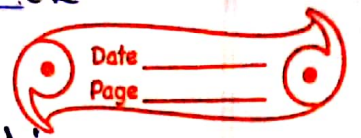


# AUTUMN HOLIDAY HOMEWORK



Answer the following questions.

Q1- Who was Megasthenes?

Ans- Megasthenes was a Greek Ambassador, to the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta, who wrote a detailed description of the Mauryan rule in his book "India".

Q2- What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans- Human-made objects found at archaeological sites are known as artefacts, they provide vital clues to how people lived in the past.  
Ex- Tools, ornaments, weapons, pottery, etc.

Q3- What is Civilization?

Ans- Civilization is the stage in the development of a culture of a society in an advanced and well organized way.

Q4- Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans- Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.



Q5- What is a peninsula?

Ans- A peninsula is a landform that is bounded by water bodies on three sides but connected to the mainland on one side.

Q6- What is a Timeline?

Ans- A timeline is a way depicting events of the past, they are useful tools for the study of history.

Q7- What does ~~to~~ timeline show?

Ans- A timeline is a display of a list of events in chronological order (arranged in order in which they happened). It is typically a graphic design showing a long bar labelled with dates paralleling it.

Q8- What is archaeology?

Ans- Archaeology is the study of the physical remains of human life in the past. It is the main source of information for prehistory.



Q9. What were the ~~deveps~~ developments made in the Middle stone age?

Ans. The developments made in the Middle stone age were:

i) They learnt how to grow crops and tried different ways of obtaining food.

ii) They started to tame animals.

iii) They built their own houses of sticks, twigs and mud.

Q10. Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age Civilisation and why?

Ans. The Indus Valley civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation. Because, in this age people started using the mixture of copper and tin or an alloy. This culture was born in the valley of the Indus river.

Q11. What do you know about the seals of the Indus Civilisation?



Ans → Many seals have been found in the Indus Valley, mainly made of steatite.

→ Most of them show figures of animals, with writing on the top portion.

→ Most of them are square in shape, a few round and some cylindrical.

Q12 What is meant by division of labour

Ans - Neolithic period probably saw the beginning of division of labour. Which means a particular work was divided among some group of people. Like some people would have made tools, some would have taken the animals for ~~go~~ grazing and some would have been involved in agriculture.

Q13 - What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans → It is one of the most important inventions during old stone age.



- Early wheels were like the smoothly rounded ones used today.
- They were much more uneven in shape with rough edges.
- They were cut out of tree trunks.

Q14 - "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders!"  
How did this change come out?

Ans - The changes occurred due to the following reasons:

- 1) Due to the climatic changes, a variety of plants and animals became available in this age, which led them to stay in one place and gather food so, they need not to travel anymore.
- 2) They have started to grow crops and also learnt to tame animals to guard their farm.
- 3) They started to build their own houses of sticks, twigs and mud.

This led them to become farmers and herders.



Q15 - What type of tools were made by Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?

Ans. 1) The paleolithic humans made simple and crude stone tools and weapons. They were mainly stone flakes that had been struck off from bigger stones.

2) In Mesolithic age large hand axes and spheroids were also made but microliths, or very small stone tools were the main types of tools found in this age. They had sharp edges and were typically less than 3cm in size.

3) The neolithic stones were ground and polished into sharper and more refined implements. Grinding stones were invented for processing cereals and other plant foods. Heavy tools were used for digging and etc.

Q16 - What was ~~was~~ unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

Ans. Unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir, is:



→ They are below ground level pits known as pit dwellings. The people dug pits into the ground with the help of stone tools. They plastered the sides of the pit with mud.

Q17. Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

Ans- The great Bath was found by the archaeologist within the citadel at Mohenjodaro.

This was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together, The tank was made waterproof by a 3 cm thick layer of bitumen (tar). There were many rooms along the other two sides of the tank, One of them was a large well from which water was supplied into the tank. It might have been used by the people of the city to have a bath before attending important functions and ceremonies.

Q18. Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

Ans. The most striking feature of Indus valley civilization was the well-planned nature of its cities. Cities of this civilisation show



that people had a good knowledge of town planning and they were good architects.

→ The cities were divided into two parts. One part was at a higher level, it was built on a massive platform constructed of baked bricks.

Archaeologists call this area the citadel or acropolis, the citadel is surrounded by huge walls.

→ The lower parts of the city <sup>consisted</sup> ~~continued~~ of the houses of the common people.

→ The town planners of all the times had made straight crossing each other at right angles and thus dividing into blocks.

Q19 - What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilisation?

Ans -> Due to the better methods in agriculture they grew their own food. With good quality of seeds they cultivated many type of cereals and pulses. So, they were eating many varieties of cereals.



pulses, millets, etc.

→ As they started to domesticate animals, they were getting milk, from them as well. They also added fish, meat and fruit in their diet.

→ The clothes worn by the people of the Indus cities were that the men were flowing length of cloth, while the women seemed to have draped a shawl over their shoulders.

→ And about the ornaments, both men and women wore ornaments made of gold, silver, faience, and beads of semi-precious stones like jade, lapis lazuli, cornelian and agate. Bangles, earrings and necklace seemed to have been popular.

Q20 - Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancement in lifestyles.

Ans - The improvement in agriculture lead to advancement in lifestyle as, the climate change brought changes in fauna and flora. A variety of plants and animals were available. They discovered the value of seeds and started



growing different types of crops. And they also continued to ~~have~~ gather food. But at this period they became producer from gatherers. They grew many cereals like wheat, barley and many pulses were cultivated as well. They grew oilseeds like mustard and sesame. As they had variety of food they ~~was~~ didn't move much from place to place and this made their life easier.

### Map Skill:

→ locate the Neolithic sites and Indus sites with the name of present states and countries.

Site/City name	Current state and country
1- Burzahom (N)	Kashmir, India
2- Harappa (I)	Pakistan
3- Mehrgarh (I)	Pakistan
4- Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5- Ropar (I)	Punjab, India
6- Rakhigathi (I)	Haryana, India
7- Banawali (I)	Haryana, India
8- Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan, India
9- Lothal (I)	Gujarat, India



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|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 10. Dholavira (I)              | Gujarat, India       |
| 11. <del>Ata</del> Bisauli (N) | Uttar Pradesh, India |
| 12. Chirand (N)                | Bihar, India         |
| 13. Kuchai (N)                 | Odisha, India        |
| 14. Daojali Hading (N)         | Assam, India         |