

social studies class-IV

Topic — Sources of History

A. Pick a tick  on the correct option.

1. Tools and jewellery are examples of  
a. artefacts  b. literature  c. monuments
2. Kings got their orders inscribed on  
a) walls of temples  b) calendars , c) animals
3. It is a famous Indian epic.  
a. Mahabharata  b. Baburnama c. Arthashastra
4. Baburnama is an autobiography of Mughal Emperor  
a. Shahjahan  b. Akbar  c. Babur

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The literary sources of history are available in the archives of the museums and libraries.
2. Inscriptions are the written records engraved on pillars.
3. The work of historians and archaeologists is same as that of the detectives
4. Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese traveller.
5. Akbarnama is an important source of Akbar's reign.

C. Write true or false.

1. Tabakat-i-nasiri consists of 23 volumes. True
2. Monuments are buildings of historical importance. True
3. Oral sources of history are reliable sources. False
4. Traveller Hsien Tsang belonged to Persia. False
5. Akbarnama was written by Abu'l-Fazal. True

D. Answer the following:

1. Define the term chronicle.

Ans: A chronicle is a factual, written account of important or historical events in the order of their occurrence.

2. What are inscriptions? Why did kings get their orders inscribed?

Ans: Inscriptions are the written records engraved on the cave walls, pillars, walls of temples and clay tablets.

Kings get their orders inscribed so that people could read and obey them.

3. What are the ~~four~~<sup>three</sup> types of archaeological sources?

Ans: The three types of archaeological sources are -

- monuments
- inscriptions
- artefacts

4. What is an artefact?

Ans: An object that is made by a person such as a tool or a work of art for decoration, especially of historical importance is called an artefact.

5. Differentiate between the historians and the archaeologists.

Ans: Historians are experts who study and write about the past. They refer to the information found in manuscripts, inscriptions, and archaeology.

Archaeologists are the scholars who study about the past through excavation of sites.

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