



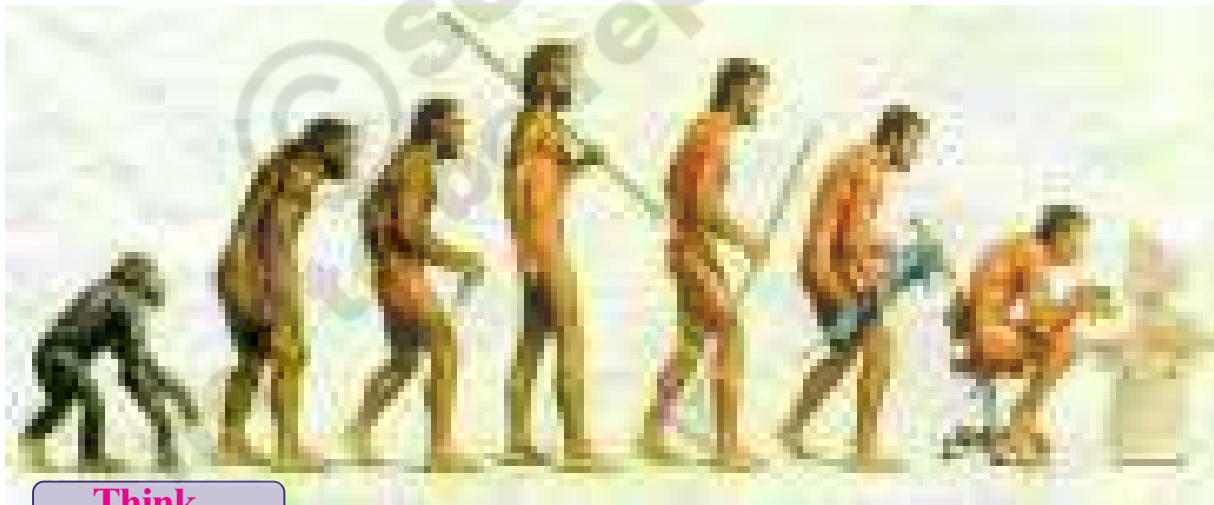
You have learnt about family history in class III. How do we know about grandfather and great grandfather in a family. We come to know about our family history from the elders in our family. Family history includes the members in the family, reputation of the family, place of their living, types of houses they lived in, types of clothes used, type of food they eat and many other things.

In a similar way, every village has a history. How did the village get its name? What are the special features of that village? How was the village in the past? We come to know about such things from our elders.

The History tells you about the things that happened in the past.

12.1. Ancient history

Ancient history tells how the primitive man evolved (changed gradually). Observe in the picture how man evolved.



Think...

- What do you feel looking at the picture?
- What are the differences between the ancient man and today's man (primitive and modern man)

Primitive man led the life of a wanderer. They used to live in caves and on trees. They hunted animals and ate raw flesh. They gradually started cooking food after the discovery of fire. They began agriculture and reared animals. They prepared

earthen bowls and cooked food. They used it to store things, and also decorated them beautifully. They reached the stage of producing food from the stage of collecting food. They discovered wheel which led to many changes in the human life.

12.2. Indian history

Just like a family and a village, India has its own history. The events which led to the changes in the lifestyle of people can be known from history. Then, think how to discover history?.

Archeology department carries out excavations to know about our past. Sir John Marshall who belonged to Britain carried out excavations near river Indus in 1922. Due to this, Harappan civilization came to light. Indus valley civilization was an urban civilization, cities were built in a planned manner. There was an organised construction of big buildings and streets. Agriculture was the main occupation of the Harappan people. Wheat, paddy and barley were the important crops. They used to make different articles using metals like copper, bronze lead and aluminium. They traded with West Asia and Egypt. Their important port was "Lothal". They worshipped Lord Shiva and Mother Earth. They had a pictorial script.

Think...

- **Why did the civilizations flourish on the banks of the rivers? Discuss and write.**
- **Compare Indus valley civilization with the present day civilization.**

Constructed buildings, museums, books also help us to know about the Indian history besides excavations. Places where remains of ancient period are preserved are called historical museums. Salarjung Museum is one of them. There is a tribal exhibition in SriSailam which helps you to know about tribal traditions and culture. Thus museums are sources of information of our traditions, culture and also our heritage. We can also know about our past through books, old manuscripts etc.,



Salarjung Musium

Discuss in groups



- ◆ What are the features of a museum?
- ◆ Which features help us in knowing the history?
- ◆ What is history? How can we know the life styles of our ancestors?

12.3. Monuments reflecting Indian history.

There are many ancient scriptures, temples, monuments, stupas, forts which reflect our country's history. We can understand our history by visiting and collecting the details. Let us look at some of the monuments related to our country's history.



Saranath Stupa

Saranath stupa was built by king Ashoka. Dome shaped construction made of bricks and stones is called a Stupa. One such Stupa is in Saranath near Varanasi in Uttarpradesh. This is a very ancient monument.

Askoka's Pillar

It is made up of sand stone. The stone pillars were excavated from 'Chunar' near Varanasi. It is a standing stone pillar, four lions are engraved on this. The four lions represent our national emblem. Indian currency has the national emblem on it.



