



LESSON-8 HISTORY AND ITS SOURCES

NOTES:

- The study of the past is called history.
- Important sources of history are 1) Literary source 2) Archaeological source 3) Oral source

1) **Literary sources:** The type of history written on dried palm leaves, birch barks, parchment and later on paper are known as literary sources.

- Some important literary literary sources of Manipuri are the Cheitharol Kumbaba, Ningthourol Kumbaba, Moirang Ningthourol Lambuba, Loiyumba Shilyen etc.
- Important literary historical accounts of India are Vedic literature, the Epics, the Jainas and the Buddhist texts, the works of Kalidasa, Banabhatt, kalhana etc. And accounts of the foreigners.

2) **Archaeological sources:** The study of past by studying the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground is called Archaeology.

- The material remains such as pottery, fossils, coins, inscription tools etc. are the archaeological sources.

3) **Oral sources:** The collection and study of historical information using sound recordings of interviews with people who remember past events is called Oral history.

- Folklore, myths and legends are important sources of oral history.

