

HISTORY AUTUMN HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

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- Q1. Megasthenes was a Greek explorer who came to India when Chandragupta Maurya was the emperor of the Mauryan civilisation. He wrote clearly about the Mauryans in his book India.
- Q2. Artefacts are excavations found upon archaeological missions led by Archaeologists.
- Q3. Civilisation is when a society is in great mode of development it is called civilisation. Whenever these things grew civilisation arose these are :-
- Proper administration
 - Develop their own language
 - Great amount of literacy rate
 - Division of Labour
- Q4. Kautilya is the ^{of} ~~written~~ ~~by~~ ~~of~~ Anthashastra.
- Q5. Peninsula is said to be in action when a country is surrounded by three sides of water.
- Q6. A timeline is a drawn line which

represents the human evolution etc.

- Q7. The timeline shows the human evolution. It has some ways of putting ^{symbols} i.e. BCE (Before common era) and CE (Common era) and Circa (unknown date or time).
- Q8. Archaeology are the only form of information for prehistoric period.
- Q9. The people of middle stone age (mesolithic age) made microliths and division of labour happened and some climate changes also happened. They also had learnt to paint using available materials.
- Q10. Indus Valley civilisation is known as the bronze age because the people used bronze (an alloy) to make tools.
- Q11. The seals were usually round square and oval. The people had mainly drawn the figure of Parvati (early form of Shiva) on down and some written part on the upper side.

- Q4. Division of labour is the process of dividing (Assigning) different works to a group of people. This led to advancement of the community.
- Q5. After the discovery of wheel people are very happy. Now they won't waste their time for travelling long distances. This would shorten the time taken for the people to go to far places. It helped people go to faraway places in a short time.
- Q6. After the event of 8000 BCE the variety of plants and animals increased, so the humans decided to change from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders. This time humans tamed the animals. Dog was the first animal to be tamed.
7. The tools used by the people of palaeolithic people were ~~are~~ simple and crude like axe-heads, hammers and choppers. The people made microliths in

mesolithic age. They are bows and arrows. They are examples of tools made in mesolithic age. The ~~also~~ sickles and reaping knives are the examples of tools made in neolithic age.

Q8. The unusual fact about the houses in Buzdahom, Kashmir was the houses were underground that were called pit dwellings. The houses were covered with mud. They were round and sometimes ~~square~~ rectangular and some were oval.

Q9. The Great Bath was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together. This tank was made ~~waterproof~~ waterproof by adding 3 cm of bitumen (Tar). Flight of steps from opposite sides led to the bottom of the tank. In one of the rooms, there was a well from which water was supplied to the tank. It is believed that the people of the Indus civilisation had a bath in the Great Bath before attending important functions and

ceremonies.

Q10. The Indus cities had roads which intersected each at 90° . There was a proper drainage system. It was properly checked and inspected. It had a proper residential area and all the ~~an~~ acropolis and the great bath. In every three houses there was a well.

11. Barley and wheat was mainly eaten by the people. The people wore semi-precious, gold, silver, copper and bands of gold. The people used kajal and painted their ~~lips~~ lips. men wore flowing lengths of cloth while the women wore skirts. Both the men and women seem to have draped a shawl over their shoulders.

Q13. The plough was invented and after that there was a great increase in the food sector (Agriculture) sector. Then after some period the food was excess in quantity so it was stored and people started looking for other jobs. This changed their lifestyles. Some became traders, pottery makers, thinkers etc.

They also traded with the Mesopotamia.

MAP SKILL

1. ~~Burzahom~~ / India
2. Harappa / Pakistan
3. Mehrgarh / Pakistan
4. Mohenjo - Daro / Pakistan
5. ~~Lothal~~ Ropar / India
6. Rakhigarhi / India
7. Bhirana / India
8. Kalibangan / India
9. Lothal / India
10. Dholavira / India
11. Alamgirpur

12. Chirang / India

13. Kuchai / India

14. Dasjali ^{to} Hadimg / India