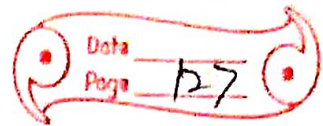


# Holiday Homework

## Revision worksheet

WI



Name-Ansuman Mohanty, Class-6, Sec-A, School-  
no-3660, Rollno-9, Sub-History

Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Megasthenes?

Ans- Megasthenes was a greek ambassador  
to the court of Maurayan king Chandragupta,  
he wrote the book 'Indica'

2. What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans- Artefacts are things made by early people  
like toys, weapons, ornaments etc. found at  
archaeological sites.

3. What is Civilisation?

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

4. Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans- Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.

5. What is a peninsula?

Ans- A peninsula is a piece of land covered by  
water on three sides.

6. What is a timeline?

Ans- A timeline is a way of depicting events in the past. It makes it easier to study history.

7. What does timeline show?

Ans- A timeline shows ~~some~~ <sup>the</sup> events that happened in the past.

8. What is archaeology?

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

9. What were the developments made in the Middle Stone age?

Ans- The developments made in Middle Stone Age—

\* By 9000 BCE, the climate became warmer leading to changes in flora and fauna. Humans tamed first animals and grew crops.

\* They made microliths which were less than 3cm in size and were used as barbs of weapons.

10. Which civilisation is called as bronze Age civilisation and why?

Ans- Indus Valley civilisation is called as Bronze Age

civilisation. This is because in this civilisation, people started using bronze - an alloy of copper and tin.

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

Ans- The seals of Indus Valley Civilisation were made of steatite. Most of them have figures of animals with writing on the top portion and most of them were square in shape, some were circular and cylindrical also.

12. What is meant by division of labour?

Ans- Division of labour means the distribution of work among people. E.g. Some people will grow crops, some will do herding, some will make pots etc.

13. What is the significance of discovery of wheel.

Ans- Significance of discovery of wheel -

\* Wheel was used by people to transport goods easily.

\* It helped the people to easily carry and move things.

\* ~~Two wheels~~ ~~or wheels~~ of Early wheels were made out of tree trunks and were rough & with uneven surfaces.

14. ~~What is~~ ~~mea~~ "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders" How did this change come about?

Ans- Around 8000 BCE, the ice which had covered large parts of the Earth during ~~Palaeolithic~~ Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Ages started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals to grow crops of grains, ~~and~~ and vegetables. ~~Then~~ Thus, people became farmers and herders.

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

Ans-  
 • Palaeolithic people made simple and crude tools.  
 • Mesolithic people made small tools less than 3cm in size called microliths.  
 • ~~Rta~~ Neolithic people made sharp, and finished tools.

Q16. What was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir

Ans. • There is something unusual about houses found at Burzahom.

• They were built underground and were called pit dwellings.

• They were dug under the ground and were plastered on the walls by mud.

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

Ans. \* The most impressive and important structure found at the citadel of Mohenjodaro is the Great Bath.

\* It is made up of fired or baked bricks and was made waterproof by plastering 3cm thick layer of bitumen (tar).

\* It is surrounded by several rooms on both sides. On one side there was a large well to supply water 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 civilisation was the well-planned nature of its cities. The cities of this civilisation show that the people had a good knowledge of town planning and were good architects.

\* The city was divided into two parts. One was the higher part, constructed of baked bricks on a massive platform. Archaeologists call this area as citadel or acropolis.

\* The lower part consisted of common people.

\* The town-planners, made the roads intersecting at right angles and dividing the town into blocks.

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

Ans- ~~The type of food~~ The Indus people ate cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar.

The Indus ~~people wore~~ people wore cotton and woven cloth. Men wore ~~flow~~ flowing

lengths of clothes, while the women wore skirts. Both the men ~~and~~ and the women seem to have draped a shawl over their shoulders.

Q12) Explain how ~~more~~ improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

Ans- With better methods of agriculture, surplus food was produced. So, people would now devote time to other activities like leisure and thinking.

Writing was invented, art flourished, trade grew, and various inventions and discoveries changed almost every aspect of human existence.

~~Map~~ st

## Map skill;

Neolithic sites/Indus cities	Pre <sup>sent</sup> Countries/States
1) Burzahom (N)	Kashmir, India
2) Harappa (I)	Pakistan
3) Mehrgarh (N)	Pakistan, Baluchistan <sup>Province</sup>
4) Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5) Ropar (I)	Punjab, India
6) Rakhigarhi (I)	Haryana, India
7) Banawali (I)	Haryana, India
8) Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan, India
9) Lothal (I)	Gujarat, India
10) Dholavira (I)	Gujarat, India
11) Alamgirpur (I)	Uttar Pradesh, India
12) Chirand (N)	Bihar, India
13) Kuchai (N)	Odisha, India
14) Sarutaru (N)	Assam, India