

# **Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapith, LKR.**

**Class-7<sup>th</sup>, Sub. -Social Science, Date-11-04-2021**

## **Ch1. History-When, Where & How**

**Historians use different types of sources to learn about the past, depending on the period of their study and the nature of their investigation. Sources in the form of coins, inscriptions, paintings, architectural remains and textual records serve as the link to the past. There are two source- **Archaeological** and **Literary** sources.**

**Archaeological sources:-** The study of history through the material remains of human life is known as archaeology. Such sources may include monuments , paintings, sculptures, inscriptions and coins.

**Monument & buildings:-** Historical monuments & buildings such as palaces, temples, forts, mosques, tombs, clock towers etc. helps to know about the architectural styles and the cultural influences of the period. The famous monument of medieval period are the Humayun's tomb, Qutub Minar, Mosques such as Quwwat ul-Islam and Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Tajmahal, Hoysaleswara temple etc. Provide information about the architectural skill of workers, the materials used for construction as well as the cultural & religious beliefs prevalent during the time.

**Inscriptions:-** Inscriptions are writings engraved on solid surfaces such as metals, rocks, pillars, and stone structures. These are written in various languages and scripts, may record royal proclamations, religious instructions and gifts to temples, people or villages. For this we have plenty of sources from Rajput & Chola inscriptions as well as inscriptions on the walls of the TajMahal, the Red Fort and of several palace walls. Such inscriptions tell us about the social and economic conditions of the people and sometimes even provide dynastic list of kings.

**By – Punit Kumar Singh**