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1. How do you perceive history?

Ans: An interpretation story or tale of what has happened or may have happened in the past. History studies society, culture, politics economy and all other spheres of human life in the past.

Usually one can perceive history through these techniques written below:

One way experts have learned about how people lived before writing developed is through legends. Every group of people on earth has legends that explain its past.

Artifacts are another way by which experts have learned how people lived in prehistoric times. Archaeologists have unearthed several lost civilizations in different parts of the world. After that they have to date their finds.

At first scientists used trees to determine the dates of archaeological sites. Since 1946 scientists have used the carbon-14 method of dating which was developed by Willard Libby.

In the past historians lacked information but today so much information is available that many historians have to specialize. Historians work together with archaeologists, anthropologists, and many other scientists to increase human knowledge about the past.

2. Why is it essential to know history?

Ans: History focuses on the past creates the foundation for understanding the future. Education remains incomplete without some basic knowledge about the past. History not only represents information but also interpretation. History is not just a dry chronicle of past events but it also seeks to identify the causes of those events. History studies society, culture, politics, economy & all other spheres of human life in the past.

3. How are the past events dated?

Ans: The chronology in history are:

- BC= Before Christ
- BCE= Before Christ Era
- AD= Anno Domini
- CE= Common Era (Christian Era)
- Decade=100, Century=100, Millennium= 1000 The past events

are dated:

- Radiocarbon dating: radiocarbon isotope C14 decays into C12
- Potassium-argon method: potassium decays into argon
- DNA analysis: determines biological inheritance, genetic

variations

#### 4. Who are the “Homo-sapiens”?

Ans: Homo-sapiens means intelligent man. They left Africa 1000,000 million years ago and migrated to Europe 40,000 years ago. They are the second last evolution of mankind so far. They tend to be taller and have a larger cranium but not as big as modern day humans. They started to make clothing out of animal hides.

#### 5. What is chronology?

Ans: The word ‘chronology’ is made from two Greek words – ‘chrono’ meaning time and ‘logos’ meaning discourse or reasoning (working out). The word ‘chronology’ therefore means the working out of time. Since ancient times man has used a variety of devices to tell the time; Time that is ordered into seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks and years. Working out time means giving that time some order. For Example: When we say Yesterday, last Monday, last month, last year, three years ago, one hundred years ago or one thousand years ago we are giving time some order. We are making a chronology or putting time into chronological order.

Chronology is the science of locating historical events in time. It relies upon chronometry, which is also known as timekeeping, and historiography, which examines the writing of history and the use of historical methods. Radiocarbon dating estimates the age of formerly living things by measuring the proportion of carbon-14 isotope in their carbon content. Dendrochronology estimates the age of trees by correlation of the various growth rings in their wood to known year-by-year reference sequences in the region to reflect year-to-year climatic variation. Dendrochronology is used in turn as a calibration reference for radiocarbon dating curves.