS.) AD STAND FOR
ANNO DOMINI.**

**QNS) 4) NAME THE TWO
SOURCE OF HISTORY.**

**ANS. 4) TWO MAIN
TYPES OF SOURCES
ARE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
AND LITERARY.**



Qns. 5 What is archaeology?

**ANS. 5 ARCHAEOLOGY
IS THE STUDY OF THE
PAST.**

Home work time

Answer the following

questions

*1) Why do we need to study
history?*

*2) Mention the four
geographical divisions of
India.*

3) What is a manuscript?

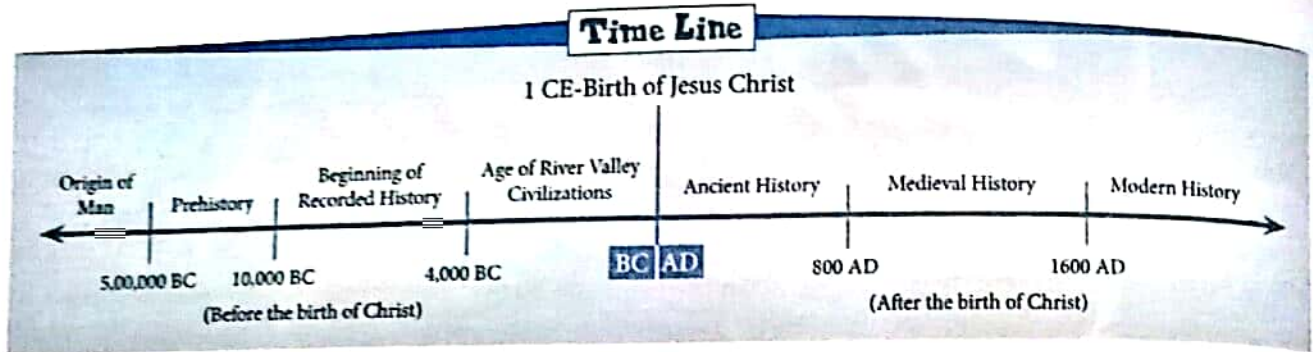
4) What are fossils?

5) What are artefacts?



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When, Where and How?



WHAT IS HISTORY?

History is a systematic record of past event. It deals with events that have already occurred. It deals with facts of our society, economy and culture. It is based on historical sources which are seen, observed and analysed by the historians.

History not only describes events but also tries to explain why they happened. Herodotus, who is regarded as the 'Father of History', invented the word 'history'. History is the story of man's progress from the distant paths to the present.



Herodotus

Why do we study history?

All of us wonder how people lived many years ago. Did they live the way we do now? How different were their lives from ours?

To understand the present, we need to study and understand the past. In order to tackle the present it is important to have the past as history is a continuous story of events in the past, leading to the present situation. It has been said, "He who knows the past controls the future".

History is not only the study of kings and great men; it also deals with the lives and activities of ordinary people. History tells us about past settlements, economy and society. It tells us about the clothes and food of the people, their beliefs, their faith and their work. It tells us how people gradually made discoveries and inventions which led to their development. It

helps us to understand our present and mould our future too.

TIME FRAME IN HISTORY

Historians divided history into three time periods: prehistory, protohistory and history.

Prehistory ①

Prehistory is the period of time for which there are no written records. Our knowledge of this period is totally dependent on the findings of archaeologists. They dug deep into the earth and discovered physical remains like pots and pans, jewellery, tools, bones, coins etc. With the help of these they learnt about the past.

Protohistory ②

Protohistory is the period between prehistory and the beginning of recorded history. We do find some written records of this period, but they are few and yet to be deciphered. For example, the history of Indus Valley Civilisation falls under this period. We have not been able to decipher the script of this period.

History ③

History is the systematic record of past events. Many of these records are found on rocks, clays, barks of the birch trees etc. They provide important information regarding this period.

ORDERING OF PAST EVENTS ON A TIME SCALE

Chronology is the order in which a series of events happened. Historians use chronology as the first step towards understanding historical events. In this way they can put all the past events in a proper order.

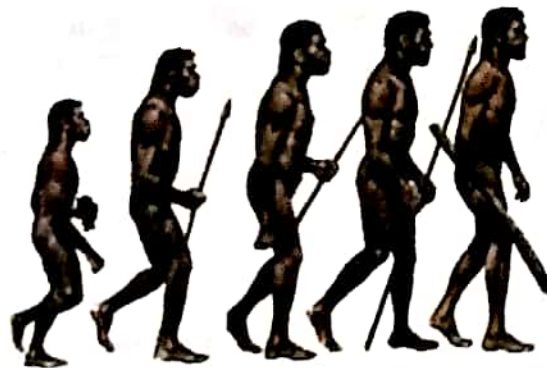
Dates in history are explained by two terms: BC and AD. The years are generally counted from the date given to the birth of Christ, the founder of Christianity. The years before the birth of Christ are known as BC. All dates are counted backwards in BC. Now a days, BCE (Before Common Era) is also used in place of BC.

AD means Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord). The years after the birth of Christ are counted as AD. These years go forward, for example AD 99 was followed by AD 100. Nowadays, CE is also used instead of AD. CE stands for 'Common Era'. BCE is also used instead of BC. To calculate the time period between two dates (when one date is in BCE and the other is in CE) add the two dates. Eg:- 500 BCE to 200 CE means a period of 700 years.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY IN HISTORY

The physical features of a country have always affected its history. India is a vast country with different geographical features which have affected the way people lived in the past.

To understand the geographical divisions of India, we need to classify them into the following



Successive stages of man's evolution from ape-like creature to modern man with upright posture