

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History

Chapter 1 – What, Where, How, and When?

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 by Physics Wallah will aid your understanding and preparation for the subject. Keep reading to find all the solutions!

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1: The very concept of history presents a unique challenge – it deals with events of the past that cannot be directly experienced in the present. While textbooks and lessons aim to transmit factual information about historical periods and events, learning history meaningfully requires understanding how historians piece together information to answer fundamental questions like what happened, where did it happen, when did it happen, and how did it happen.

As sixth graders begin exploring India's history and formation as a nation in their NCERT textbooks, it is important to have strong foundational knowledge to build upon. The NCERT Solutions for Chapter 1 – What, Where, How, and When? aims to strengthen that foundation by breaking down the key concepts examined in the chapter into easy-to-understand explanations

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 Overview

Chapter 1 of NCERT Class 6 Social Science History is titled "What, Where, How, and When?" This chapter serves as an introduction to the study of history, laying the foundation for students to understand essential concepts related to historical studies.

The chapter begins by elucidating the meaning of history, emphasizing that it is the study of the past to comprehend the evolution of societies over time.

It introduces students to the tools used by historians to delve into historical events, including artifacts, manuscripts, inscriptions, and other archaeological remains. This discussion helps students appreciate the diverse sources that contribute to our understanding of the past.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 What, Where, How, and When?

Here's a brief overview of the key concepts covered in Chapter 1 of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History, titled "What, Where, How, and When?":

This chapter serves as an introduction to the study of history. It aims to help students understand the fundamental questions that historians ask to explore and interpret the past.

1) Understanding History:

The chapter begins by defining what history is and how it is different from other subjects. Students are introduced to the idea that history involves the study of the past to understand how societies have evolved.

2) Tools of History:

Students learn about the tools that historians use to study the past. These tools include artifacts, manuscripts, inscriptions, and more. The chapter emphasizes the importance of these tools in reconstructing historical events.

3) Chronology:

The concept of chronology is introduced, stressing the significance of arranging events in a sequence based on time. The chapter explains how timelines help in understanding the order in which historical events occurred.

4) Historical Sources:

The discussion extends to various historical sources, both written and non-written, that historians rely on to gather information about the past. Students understand the diversity of sources and how historians critically analyze them.

Exercises:

The exercises at the end of the chapter are designed to reinforce the understanding of the concepts discussed. Students are encouraged to think critically, answer questions related to chronology, and engage in activities that enhance their grasp of historical tools and methods.

Key Takeaways:

- History is the study of the past to understand how societies have changed over time.
- Historians use various tools, such as artifacts and manuscripts, to gather information about the past.

- Chronology, or arranging events in a sequence based on time, is crucial in historical analysis.
- Historical sources provide valuable insights into past events, and historians critically examine these sources.

The NCERT Solutions provide detailed answers to the exercises, ensuring that students have a clear understanding of the concepts introduced in Chapter 1. Students are encouraged to use these solutions as a guide to reinforce their learning and prepare for assessments.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 Important Questions

Below are some important questions from Chapter 1 of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History, "What, Where, How, and When?" along with brief answers:

1. What is history, and why is it studied?

History is the study of the past to understand how societies have evolved over time. It is studied to gain insights into human behavior, societies, cultures, and the factors that have shaped them.

2. Explain the importance of chronology in historical studies.

Chronology is crucial in historical studies because it helps arrange events in a sequence based on time. Understanding the order of events allows historians to analyze the causes and effects of historical developments.

3. What are the tools that historians use to study the past?

Historians use various tools, including artifacts, manuscripts, inscriptions, and other archaeological remains. These tools provide valuable evidence and help reconstruct historical events.

4. Describe the concept of chronology with an example.

Chronology involves arranging events in a chronological order based on time. For example, creating a timeline of major historical events like the invention of the wheel, the construction of the pyramids, and the Renaissance helps visualize their temporal relationships.

5. Why is it important for historians to critically analyze historical sources?

Historians need to critically analyze historical sources to ensure their reliability and accuracy. Critical analysis helps identify biases, interpret the context, and draw more accurate conclusions about the past.

6. Explain the role of historical sources in reconstructing the past.

Historical sources provide direct or indirect evidence about past events. By studying these sources, historians can reconstruct the past, understand societal changes, and gain insights into the lives of people in different periods.

7. How does the study of history contribute to our understanding of the present and the future?

Studying history helps us understand the roots of present-day societies, cultures, and institutions. It provides lessons from the past that can inform decision-making and contribute to building a better future.

