

Meta data of E-Content

S.N.	AREA OF META DATA	TO BE FILLED BY CONTENT GENERATOR
1	Theme	Sources of History- Manuscripts and Inscriptions
2	Subject	History
3	Linkage of theme with chapter	The chapter has given a brief introduction to manuscripts and inscriptions, through this resource I have tried to strengthen the concept by giving a comparative study between these two. This will in turn will enhance the learner's understanding towards the importance of the sources of history in re-creating the past.
4	Class/Level	VI
5	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help the learner understand the importance of sources in the study of history. • To understand the differences between literary and archeological sources of history.
	Description	<p>An interesting way for students to understand the basic differences between a Manuscript and an Inscription. These two sources are the initial steps which will help the children to understand the various sources of history and in turn helps to re-create the past in an extra-ordinary manner.</p> <p>Manuscripts:</p> <p><i>These are handwritten documents which are generally found on soft surfaces.</i></p> <p>Material preserved in manuscript form is the primary source databank of written material from the middle ages. Manuscripts provide not only the most authentic witnesses to life in the medieval era, but also a record of what aspects of life were considered to be of sufficient importance to understand the medium. In an era of only partial literacy, when the transmission of written knowledge was difficult, the value of that knowledge to society can be evaluated by the care and preservation of these sources.</p> <p>Inscriptions:</p> <p><i>These are engraved/carved on hard surfaces using specific tools which are generally sharp and pointed.</i></p> <p>Inscriptions were commonly carved on stone or marble, on metal, or on wood (though this last material has hardly ever survived). The metal most commonly used for inscriptions was bronze: flat tablets of this were often made for affixing to the walls of temples and other buildings. Occasionally such tablets were made of silver or gold; and inscriptions were often engraved on vessels made of any of these metals. The study of Inscriptions is known as Epigraphy.</p>
7	Key Words	Manuscripts, Inscriptions, past, sources, epigraphy
8	Content Developer person	Mahima J. Singh
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10	CIET Coordinator	Dr. Indu kumar

MANUSCRIPTS VERSUS INSCRIPTIONS

IT IS A HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENT



TEXT CARVED ON A HARD SURFACE



WRITTEN ON SOFT SURFACES LIKE - PAPER, CLOTH AND LEAVES



CARVED ON HARD SURFACES LIKE - STONE AND METALS



THEY GET DESTROYED EASILY AS THEY ARE WRITTEN ON SOFT SURFACES. THESE SURFACES ARE NOT DURABLE.



THEY CAN BE PRESERVED FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME AS THEY ARE WRITTEN ON HARD SURFACES. THESE SURFACES ARE DURABLE.



***NOTE TO CIET**

For every bubble , when the child clicks on it the photo needs to pop out and get enlarged that is given at the end.The characters in the picture need to move up and down through animation.

****Activity given on the next page. Please scroll down***

QUIZ TIME!



Sort the following images into the appropriate columns given below.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

MANUSCRIPTS

ANS - 1, 3, 6, 7

INSCRIPTIONS

ANS - 2, 4, 5, 8

*NOTE TO CIET

The child should be able to move the pictures and place it in the correct box.

1. If the child puts the wrong image in a box, immediately the image should go back to the group of images.
2. The child will get 4 minutes to solve the puzzle.
3. If the child is not able to complete it in 4 minutes – the comment will flash – “TRY AGAIN”