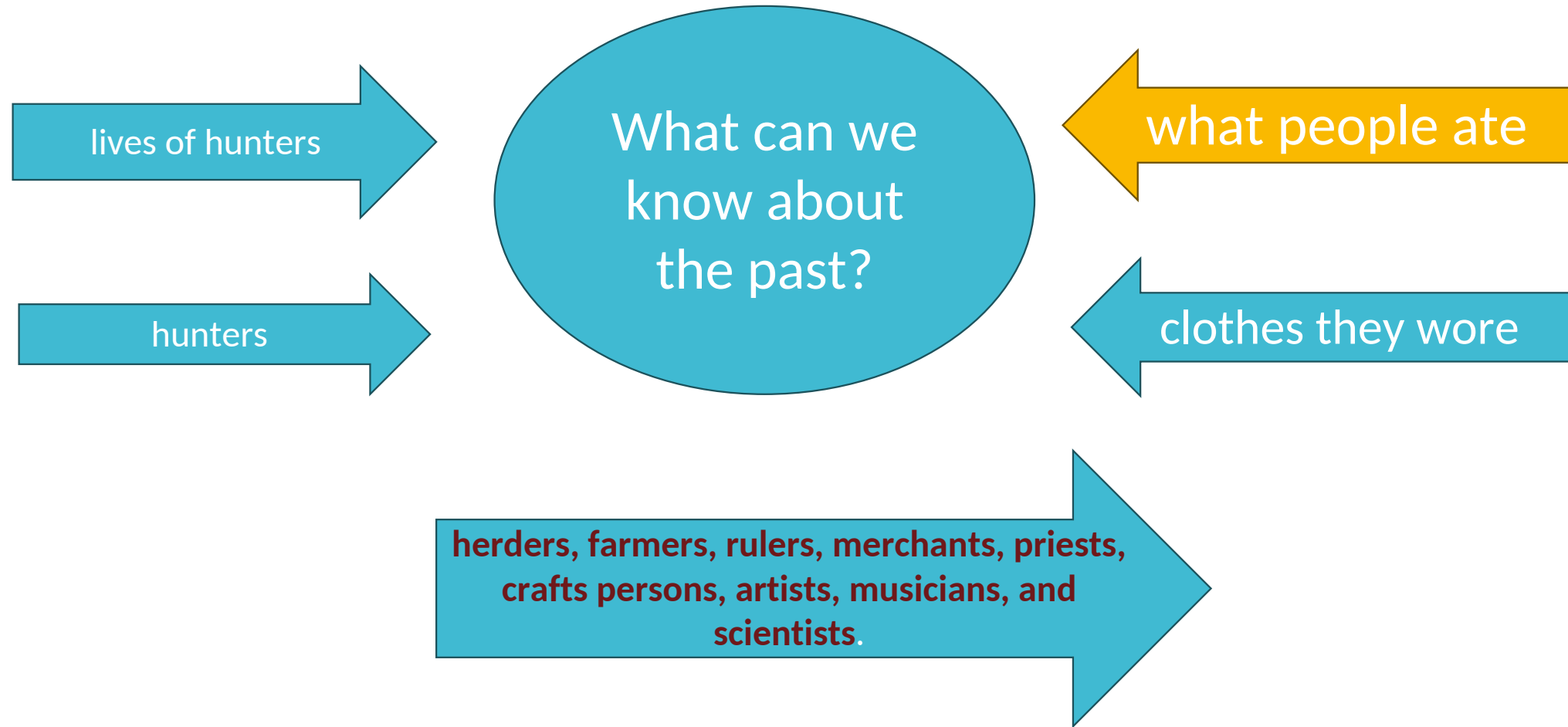


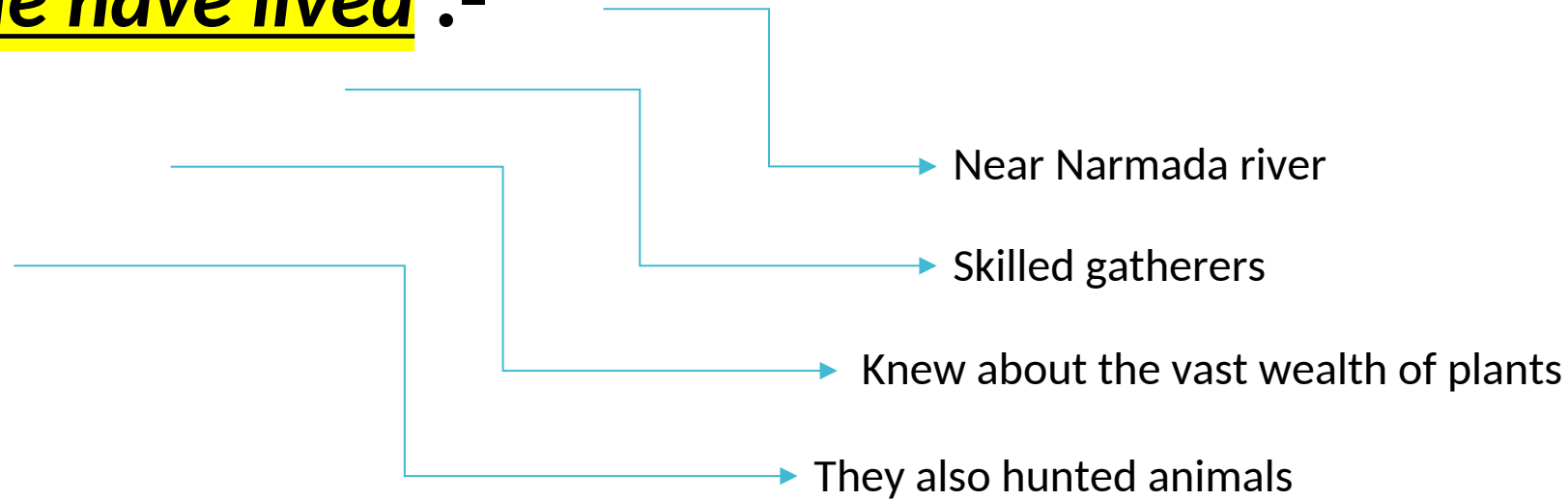
NCERT HISTORY NOTES

6th

CHAPTER :1 Introduction : WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?



People have lived :-




Sulaiman and Kirthar hills to the northwest:- (8000 years ago)

1. First crops are grown (wheat and barley) .
2. Rearing of animals (sheep, goat, and cattle).

Garo hills to the north-east and the Vindhyas in central India :-

- 1) Agriculture developed
- 2) Rice was first grown

River Indus and its tributaries:-



(tributaries are smaller rivers that flow into a larger river)

1. About 4700 years ago, Earliest cities flourished on the banks of these rivers.
2. 2500 years ago: Cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries, and along the sea coasts.

Ganga and its tributary:-

1. Ganga was known as Magadha in south .

Travelling

Problem:- hills and high mountains, Himalayas, deserts, rivers

Reasons for moving:-

1. in search of livelihood
2. to escape from natural disasters
3. conquering others' lands

Names of the land :-

Two words :

India

Bharat

1. The word India comes from the Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit.
2. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago and were familiar with the Indus, called it the Hindos or the Indos, and the land to the east of the river was called India.
3. The name Bharata was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda (the earliest composition in Sanskrit)

Finding out about the past :-

1. **Manuscripts** :- written by hand



Latin word 'manu', meaning hand
written on palm leaf

pecially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows

Damage Manuscripts :-

1. Eaten away by insects
2. some were destroyed
3. Many preserved in temples and monasteries

Language :- Prakrit , Tamil

Inscriptions:-

1. Written on hard surfaces
2. Kings got their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them.
3. kings often kept records of victories in battle on it.

Archaeologists:-

1. They study the remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture.
2. Also explore and excavate (dig under the surface of the earth) to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.
3. Archaeologists also look for bones — of animals, birds, and fish — to find out what people ate in the past.

4 . Plant remains survive far more rarely — if seeds of grain or pieces of wood have been burnt, they survive in a charred form.

Historians:-

1. Scholars who study the past, often use the word source to refer to the information found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology.

What do dates mean?

BC:- Before Christ

AD:- Anno Domini

CE:- Common Era

BCE:- Before Common Era