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Social Science Key Notes – Part 1

- History is a systematic study of the past
- The Scholars who study the pre-historic period are called Archaeologists
- The period of history we have no support or evidence of written documents is called a pre-historic period.
- Oral literature means a folk story. Folk songs, Folk legends, ballads others that pass on from one person to another by word of mouth
- The things used by human beings in the past have remained are called the sources
- There are two types of sources : Literary sources - written and oral source / Archaeological sources - Inscription, Coins, Monuments, Other ruins
- The Indian Coastline is vast and stretches over 6100 Kms
- The eastern Coastline is called the Coromandel Coast
- Coins are helpful in understanding the geographical extent of the ruler's kingdom who minted the coins aid us in knowing the language of administration, titles, religion, and the economic conditions of the times.
- By applying a carbon-14 dating procedure on the biological ruins, one can arrive at the accurate period of the ruins.
- Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh & Myanmar are the neighbouring countries of India
- India's geographical features Comprise the Himalayan mountains, the Indo-Gangetic Plain in the North. The Deccan plateau and Coastal regions in the South. Bolan and Khyber passes North-Western sides.
- Eastern coastline is called the Coromandel Coast, Western Coastline is called Konkan and Malabar Coastline.
- The Vedas of Aryan civilization considered the world's oldest literary works
- The four Vedas are Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, and Atharvana Veda. Rig Veda is the oldest among the four Vedas.
- The kings who ruled Egypt are called Pharaoh
- The Greeks referred Mesopotamia as Land between rivers
- The most famous king of the Amorites was Hammurabi
- Alexander occupied Persia in the 4th Century

- Mesopotamians built artificial hills and established their places of worship called Ziggurat
- The Yagnas and yagas were performed during the Vedic period by the royal families to win the respect of the people. Some of them were Rajasurya, Vajapeya, Sarvamedha, and Ashwamedha. Aswamedha was performed by the emperors to become Samrat's
- Hwang Ho River called the sorrow of china
- Upanishads are the reflective discourse on Philosophy
- The area between the two rivers is called Doab
- The patriarchal family was the main social unit of Vedic Age
- The one who rules all is like a God in human form described by Athara Veda
- The cities of Harappa are said to be 4600 years old.
- The evidence of the intellectual maturity of Indians during the Veda period are Upanishads
- Some of the important cities of ancient Greek were Athens, Sparta, Troy, Carthage, Macedonia, and Thebes
- The American Indian aborigines of Yucutan of Mexico are called the Mayas
- Emperor Qin Shihuangti constructed the Great Wall of China, construction of a great wall began in the 7th century B.C.E. and continued till the 16th century for more than 5000 kilometers
- Athens state organized a federation of city-states called Confederacy of Delos
- The people of Mehrgarh were the first ones to have learned the cultivation of Barley and Wheat
- Buddha delivered his first sermon at Saranath
- The most famous painter of Greek civilization was Polygnotus
- The epics written by Homer are the Illiad & Odyssey
- The Greeks referred to dictators as Tyrants
- Alexandria city built by Alexander
- The original name of Gautama Buddha was Siddhartha
- The first Jain Tirthankara was Rishabhanatha
- Vardhamana was born at Vaishali
- The first sermon of Buddha is called Dharma Chakra Pravartana
- Mahaveera attained Nirvana at Pavapuri
- I really don't know, similarly you also don't know said by Socrates
- A compilation of Nature worship, Yaga and black magic of Vedas called as Samhitha
- Mahaveera was born in Kundala grama village in Vaishali. His father was Siddhartha, the king of the Gantrika tribe. His mother was Trishaladevi, Vardhamana was married to Yashodhara
- The state sculptures of the Mayan civilization are called Steles
- Illiad narrated the victory of Greeks over Troy city
- The Olympic Games began in Greece in 776 B C
- The Punic wars fought between Romans and Africans
- The wrestlers of ancient Rome were called Gladiators

- Swethambars and Digambars are the two sects of Jains. Those wear white clothes are called swethambars, whereas those who do not wear any clothes are called Digambars
- Buddha gave his message in Prakrit language
- Buddha died at Kushi Nagar (Present Name Mahaparinirvana)
- Parsh wanatha was the son of Aswasena
- Five vows taught by Mahaveera are Non-violence, Truth, Astheya, Aparigraha, Brahmacharya
- The Aztec oral literature has been translated by Spanish Historians called as Indian Codices
- Augustus Caesar formed the second Triumvirate with Mark Antony and Lepidus, defeated Antony as he sided with Cleopatra, His period called the Golden Period of Rome
- Gautama Buddha, also known as Siddartha the founder of Buddhism he was born in Lumbini in 563 B.C. His parents were Shuddodhana and Mayadevi,
- The eightfold paths of Buddha are Right thought, Right vision, Right Livelihood, Right effort, Right speech, Right Recollection, Right action, Right Resolve
- The Vyshyas, who were engaged in animal husbandry and business were also called Divija

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