

DON BOSCO SCHOOL, KOKAR, RANCHI

Session-2020 - 2021

Class 6

Subject- History & CIVICS

Chapter -1

Introduction to History

A. Tick the correct option.

1. (c) prehistory.
2. (d) Gautam Buddha.
3. (c) Tartars.
4. (b) coins.
5. (a) Vishnu Sharma.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. History.
2. Fossils.
3. Epigraphy.
4. Harshacharita.

C. Write True or False.

1. True
2. False

3. True

4. True

5. False

D. Answer in brief.

Ans 1. Volcanic eruption in Mount Vesuvius in 7 AD caused Pompeii's destruction.

Ans 2. Chinese invented paper around 105 AD.

Ans 3. In India, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil were used in writing ancient literature.

Ans 4. Some foreign travelers were- Megasthenes, Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang.

E. Answer in detail.

Ans.1. History is a record of past event in a chronological order. It deals with the social, religious, economic, political and cultural aspect of the life of man.

Ans 3. the basis of invention of writing historians have divided history into two distinct parts. (i) Pre-history- On where there is no written records are avail. (ii) history- with the emergence of, writing written records are available for this period like Documents, newspaper et.

Ans 4. Archaeology is the study of the remains of the past like monuments, paintings and artefacts. Archaeological sources are a direct evidence of the past. There are five main types of archaeological

sources. These includes fossils, monuments, inscriptions and edicts, artefacts and coins.

Ans 5. A short note on literary sources -

* Literary sources are the art of written evidence or records.

- The first literary source developed in the form of manuscript.
- reveals or It tells us the important information regarding social, religious, political, economical and cultural life of the past period.
- It is divided into two parts. **First** Religious literature this includes Veda, Puranas, Upnishads, Buddhist and Jains literature etc. **Second** Non Religious Literature this includes Poems, biographies of kings, account of foreign travelers etc.

F. Match the following.

1. Anno Domini ----- year of Lord.
2. Circa ----- Approximately.
3. Pompeii ----- Bourbon king Charles III
4. Hieroglyphics ----- Ancient Egyptian script.
5. Kalidasa ----- Meghdoot.

Chapter 2

Early humans

A . Tick the correct option.

1. (b) Hominids.
2. (b) 40,000 years.
3. (a) Bori (Maharashtra).
4. (c) Mesolithic Age.

B. in the blanks. Fill

1. Homo erectus.
2. Indo-Aryans.
3. Fire.
4. Artists.
5. Bagar Adamgarh

C. Write True or False.

1. True.
2. False.
3. True.
4. True.
5. False.
6. True.
7. False.

D. Match the following.

1. Java Men ----- Indonesia.
2. Cro-Magnon Men ----- France and Spain.
3. Chalcolithic Age ----- Copper Stone Age.
4. Ice Ages ----- Glacial Epochs.
5. Microliths ----- Advanced Stone tools.
6. Pyramids ----- Stone tools.

7. Barter System ----- Exchange of goods.

E. Answer in brief.

Ans 1. Early men are superior to animals as they possess (are having) intellect and physical abilities.

Ans 2. Cro-magnon men used bone needles for sewing cloths made with animal skins.

Ans 3. Three different races are-Negroes, Mongolians and Aryans.

Ans 4. It is believed that the Peking men and later men developed their power of speech.

Ans 5. Microliths were made of small stones.

Ans 6. The main features of the Chalcolithic age are- Metal Age, Monuments, society, occupation, Barter system, use of Wheels, Sailboat, Religion etc.

Ans 7. The greatest achievement of the Neolithic was agriculture and the domestication of animals.

F. Answer in detail.

Ans 1. Human beings passed through several stages of evolution before attaining their present form and size. British biologist, Charles Darwin has described about the theory of evolution of life on Earth in his book, 'On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. The earliest human beings were known as hominid. They belonged to the family of primates which were ape-like animals. Hominids learnt to walk erect over a period of time. These human beings were called as Homo erectus.

Ans 2. The period between 5 lakh BC to around 2 thousand BC is referred to by the historians as the Stone Age. They have divided the Stone Age into four broad categories on the basis of different

kinds of stone implements used in these periods. These are as follows.

- a. Palaeolithic Age or Old Stone Age. 500000 BC -10000BC.
- b. Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age. 10000 BC – 8000 BC.
- c. Neolithic Age or New Stone Age. 8000 BC – 4000 BC.
- d. Chalcolithic Age or Copper Stone Age. 4000 BC – 2000 Bc.

Ans 3. The life of men in the palaeolithic Age were basically hunters and food gatherers. Their food consisted of flesh of hunted animals and birds, as well as wild plants, fruits, roots, berries, nuts and eggs. In the beginning people in this age lived in the open or near the banks of rivers. Sometimes, they used tall trees as their dwelling place to protect themselves from wild animals.

protect themselves In order to from wild animals, the early men began to live in groups. At that time, they did not know how to grow food crops. They ate fruits and animal flesh.

Ans 4. The life of the people of Mesolithic age was better. The stone tools used in this age were more refined, smaller, finer, lighter and advanced. With the growth of seed-bearing plants like wheat, barley and rice, men started eating their sees as food. Slowly, they learned to grow them as crops. Thus, agriculture became a major feature of life of men in this age.

