

1 MARK QUESTIONS

Q1 - Who was Megasthenes?

Ans - Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta. He wrote a detailed description of Mauryan ^{rule} in his book Indica.

Q2 - What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans - Human-made objects like tools, ornaments, pieces of pottery found at an archaeological site is known as artefacts.

Q3 - What is Civilisation?

Ans - When a society is in advanced state of social development, it is said as a civilisation.

Q4 - Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans - Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.

Q5 - What is a peninsula?

Ans- When a island is surrounded by three sides of water, it is called as peninsula or the peninsular island.

Q6. What is a Timeline?

Ans- Time line is one way of depicting events of past.

Q7. What does a timeline show?

Ans- A timeline shows ~~that~~ us a few events at a glance that has been occurred before 1 million years ago.

Q8. What is archaeology?

Ans- The study of the remains of the past is known as archaeology.



2 MARK QUESTIONS

Q9- What were the developments made in the Middle stone age?

Ans - Developments in Middle Stone age:

- In this age, hunting and fishing was easy due to the increase of flora and fauna (flowers and animals).
- In this age, humans learnt to make small tools (approx. 3cm) which is known as micropiths. (micro means small and liths means stones i.e. small stones).

Q10 - Which civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation and why?

Ans - Indus civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation because people have invented bronze which is an alloy of copper and tin.

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

Ans - Seals: Variety of seals have been found from the sites of Indus civilisation.

- They are of different shapes, but most of them are square or rectangular in shape.

- They have pictorial motifs and inscriptions on them. Most of the seals have either a bull, a peepal tree or a God which is widely believed to be Pashupati.

Q12- What is meant by division of labour?

Ans- During the Neolithic Age, after the settled community, this period probably saw ~~that~~ the beginning of division of labour.

People were engaged in different activities like farming, hunting, fishing, pottery making, weaving, dyeing etc.

3 MARK QUESTION

Q13- What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans- Discovery of wheel:

- It is one of the most oldest discovery.
- Early wheels were not like the smoothly rounded ones used today.
- More uneven in shape with rough edges.
- It was cut out of tree trunks.

Q14- " During neolithic age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders. How did this change come about?"

Ans- Around 8000 BC, the ice which has covered large parts of the Earth during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ages started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals to previously cold regions. People learnt to grow crops of grains, and vegetables. This resulted in the development of agriculture. People also started taming animals as they realised how useful they were.

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

Ans- Tools used by palaeolithic people
Tools are made up of simple and crude stone tools.

Ex- axe heads, hammers, choppers -

Tools used by mesolithic people

- That time, tools were made of small known as microliths.
- Tools are also made from bones, wood or tusks of animals.
- Ex - Hooks, baits, etc.

Tools of Neolithic age

- Sickles and scraping knives to harvest crops.
- Stone axes were used to clean up the land for cultivation.

Q16 - What was unusual about the neolithic houses found at Burzahom, in Kashmir?

Ans - They are below the ground and such dwellings are called pit dwelling.

- The people dug pits into the ground with the help of stone tools.
- Then they plastered the sides of the pit with mud.

5 MARK QUESTIONS

Q17 - Write a note on 'the Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro'

Ans - The most important and impressive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro was the Great Bath.

- This was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together. This tank was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer of bitumen (tar).
- There were several rooms along the other two sides of the tank.
- In one of the rooms there was a large well from which water was supplied to the tank.
- Used dirty water was drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

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

Ans - The most striking feature of the Indus valley civilisation 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 brick. Archaeologists call this area the citadel or acropolis. This citadel was surrounded by huge walls.
- The lower part of the city consisted of the houses of the common people.
- The town planners of those times had made straight roads crossing each other at right angles and thus dividing it into blocks.

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

Ans - Rice, meat, milk, fish, date, etc. are their food.

Men wore flowing length of cloths while the women wore skirts from cotton.

- Both men and women wore ornaments made of gold, silver, faience and beads of semi precious stones like jade, lapis lazuli etc.

Q20. Explain how improvements in Agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

With better methods of agriculture, surplus (extra) more than required food was produced. So people could now have more time to other activities like leisure and thinking. Writing was invented, art flourished, trade grew and various inventions changed almost every aspect of human existence.

MAP SKILL

1. Buzrahom, Jammu & Kashmir (N)
2. Harappa, Pakistan (I)
3. Mehogash, Baluchistan, Pakistan (N)
4. Mohenjodaro, Pakistan (N)
5. Ropar, (~~Haryana~~ Punjab)
6. Banawali, Haryana
7. Rakhigarhi, Haryana
8. Kalibangan, Rajasthan

- 9 Lothal , Gujarat
- 10 Dholavira , Gujarat
- 11 Alamgirpur , Uttar Pradesh
- 12 Chirand , Bihar
- 13 Kuohai , Odisha
- 14 Daojali Hoding , Assam