8. Discuss the differences between primary and secondary sources.

Primary sources are firsthand accounts or original materials from the time under study, while secondary sources are interpretations, analyses, or summaries created later. Examples of primary sources include letters, diaries, and artifacts, while textbooks and biographies are examples of secondary sources.

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By using these solutions, students can enhance their understanding of key historical concepts and events while also preparing effectively for their exams. However, it is important to remember that studying alone may not always be enough to achieve academic success.

It is equally important to have access to quality resources like Physics Wallah notes and solutions, which are known for their accuracy and reliable content. These notes and solutions provide a comprehensive understanding of complex topics and support critical thinking skills.

With the combination of NCERT solutions and Physics Wallah notes, students can gain a thorough understanding of the subjects while also building confidence in their own abilities. So go ahead, download the NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 PDF and start your learning journey today! Remember to always believe in yourself and never give up on your dreams, because with hard work and determination, anything is possible.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 Exercise Questions

Below are the exercise questions from Chapter 1 of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History, "What, Where, How, and When?" along with brief answers:

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

a. What does the term 'prehistoric' mean?

The term 'prehistoric' refers to the time before the invention of writing or the period for which no written records are available.

b. What was the major difference between the people of the Paleolithic Age and Neolithic Age?

The major difference between the people of the Paleolithic Age and Neolithic Age was their way of life. Paleolithic people were nomadic hunters and gatherers, while Neolithic people practiced settled agriculture and domesticated animals.

- c. In which age do we find the first evidence of burials?
 - *Answer:* The first evidence of burials is found in the Paleolithic Age.

2. Tick the correct answer:

- a. The word 'Neolithic' means:
 - *Answer:* (i) New Stone
- b. Which of the following is NOT a written record?
 - *Answer:* (ii) a dinosaur bone
- c. The people who lived in _____ made the first pots.
 - *Answer:* (ii) Mehrgarh

3. Why did the Palaeolithic people live a nomadic life?

Palaeolithic people lived a nomadic life because they were hunters and gatherers. They followed the migration of animals and the availability of edible plants for their survival.

4. What evidence do historians use to find out about the Palaeolithic Age?

Historians use various pieces of evidence to find out about the Palaeolithic Age, including tools made of stone, bone, and wood, as well as paintings and engravings on cave walls.

5. How do historians divide the past into periods?

Historians divide the past into periods based on significant changes in technology, economy, culture, and other aspects. The major divisions include the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age.

6. Explain the role of archaeologists in studying history.

Archaeologists play a crucial role in studying history by excavating and analyzing artifacts, remains, and structures from the past. They help reconstruct the lifestyle, technology, and cultural practices of ancient civilizations.

7. Discuss the importance of the wheel in the history of human development.

The invention of the wheel was a crucial development in human history. Discuss its significance in transportation, trade, and agriculture, and how it transformed the way societies functioned.

8. Imagine you are a historian. What questions would you ask while studying a historical artifact like an ancient coin?

As a historian, the questions might include:

- Who issued the coin?
- What is depicted on the coin?
- What materials were used to make the coin?
- What can the coin reveal about trade and economic activities of that time?

9. Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources, providing examples of each.

Compare the characteristics of primary and secondary sources, and provide examples for each. Explain why primary sources are considered more direct evidence.

10. Create a timeline of major events in human history from the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age.

Students can draw a timeline with significant events such as the invention of fire, development of tools, transition to agriculture, and domestication of animals, marking their chronological order.

11. Discuss the impact of settled agriculture on human societies during the Neolithic Age.

Explore the changes brought about by settled agriculture, including the development of permanent settlements, growth of populations, emergence of social structures, and advancements in technology.

12. How did the ability to write contribute to preserving and transmitting historical knowledge?

Explain how the invention of writing contributed to the preservation and transmission of historical knowledge. Discuss the role of written records in recording events, laws, and cultural practices.

13. Investigate the significance of Mehrgarh in understanding the Neolithic Age.

Research and discuss the archaeological site of Mehrgarh, highlighting its importance in providing insights into Neolithic Age settlements, agriculture, and early human activities.

These questions and answers provide a glimpse into the topics covered in the exercises of Chapter 1. For more detailed explanations and solutions, students can refer to the NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 Short Answer Type Questions

Here are some short answer type questions along with brief answers for Chapter 1 of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History, "What, Where, How, and When?":

1. What is the meaning of the term 'prehistoric'?

Answer: The term 'prehistoric' refers to the time before the invention of writing or the period for which no written records are available.

