

Welland Gouldsmith School
History worksheet
Class 4
Chapter 2- Sources of History

SYNOPSIS:

History is based on the study of clues. These clues are called sources of history.

The sources can be divided into:

- Archaeological sources
- Literary sources
- Oral sources

I. Archaeological sources

a) Monuments

- Period in which a monument was built.
- Building materials used in a particular period.
- Purpose for building a monument.
- People who built the monument.

b) Inscriptions

- People carved their messages on clay tablets, rocks, stones and metals.

c) Coins

- The name or picture on a coin tells us about the ruler.
- The year tells us the time period
- The writing tells us about the language used in the kingdom.
- The metal used to make a coin tells us about the prosperity of the kingdom.

II. Literary sources

- Travellers visited our country and wrote about our country in detail.
- Some rulers wrote about their own lives.
- Some people wrote poems, plays, books on grammar, mathematics, medicines and so on.
- The Vedas, the Puranas and the Bhagavad Gita are some religious books.

III. Oral sources

- Folk tales, poems and stories that are narrated orally are called oral sources of history.

Need to preserve the sources

- Our knowledge of the past is dependent on the sources of history.
- Sources of history help us to appreciate our part.

1. Answer the following:

- i) Who wrote the book Arthashastra?
- ii) What are inscriptions?
- iii) Name the three types of sources.
- iv) The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus was built in which period?

2. Name them :

- a) Three religious books.
- b) People carved messages on them.
- c) Taj Mahal was built by him.
- d) A place where archaeological sources are preserved.

Textbook Exercises:

Pg 15 Ex. A

Pg 16 Ex. B

Pg 16 Ex. D