

New Era Public School

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Subject: → S. Studies (History)

Class: → 6th (B.K.)

Le no: → 01 Topic: → Studying our Past (Source and Wisdom)

(Solved Assignment for Unit 1st 2021)

Key Words on Book P.no. 16

Q1: → What is History?

Ans: → History is the systematic record of past events.

Q2: → Why is it important to study history?

Ans: → It is important to study history because history reminds us about the continuous development of man's culture and civilization through time.

Q3: → What is archaeology?

Ans: → Archaeology is the study of human history through excavation of physical remains and sites.

Q4: → What are religious and non-religious literary sources?

Ans: → Writings on religious themes constitute religious literature. The Vedas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the Bhagavad Gita, the Pitakas of the Buddhists, and the Angas of the Jains are some religious literary sources and literature not related to religion is termed as non-religious literary sources e.g. biographies, dramas, historical works and account of foreign travellers.

Q5: → How are literary sources different from archaeological sources?

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Ans: Literary sources are different from archaeological sources because literary sources help historians to understand religious beliefs and practices and the social, economic and political conditions of the time.

Q6: Discuss the importance of Inscriptions.

Ans: Thousands of inscriptions have been found all over India in many languages. These inscriptions throw light upon the names of kings, important events during their reigns, and the extent of their empires. e.g., the Allahabad Pillar inscription gives us details about the reign and achievements of Samudragupta.

Q7: How do coins provide valuable information about the past?

Ans: Coins are an extremely valuable source of information. They help us in knowing about the reign of the rulers, the extent of their empires, social and economic conditions of those times, and trade with other countries. Coins also throw light on religious beliefs, and art and culture of the period.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

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1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (iii)

D. Distinguish between:

1. Pre-history

a) The Period for which Writing was not known is called Pre-history.

b) There are no written records for this period. Historians draw conclusions by studying bones, tools, weapons and cave paintings made by early men.

History

a) The Period of time for which documents or records are available is called history.

b) Ancient people wrote on rocks and pillars, copper plates, clay tablets, palm leaves, and skins of animals. These written records provide details like dates, names of people and places etc.

Dr. Manuscript

a) Hand written accounts on palm leaves or thick bark of the birch trees are called Manuscripts.

b) These help historians to understand religious beliefs and practices and social, economic and political conditions of the time.

Inscription

a) Writings engraved on stone, metal, or other materials are called Inscriptions.

b) Inscriptions throws light upon the names of kings, important events during their reigns, and the extent of their empires.

C. BCE

1. BCE stands for Before Christian/ Common Era or the years before the birth of Jesus Christ.

2. In this era, the years are counted backwards.

CE

1. CE stands for Common Era or the years after the birth of Jesus Christ.

2. In this era, the years are counted forward.

E. State whether the following statements are True or False
1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (F)

F. Fill in the blanks:

1. Anno Domini 2. Sources of history 3. religious literature
4. Inscriptions 5. Coins

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Topic: → The Earliest Human Society (Early Man as Hunter-Gatherer)
Is no: → 2

Key words on book P.no. 23

A. Q1: → Into how many periods is the Stone Age divided?

Ans: → The Stone Age is divided into three periods, Palaeolithic age, Mesolithic age and Neolithic age.

Q2: → What was man's first major discovery?

Ans: → The first major discovery of man was fire.

Q: How were stone tools made?

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Ans: Stone tools were made by chipping off pieces from hand-sized flint stones. Flint is a hard, steel grey stone and could be shaped easily into sharp knives, choppers, hand axes, flake-implements and other tools and weapons.

Q: How did man learn about cultivation?

Ans: It is said that early man may have learned to grow crops towards the end of the Mesolithic age. It could have been that he saw some seeds, which had fallen on moist and fertile soil, developed into plants. He began to grow plants from seeds. This was the beginning of agriculture.

Q: A number of changes took place in man's life in the Mesolithic Age. Comment on the statement.

Ans: The Mesolithic age was a period of transition or change in the history of early man. During this period he started making more sophisticated tools. Early man learnt to grow crops and became a food producer. This was an important discovery that paved the way for settled life. During this period man began to domesticate animals such as dogs, goat, sheep and cattle.

Q: Discuss how man's life changed with the beginning of

agriculture.

Ans:→ With the beginning of Agriculture, the primitive man became a food producer instead of a food gatherer. He was able to produce more food. He began to grow crops, vegetables and fruits and harvest them. He gave up nomadic life as he did not have to wander from place to place in search of food.

Q3:→ Same answer of Q6.

Q8:→ Elaborate the differences between Mesolithic Age and Palaeolithic Age.

Mesolithic Age

1. The Mesolithic Age lasted roughly from 10,000 BCE to 8000 BCE.
2. During this period, man became a food-producer.
3. In Mesolithic age, tools were more flexible and sharper.

