



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: History
Chapter 4	Topic: Timeline and sources of history	Year :2026-27
Question Bank :2		

I	Choose the correct option: -																								
Q 1	If an event lasted a millennium, how many years would that be? A. 100 years. B. 1000 years. C. 2000 years. D. 10 years.																								
Q 2	Which option best represents the system used in traditional India to track days, months, and important occasions? A. A type of ancient tool. B. A method of storytelling. C. A traditional Indian calendar. D. A historical document.																								
Q 3	Which profession studies the physical structure of the Earth to understand the past? A. Historian. B. Archaeologist. C. Geologist. D. Anthropologist.																								
Q 4	Which of the following is NOT a source of history? A. Manuscripts. B. Inscriptions. C. Rock paintings. D. Fiction novels.																								
Q 5	Match the following: - <table border="1" data-bbox="295 1400 1101 1668"><thead><tr><th></th><th>Column I</th><th></th><th>Column II</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a</td><td>Foreign accounts</td><td>i</td><td>Rock paintings</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>Ice Age</td><td>ii</td><td>Archeological source</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>Oral sources</td><td>iii</td><td>Travelogues</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>Artistic Sources</td><td>iv</td><td>Folklore</td></tr><tr><td>e</td><td>Monuments</td><td>v</td><td>A Period of extreme cold climate</td></tr></tbody></table> A- a-ii, b-iv, c-v, d- i, e- iii. B- a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d- ii, e- i. C- a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d- i, e- ii. D- a-iii, b-v, c-ii, d- i, e- iv.		Column I		Column II	a	Foreign accounts	i	Rock paintings	b	Ice Age	ii	Archeological source	c	Oral sources	iii	Travelogues	d	Artistic Sources	iv	Folklore	e	Monuments	v	A Period of extreme cold climate
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Q 6	Assertion (A) and Reason(R) Assertion (A): Historians use multiple sources of the past. Reason (R): Using multiple sources helps cross verify information and provides a comprehensive understanding of 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.
Q 7	Assertion (A): The Gregorian calendar is used widely around the world. Reason (R): The Gregorian calendar was designed to correct inaccuracies in the previous Julian calendar. 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.
II	Very short answer questions: -
Q 8	Identify one Indian Calendar and state one features that makes it unique. Ans: The Saka Calendar. It is the official national calendar of India and is used along with the Gregorian calendar for government purposes. The Saka year begins with the month of Chaitra.
Q 9	What was a primary survival method for early humans? Ans: A primary survival method for early humans was hunting and gathering.
Q 10	Who studies human societies and cultures? Ans: Anthropologists are the people who study human societies, cultures, and their development.
Q 11	What marks the beginning of the Common Era (CE)? Ans: The Common Era (CE) begins with the traditionally calculated birth year of Jesus Christ, marking the start of year 1 in the Gregorian calendar.
Q 12	Name one profession that studies fossils. Ans: A Paleontologist is a scientist who studies fossils of plants, animals, and ancient life forms to learn about Earth's history and evolution.
III	Short answer: -
Q 13	Describe one method early humans used to communicate. Ans: Early humans communicated through cave paintings, gestures, and sounds to express ideas and share information.
Q 14	How does a timeline help in studying history? Ans: A timeline helps by showing when events happened and their sequence, making it easier to understand history clearly.
Q 15	How did agriculture change the lifestyle of early humans? Ans: Agriculture helped early humans to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settle in one place. • Grow their own food. • Build permanent homes. • Develop villages and communities.
Q 16	What is the Ice Age, and how did it impact early human life? Ans: The Ice Age was a period when much of the Earth was covered with ice. It affected early humans in the following ways : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making survival difficult due to cold weather. • Forcing them to find shelter and warm clothing. • Causing them to migrate in search of food.
IV	Long Answers: -
Q 17	Explain the significance of studying history and how it influences our understanding of present-day society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studying history is important because it helps us understand how the present-day society has developed over time. Many systems like government, culture, and traditions have roots in the past. • History teaches us about past mistakes and achievements, helping us make better decisions

	<p>today. It also helps us understand different cultures and builds respect among people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, studying history improves thinking skills and gives us a sense of identity by connecting us to our past. Overall, history helps us understand the present and shape a better future.
Q 18	<p>Analyze the role of archaeologists and the method they use to study past civilizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeologists help us understand ancient civilizations by studying remains from the past. They discover and examine objects like tools, pottery, coins, bones, and old buildings to learn how people lived long ago. • They use methods such as excavation, where they carefully dig the earth to find buried objects, and surveying, where they search areas for signs of ancient settlements. They also use dating methods to find the age of objects and study inscriptions to understand languages and cultures. • In this way, archaeologists reconstruct the life, culture, and history of ancient people and help us learn about the past.
Q 19	<p>How is studying genetics crucial in reconstruction of the past?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studying genetics helps in reconstructing the past by using DNA to learn about early humans and their development. • By examining ancient DNA from bones and remains, scientists can understand human evolution and how people migrated in the past. It also shows relationships between different populations and their origins. • Genetics helps us learn about the lifestyle, health, and changes in early humans. In this way, it provides scientific evidence to understand human history better.
Q 20	<p>Consider the Agricultural Revolution and its impact on early human societies. How did it change the roles and responsibilities within communities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Agricultural Revolution changed early human life by shifting people from hunting and gathering to farming and settling in one place. • This led to permanent villages and larger communities. Roles also became more specialized—some people farmed, others took care of animals, made tools, or stored food. • Leadership roles developed to manage resources and organize community life. Overall, it created divided responsibilities and more structured societies.
Q 21	<p>How do scientific methods, like carbon dating contribute to our understanding of historical timelines? Discuss its impact on the accuracy of historical records.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific methods like carbon dating help determine the age of ancient objects such as bones and wood. This allows historians to place events and civilizations in the correct time period. • It improves the accuracy of historical records by giving scientific evidence instead of guesses or incomplete written sources. • Thus, carbon dating makes historical timelines more reliable and helps us understand the past more clearly.
V	Case study: -
Q 22	<p>Archaeologists found a series of rock paintings in a cave showing scenes of hunting, dancing and community gatherings. Some figures are depicted holding tools and weapons. The paintings are estimated to be thousands of years old.</p> <p>(a)What might these paintings indicate about the social structure and activities of early humans?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rock paintings show that early humans lived in groups and worked together for survival, especially in hunting. • Scenes of dancing and gatherings suggest they had social and cultural activities, showing community bonding.

(b) How does the presence of tools and weapons in the paintings help us understand early technology?

- The presence of tools and weapons shows that early humans had developed basic technology.
- They made tools for hunting and protection, showing skill and planning. This indicates early humans were beginning to use and shape materials to meet their needs.