Amaravathi Stupa

This is a Buddhist Stupa and is made of marble stone. It is in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. It is built by Satavahanas.



Qutub Minar

Qutub Minar is 225 meters high. It is situated in our country's capital city, Delhi. Its construction was started by Qutubuddin Aibak and completed by Iltutmish.

Red Fort

Red fort is in our country's capital Delhi. National flag is hoisted on it on days of national importance. It is built by Red stone. Its architecture is of Persian and Indian style.



Charminar

Charminar is in the city of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. It is 58 meters high, there are four minarets on it. It was constructed in the year 1591.

Thousand pillar temple

This is in Warangal city of our state. This belongs to the Kakatiya period.



Discuss in groups



- ◆ What can we learn through the important monuments?
- ◆ Collect more details about them from books and discuss.

12.4. Some important personalities in Indian history.

Mauryas - Ashoka

Chandragupta founded the Mauryan empire. Ashoka was his grandson. Ashoka was one of the great rulers. He took to Buddhism after the Kalinga war. He preached non violence and worked for the spread of Buddhism. Dharmachakra in the centre of our national flag is taken from the Saranath stupa built by Ashoka.



Satavahanas

Srimukha was the founder of Satavahana dynasty. Satavahanas ruled Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for 450 years. Hala, one of the Satavahana kings wrote Gathasaptashati. Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest among the Satavahana kings. There was a university near Nagarjuna konda during his reign.



Guptas..

Chandragupta established Gupta empire in 320B.c. Chandragupta Vikramaditya was the most popular in the Gupta dynasty. There were nine poets called Navaratnas in his court. Kalidasa was the greatest among them. World famous Ellora caves belong to Gupta period. Sculptures and paintings were developed during their period.

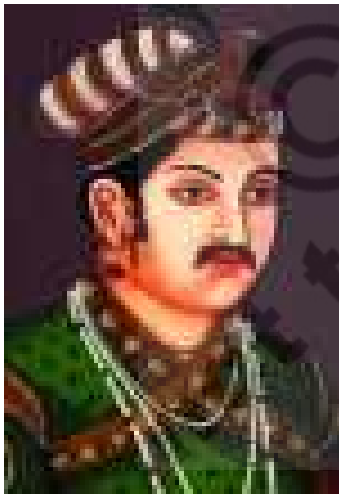


Vijayanagara Kings - Sri Krishna Devaraya

Sri Krishna Devaraya was the most famous among Vijayanagara kings. He ruled Vijayanagara kingdom from 1509 to 1529. There were eight poets called as "Ashtadiggajas" in his court. He himself was a poet. He wrote 'Amuktamalyada'. He is the one who said that Telugu is the best among our country's languages.

Kakatiyas - Rudrama Devi

Ganapatideva and his daughter Rudrama Devi were famous among Kakatiyas. They united telugu speaking people. Warangal fort, thousand pillar temple, Ramappa temple and tanks like Pakala and Ramappa were built during their period.



Mughals - Akbar

Akbar was the most famous Mughal emperor who ruled India. Though he was a muslim, he was tolerant to others religions also. Literature and administration of his period are quite popular.

Chatrapati Shivaji...

Shivaji was a brave man who revolted against Mughals and established the Maratha kingdom. He was a follower of Hinduism but was tolerant towards other religions and earned a good name. Great saints like Saint Tukaram, and Samarth Ramadas Swami lived in his period.



Discuss in groups



- ◆ You have learnt about some important people of our country. What is their greatness?
- ◆ What should we learn from them?

Key words :

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. History | 4. Life style | 7. Empire |
| 2. Culture | 5. Civilization | 8. Rulers |
| 3. Primitive man | 6. Country's culture | 9. Religious tolerance |

What have we learnt?

1. Conceptual understanding

- Tell the similarities and differences between the lifestyles of a primitive man and a modern man.
- What are the evidences that help us to know our Indian history?
- We should protect our country's monuments and buildings. Why?
- Tell about some important people of our country and state. Why are they great?

2. Questioning - hypothesis

- ◆ What historical details do you know when you visit an old building or fort. What questions do you ask?

3. Experiments - field observations

- ◆ What features tell you about your village's history? Observe them and tell the details.

4. Information skills, projects

- Make a table showing the details of important people and monuments of our country as learnt from the lesson.
- Collect some more information about Satavahanas and Quli Qutub Shah and exhibit in the class.

5. Communication through mapping skills, drawing pictures and making models

- You have learnt about the important monuments, point out the monuments in the map of India.
- Among of the important personalities of our country, Kakatiyas and Satavahanas belong to our state. Point out the places they belonged to in the map of India.

6. Appreciation, values and awareness towards bio-diversity

- We should protect our ancient monuments. What can we do in this regard?
- How can you say that the culture of our country is great?
- What features of our culture do you like most? What do you do to preserve them.
- Monoact any one of the important persons of our country.
- Write your experiences after visiting a historical place.

Can I do this?

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can explain about our country's history and culture. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can ask questions necessary to know the history of our country. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can collect the details about the history of a village. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can write the details of important persons in the form of a table. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can identify / point out the monuments and persons / places in a map. | Yes/No |
| 6. I can strive to protect the buildings related to our culture. | Yes/No |