Palaeolithic Age

1. The Palaeolithic age lasted from 50,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE.
2. During this period, man was a food-gatherer.
3. In Palaeolithic age, tools were crude and rough.

C. Tick (✓) the correct option: D. True or False

1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (F) 7. (T) 8. (F) 9. (T) 10. (F)

E. Fill in the blanks:→

1. 4.5 billion 2. Old-stone Age 3. Palaeolithic tools
4. Lions and tigers 5. groups and Caves.

Topic: → Our earth in the universe Is no: → 1 (Geography)

Key Words on book P no. 112.

A. Answer the following questions: →

1. What is the 'Milky Way'?

Ans: The galaxy in which our solar system is located is called the 'Milky Way' or 'Akash Ganga'.

2. Why do we see only one side of the Moon?

Ans: The moon takes an average of 29.5 days to orbit the earth and at the same time, it also rotates or spins on its axis once. The time taken for a single rotation and revolution around the earth is the same that is why we always see the same side of the moon.

3. Why is Venus the hottest planet in the Solar System?

Ans: Venus is the hottest planet in the Solar System because of the large amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in its atmosphere. This traps the heat from the sun and makes the planet extremely hot.

4. Discuss the importance of the Sun in the Solar System.

Ans: The Sun is the centre of our Solar System. All other celestial bodies of the star system revolve around it. Its diameter is 100 times that of the earth. It is made up of extremely hot gases and produces its own heat and

light. This makes life possible on earth.

5. Our earth is called the blue planet. Explain.

Ans:→ If we see the earth from space, the colour of the earth seems to be a combination of blue and green. It is because of the presence of water and than vegetation on the surface of the earth, the earth is called the "Blue Planet".

6. Why is life possible only on the earth?

Ans:→ There are certain factors that make life possible on the earth. They are:→

1. Distance from the Sun.
2. Moderate temperature.
3. Availability of water.
4. Favourable atmosphere.

b. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

c. Distinguish between:

1. Asteroids

Comets

a) Asteroids are small, rocky celestial bodies around the Sun in the orbits of the Mars and the Jupiter.

a) Comets are celestial bodies made of ice, gas and dust.

b) Asteroids formed much closer to the Sun.

b) They formed farther from the Sun.

2. Planet

- a) Planets are heavenly bodies made up of rocks, gases and liquids
- b) They don't have their own light
- c) They change their position

Star

- a) Stars are celestial bodies made up of very hot gases
- b) They have their own light.
- c) The position of stars remains unchanged.

E. Match the following:

1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (iv) 5. (ii)

F. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Celestial bodies 2. light year 3. 'Ursa Major' or the Great Bear
4. Jupiter 5. rocks.

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Topic: Understanding Diversity hs no. 1 (Civics)

Key words on book P no. 192.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is diversity?

Ans: A range of many people or things that are very different from each other is called a diversity.

2. 'India is a land of diversity'. Explain.

Ans:→ India is a vast country. It has varied physical features and climatic conditions. People's lifestyle vary according to the geographical conditions of the area they live in. People in India follow different religions, customs and traditions. They eat different types of foods and speak different languages. This variety or diversity helps us to respect people with different cultures.

3. Name some of the different religious festivals celebrated in our country.

Ans:→ Some of the different religious festivals celebrated in our country are Diwali, Dussehra, Holi, Eid, Christmas and Gurupurab.

4. Why is diversity important?

Ans:→ Diversity is an important part of our life because it teaches us to respect people who are different from us.

5. Explain the term 'unity in diversity'.

Ans:→ India is a land of diversity. We have diverse cultures, traditions, religions and languages, however in the hour of need, all people of our country

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came together to fight against the foreign rulers. Not only this, during the time of natural or man made disasters, like tsunami, earthquake and Mumbai bomb blast, we have experienced oneness among all the citizens who sentimentally stood together by the side of the sufferers. All these factors substantiate our belief of "Unity in Diversity".

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (iii)

C. Distinguish between:

1. Cultural diversity

a) Culture refers to various aspects of human life e.g. life style, religion, language, literature, festivals, customs, traditions and costumes.

b. People belonging to different regions having different traditions and faiths, following different customs and rituals.

2. Ladakh

a) Ladakh is a cold desert located in the eastern part of Jammu & Kashmir.

Religious diversity

a) India is a land of diverse religions. There are Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Christians, the Jains, the Buddhists and the

Paris living in our country.

b. People belonging to various religions co-exist peacefully in our country.

Kerala

a) Kerala is located in the South West of India.

b. In Ladakh, land is covered with snow for a large part of the year.

c. In Ladakh, people are engaged in sheep-rearing.

b. In Kerala, the land ⁽¹²⁾ is very fertile.

c) In Kerala, people are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

D. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)

E. Fill in the blanks:->

1. Sheep rearing 2. 600 3. Secondary 4. Variety
5. Cold.

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