Ans 5. Because of the change of climate the Earth gave birth to new kinds of seed-bearing plants in the Mesolithic Age. It is most probable that the early humans discovered the distinct quality of these seed-bearing plants. After discovering this quality, they also began to grow crops from these seeds. Agriculture introduced man to a variety of food such as wheat, barley, rice, etc.

Ans 6. Chalcolithic Age is associated with metal because during this period, human beings learnt the art of smelting and moulding copper into desired shapes. Knives, spearheads, swords, etc. made of copper were found to be much better than the stone tools of earlier ages. Ploughs having five or seven metal blades replaced ploughs attached with stone blades. Sharper metal blades of ploughs made practicing agriculture much more easier and led to its development.

CIVICS

CHAPTER 1

Rural Local Self-Government

A. Tick the correct option.

1. C. New Delhi.
2. B. five.
3. A. one-third.
4. D. 100.
5. B. zila parishad.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Particular.
2. Gram Sabha.
3. Sarpanch.
4. Zila parishad
5. Central State.

C. Match the following.

1. State government ----- 29.
2. Gram sabha ----- Village assembly.
3. Nyaya panchayat ----- village court.
4. Block samiti ----- Panchayat samiti.
5. Zila parishad ----- Operates at the district level.
6. Sarpanch ----- Gram panchayat.
7. BDO ----- Block Development Officer.

D. Answer in brief.

Ans 1. The term “panchayat” is derived from the word ‘panch’ which means five. Panches were a group of five elected members.

Ans 2. The panchayati raj system has three parts. (i) Gram Sabha. (ii) Gram panchayat and (iii) Nyaya panchayat.

Ans 3. Functions of the gram panchayat are:-

- i) The gram panchayat repairs roads, drains, wells, etc.
- ii) It provides health and sanitation facilities to the people.
- iii) Keeps the road, streets and drains clean.
- iv) Provides schools for the children to get the primary education.
- v) Keeps a record of birth and death in the village.

Ans 4. The head of the Gram panchayat is called 'Sarpanch'.

Ans 5. The gram panchayat consists of members elected by the gram sabha and it is headed by the sarpanch.

Ans 6. Block samiti many panchayat is also called as panchayat samiti because there is a team of.

Ans 7. BDO is the Block Development Officer who carries out the function of the Block Samiti.

Ans 8. Since many panchayat cannot meet the needs of the people therefore many panchayat come together and form a team is called Block Samiti.

Ans 9. Constitution is a body of principles according to which a state or organization is governed.

Ans 10. Gram Sabha holds meetings at least twice a year.

E. Answer in detail.

Ans 1. Government looks after the needs of the people by providing civic amenities and facilities like drinking water, electricity, schools, hospitals, parks, roads, transport and communication system etc.

The three level of government are-

- i) Union Government (Central Government)
- ii) State Government and
- iii) Local Government.

Ans 2. In the village or rural level the local self government function under the panchayati Raj system. This is mainly a three tiered system which perform at the village level they are block samiti at block level, panchayat at the village level and zila parishad at the district level.

Ans 3. Functions of the gram panchayat are:-

- i) gram panchayat The repairs roads, drains, ewlls, etc. it also constructs new ones.
- ii) It constructs new buildings. It maintains the burial and cremation grounds.
- iii) It supplies safe drinking water.
- iv) It keeps the roads, streets and drain clean.
- v) It ensures that the children living in its area get primary education.
- vi) It keeps a record of births and deaths in the village.
- vii) It provides health and sanitation facilities to the people.

Ans 4. A block samiti is also called a panchayat samiti because when a gram panchayat cannot fulfill the needs of the people then many

other gram panchayat come together and form a group called block samiti and through the block samiti government reaches to the villages through gram panchayat in this way block samiti functions.

Ans 5. Functions of the zila Parishad are as follows:-

- i. The zila parishad oversees the working of the block samitis and gram panchayats.
- ii. It gives advice to the state government on the working of the panchayati raj system.
- iii. It approves the budget of the block samitis and distributes funds among them.
- iv. It oversees the working of the community Development Programme started by the block samitis. It also oversees the various projects which are under the five-year plans.
- v. It promotes agriculture in its area. It monitors the agricultural production in its area. It even undertakes minor irrigation projects.
- vi. It promotes education in its area by constructing, maintaining and inspecting primary and secondary schools.
- vii. It takes care of public health in its area by building, maintaining and inspecting hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres.
- viii. It establishes as well as maintains cooperatives. It promotes industries and arts.
- ix. It acts as a link between the block samitis and the state government.

Ans 6. Functions of the Block Samitis are:-

- i. The block samiti oversees the working of the gram panchayats under it
- ii. It arranges funds from the government to carry out the various block development programmes.
- iii. It makes the Community Development programme for its area in different for its area in different fields like irrigation, seed and fertilizer distribution to the farmers, health and education facilities, supply of clean drinking water and sanitation to the people and providing financial assistance to the gram panchayats.

Ans 7. The composition of zila parishad are:-

- i. All the chairpersons of the block samitis or panchayat samitis.
- ii. The members of the vidhan sabha and vidhan parishad or the state legislature elected from the district.
- iii. The members of parliament elected from the district.
- iv. Important officers of the district like the district collector, district judges, police officers, etc.
- v. Some people from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.
- vi. One-third of the total seats are reserved for women.

Ans 8. Zila parishad get the money from the central government as well as the respective state governments. They also get some money by way of taxes levied on land, water, houses, electricity, fairs, etc.