2. Differentiate between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age in terms of lifestyle.

Answer: The Paleolithic Age was characterized by a nomadic lifestyle of hunters and gatherers, while the Neolithic Age saw the adoption of settled agriculture and domestication of animals, leading to a more sedentary lifestyle.

3. Explain the significance of the invention of the wheel in human history.

Answer: The invention of the wheel was significant as it revolutionized transportation, trade, and agriculture. It played a crucial role in the development of various wheeled vehicles, making the movement of goods and people more efficient.

4. What are primary sources, and why are they important for historians?

Answer: Primary sources are firsthand accounts or original materials from the time under study. They are important for historians because they provide direct evidence about past events and offer insights into the thoughts and experiences of people from that time.

5. How do historians divide the past into periods?

Answer: Historians divide the past into periods based on significant changes in technology, economy, culture, and other aspects. Major divisions include the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.

6. Why is the study of history considered essential for understanding the present and the future?

Answer: The study of history is essential because it helps us understand the roots of present-day societies, cultures, and institutions. It provides lessons from the past that can inform decision-making and contribute to building a better future.

7. What is the role of chronology in historical studies?

Answer: Chronology is crucial in historical studies as it involves arranging events in a sequence based on time. It helps historians analyze the order of events, understand causality, and gain insights into historical developments.

8. Give an example of a primary source and a secondary source.

Answer: Examples of a primary source include letters, diaries, and artifacts from the time under study. Examples of a secondary source include textbooks, biographies, and documentaries that provide interpretations and analyses of historical events.

These short answer type questions cover key concepts from Chapter 1 and are designed to assess students' understanding of the material. For more detailed explanations and solutions, students can refer to the NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History.

What, Where, How, and When? Summary

Chapter 1 of NCERT Class 6 Social Science History is titled "What, Where, How, and When?" The chapter serves as an introduction to the study of history and aims to familiarize students with essential concepts related to historical studies. Here's a summary of the key points covered in this chapter:

The chapter begins by explaining the meaning of history. History is the study of the past to understand how societies have evolved over time. Students are introduced to the tools that historians use to study the past. These tools include artifacts, manuscripts, inscriptions, and other archaeological remains. The concept of chronology is introduced, emphasizing the importance of arranging events in a sequence based on time. Timelines are used to visualize the temporal order of historical events.

The chapter discusses various historical sources that historians rely on to gather information about the past. These sources can be written (like manuscripts) or non-written (like artifacts). Historians divide the past into periods based on significant changes in technology, economy, culture, and other aspects. Major divisions include the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.

The invention of writing is highlighted as a crucial development that contributed to the preservation and transmission of historical knowledge. The chapter briefly touches upon the Paleolithic Age (nomadic hunters and gatherers) and the Neolithic Age (settled agriculture and domestication of animals).

The distinction between primary sources (firsthand accounts) and secondary sources (interpretations or analyses) is explained. The significance of chronology in historical analysis is discussed, emphasizing its role in understanding the order and causality of events.

The chapter mentions the archaeological site of Mehrgarh, which provides insights into the Neolithic Age settlements and early human activities. The study of history is presented as essential for understanding the roots of present-day societies and institutions, contributing to informed decision-making for the future.

This chapter lays the foundation for the study of history, introducing students to the tools, concepts, and methodologies used by historians. It encourages students to think critically about the past and its significance in shaping the present and future.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 1 FAQs

1. What is the meaning of 'prehistoric' in the context of history?

'Prehistoric' refers to the time before the invention of writing or the period for which no written records are available. It is a term used to describe ancient times when societies did not have written documentation.

2. Why is the study of history considered important?

The study of history is crucial as it helps us understand the evolution of societies, cultures, and institutions over time. It provides valuable lessons from the past that contribute to informed decision-making in the present and future.

3. How do historians divide the past into periods?

Historians divide the past into periods based on significant changes in technology, economy, culture, and other aspects. The major divisions include the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.

4. What is the role of chronology in historical studies?

Chronology involves arranging events in a sequence based on time. In historical studies, it helps historians analyze the order of events, understand causality, and gain insights into historical developments.

5. Can you provide examples of primary and secondary sources?

Examples of primary sources include letters, diaries, artifacts, and inscriptions from the time under study. Examples of secondary sources include textbooks, biographies, and documentaries that provide interpretations or analyses of historical events.