



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1st Semester

SUBJECT: HISTORY - I

SUBJECT CODE: BAL 102

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Lecture-1



What is history

History is the study of past and future events. People know what happened in the past by looking at things from the past including sources (like books, newspapers, and letters) and artifacts (like pottery, tools, and human or animal remains.). A person who studies **history** is called a historian.

- The branch of knowledge dealing with past events.
- a continuous, systematic narrative of past events as relating to a particular people, country, period, person, etc., usually written as a chronological account; chronicle
- The aggregate of past events.
- The record of past events and times, especially in connection with the human race.
- a past notable for its important, unusual, or interesting events
- acts, ideas, or events that will or can shape the course of the future; immediate but significant happenings:

The study of **history** is **important** because it allows one to make more sense of the current world. One can look at past economic and cultural trends and be able to offer reasonable predictions of what will happen next in today's world. One can also understand why some rules exist in the modern world.

History is the study of past and future events. People know what happened in the past by looking at things *from* the past including sources (like books, newspapers, and letters) and artifacts (like pottery, tools, and human or animal remains.) Libraries, archives, and museums collect and keep these things for people to study history. A person who studies history is called a historian. A person who studies pre-history and history through things left behind by ancient cultures is called an archaeologist. A person who studies mankind and society is called an anthropologist. The study of the sources and methods *used to study and write* history is called historiography.

People can learn about the past by talking to people who remember things that happened in the past. This is called oral history. When people who had been slaves and American Civil War survivors got old, some historians recorded everything that they said, so that history would not be lost.

In old times people in different parts of the world kept separate histories because they did not meet each other very often. Some groups of people never met each other. Medieval Europe, Ancient Rome and Ancient China each thought that they ruled the only important parts of the world and that other parts were "barbarian".

MCQ

1. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- [A] Nagananda–Harsha
- [B] Mudrarakshasa–Visakhadatta
- [C] Mrichchhakatika–Sudraka
- [D] Ratnavali – Rajasekhara

2. The Satapatha Brahmana and Taitriya Brahmana are the Brahmana texts of ____:

- [A] Rigveda
- [B] Yajurveda
- [C] Samaveda
- [D] Atharavaveda

3. Which among the following is the most unique feature of Dholavira site of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- [A] Its cities were horizontally divided in multiple parts
- [B] Its cities were unevenly divided
- [C] Its cities were divided into 3 parts
- [D] None of these

4. In Pali texts, who among the following is referred to as Nigantha N?taputta?

- [A] Gautam Buddha
- [B] Mahavira
- [C] Parshvanatha
- [D] Rishabha

5. The inscriptions of Ashoka and the Brahmi script were deciphered by ____?

- [A] Alexander Cunningham
- [B] James Princep
- [C] Max Muller
- [D] Mortimer Wheeler

