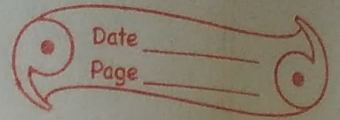


AUTUMN
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK



1 mark

1) Who was Megasthense?

Ans. Megasthense was a Greek ambassador.

2) What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans. Human-made objects like tools, ornaments, pieces of pottery found at archaeological sites is called artefacts.

3) What is Civilisation?

Ans. Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social development.

4) Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans. The writer of Arthashastra was Kautilya.

5) What is a peninsula?

Ans Peninsula is a region that surrounded by seas on the three sides.

6) What is a timeline?

Ans Timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.

7) What does timeline show?

Ans Timeline shows a glance of few major events that occurred in the past.

8) What is archaeology?

Ans Archaeology is the study of remains of human life in the past.

2 marks

1) What were the developments made in the Middle stone age?

Ans The ~~two~~ discoveries made in ~~made~~ Middle Stone Age were: -

- a) Changing lifestyles
- b) Tools and implements

2) Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation and why?

Ans Indus Valley Civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation as people started using bronze - an alloy or mixture of copper and tin.

3) What do you know about the seals of the Indus civilisation?

Ans The seals of Indus Valley Civilisation are mainly made of steatite. Most of them show figures of animals with writing on top portion. Most of them are square, a few round and some cylindrical.

4) What is meant by division of labour?

Ans The separation of work a work process into a number of tasks with each task

performed by a separate person or group of people is called division of labour.

3 Marks

5) What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans The wheel is one of the most significant inventions of the Old Stone Age.

- Early wheels were not like the smoothly rounded ones that are used today.
were
- They ~~are~~ uneven in shape with rough edges.
was
- It is cut out of tree trunks.

6) "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 ~~over~~ had covered large parts of Palaeolithic Age and the Earth during the Palaeolithic A and Mesolithic Age

started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the growth of spread of plants and animals to previously cold regions. People also learnt to grow crops of grains and vegetables. This resulted in the growth of agriculture. They also started taming animals as they realise how useful they were.

7) What type of tools were made by Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?

Ans • The Palaeolithic people made simple and crude stone tools and weapons like axe-heads, hammers and choppers.

• The Mesolithic people ~~microthe~~ made smaller tools called microliths which had sharp edges and were less than 3 cm in size. ~~like~~ They were used to make the barbs of arrows and spears.

• The Neolithic people made sharper, polished and finished tools like sickles and axes.

8) What was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

- Ans →
- There is something unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom.
 - They were below the ground and such dwellings are called pit dwellings.
 - They were made by digging pits into the ground with the help of stone tools.
 - The sides of the pit ^{were} then plastered with mud.
 - They ~~are~~ were usually round or oval, a few were ~~rect~~ rectangular.

5 Marks

Q9. Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

Ans → • The most important and impressive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro is the Great Bath.

• This was a rectangular tank made up of fired bricks closely fitted together. The tank was made waterproof by a thick 3cm thick layer of bitumen (tar).

• There were several rooms along the other two sides of the tank. There was a large well in one of the rooms which supplied water to the tank.

• Used dirty water was drained through an outlet to a brick drain.

Q10. Write detailed note on the nature of town planning in Indus cities.

Ans7 • The most striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation is its well planned nature of the cities. Cities of this civilisation show that the people had good knowledge of town planning and hence, they were architects.

• The cities were divided into parts. One part was at a higher level, it was ~~constructed~~ built on a massive platform constructed of baked bricks. Archaeologists call this area citadel or acropolis. The citadel was surrounded ~~by~~ by huge walls.

• The lower part of the cities consisted houses of the common people.

• Town planners of those times had made ~~straight~~ straight roads crossing each

other at right angles and hence, dividing the city into blocks.

Q11. What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilisation?

Ans → A number of crops were cultivated - cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like sesame and mustard and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar. Milk, dates, fruits and meat were also a part of the diet.

• Archaeologists have found evidences of people making cloth from cotton. The findings of spindle and spindle whorls show that the thread was made of cotton.

• The clothes worn about by the people of Indus Valley Civilisation are:-
Men wore flowing lengths of cloth, while women wore skirts.

- Both men and women wore ornaments of gold, silver, and faience, and beads of semi-precious stones like: jade, lapis, lazuli, cornelian and agate. Bangles, earrings and necklaces ~~are~~ seem to have been popular.

Q12. Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

Ans → • During the Neolithic Age, humans learnt to grow cultivate their own food which was the most important development and marks a remarkable change in their life.

and grew

- When they cultivated their own crops, they were called food producers. They knew to select good quality of seeds and started ploughing fields to for sowing seeds.

- Wheat, barley, pulses, millets and rice were grown at a number of places. More food could be

produced than it was required. This led to saving for future.

- These improvements in agriculture led to advancements in lifestyle.

MAP SKILL:

Q. Locate the Neolithic sites and Indus sites with the name of present states and countries.

Ans	<u>SL. No</u>	<u>Name of the site</u>	<u>Name of the state / country</u>
	1.	Burzahom (N)	Kashmir
	2.	Harappa (I)	Pakistan
	3.	Mehrgarh (N)	Pakistan
	4.	Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
	5.	Ropar (I)	Punjab
	6.	Rakhigarhi (I)	Haryana

<u>SL.No.</u>	<u>Name of the site</u>	<u>Name of the state/ country</u>
7.	Banawali (I)	Haryana
8.	Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan
9.	Lothal (I)	Gujarat
10.	Dholavira (I)	Gujarat
11.	Alamgirpur (I)	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Chirand (CN)	Bihar
13.	Kuxhai (CN)	Odisha
14.	Daojali Hading (CN)	Assam