

Bhaswan sardar  
History Worksheet

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Page.....

- Q1. A Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta is known as Megasthenes.
- Q2. Human-made objects that were made in the past that can be found in archaeological sites.
- Q3. Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social development.
- Q4. Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.
- Q5. A three-sided island that surrounds water is called a peninsula.
- Q6. A time-line shows time depicting events.
- Q7. The study of remains of humans

in past is called archaeology.

Q.9. The developments made in the middle stone age are:-

- 1) They learn to tame animals and grow crops.
- 2) They made bow and ~~arrows~~ Arrows and Spear.
- 3) They made fishing rods.
- 4) They can hunt more easier

Q.2 Indus valley civilisation was called Bronze age because they uses bronze very much <sup>times</sup> types.

Q.3 Seals of indus valley show most of the figure of animals and some of they are different kind of shape.

Page \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Division of labour means some people doing their job differently.

Q5. The wheel was used in pottery for different kind of work like:

1. cooking the food in pot

2. Storing water and grains

3. eating in pot.

Q6. When the climate got warmer

it was much easier to farm and domesticate animals for meat and other products and they did not need to hunt any animals.

Q7. In paleolithic age they made tools

with stone, in mesolithic age <sup>they</sup> use

bone of animals as tools and

In Neolithic age they made tools with

Copper and iron.

Q8 People living in burzahom they made their homes in the ground for big animals they do not get in and there water can be found as it is made in underground.

Q9. The Great bath in Mohenjodaro, the shape a rectangular tank made of bricks closely fitted together. It was 3 cm thick. There were several rooms along the ~~order~~ on the two sides of the tank.

Q10 The details of town planning in indus civilisation in nature are :-

a) There was a grid planned city, i.e. all the streets cut each other at right angles.

b) It was divided in two parts.

c) one part was higher level.

d) It is built on massive platform constructed of baked bricks.

e) Archaeologists call this area the citadel or acropolis.

Q11 People in indus eat cereals, wheat and barley, pulses, oil seeds like mustard and sesame, and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar.

People in indus were wear made of

cotton and woven cloth. People in Indus wore ornaments made of gold, silver, faience, and beads of semi-precious stones like jade, lapis lazuli, conch shell and agate.

Q.12 Agriculture has led to life style by growing crops like cotton and jute etc. and it helps in food like barley and wheat etc.

Map Skill:

1. Burzahom
2. Harappa
3. Ganweriwala
4. Kot Diji
5. Rupa

6. Parbhigardi

7. Bahawali

8. ~~Gothal~~ Kalibagan

9. ~~Dholavari~~ Gotla

10. Dholavari

11. ~~Ajmer~~ Birsudi

12. Lekhania

13. Kuchal