

Worksheet

• Answer the following questions:

1 mark

Q.1 Who was Megasthenes?

A- Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan King Chandragupta.

Q.2 What do you mean by artefacts?

A- Human-made object that found at archeological sites is called artefacts.

Q.3 What is civilisation?

A- Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in advance state of social development.

Q.4 Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

The writer of Arthashastra is Kautilya.

What is a peninsula?

A land that surrounds three sides of water is called peninsula.

What is a timeline?

A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.

What does the timeline show?

The timeline shows a glance at a few major events that occurred over the past 7 million years.

What is archaeology?

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

2 marks

Q.9 What were the developments made in the middle stone age?

A- The climate became warmer and dried by about 9000 BCE.

- This automatically brought about changes in flora and fauna, and led to a greater variety of plants and animals becoming available.

- As a result hunting and gathering became easier.

- The people learnt to hunt, fish, tame animals and grow crops.

Q.10 Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation and why?

A- Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation. The Indus valley civilization may had a

population over 5 million people. It is considered a Bronze Age society and inhabitants of the ancient Indus river valley develop new techniques in metallurgy the science of working copper, Bronze, lead and tin.

Q.11. What do you know about the seals of the Indus

A- Seals representing a male figure sitting in the form of a yogi, a figure like a mother goddess and pipal trees tell us a little about the faith. The people of Indus valley civilisation may have worshipped Pasupati, an early form of Shiva and mother goddesses.

Q.12. What is meant by division of labour?

A- The assignment of different parts of a manufacturing process or task to different people in order to

improve efficiency

3 marks

13. What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

A- The wheel is often described as the most important invention of all at time.

- It had a fundamental impact on transport and later on agriculture and industry.

- The wheel-and-axle combination was invented around 4500 BCP and was probably first used for a potter's wheel.

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

A- The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals

to previously cold region,

- People learn to grow crops of grains and vegetables, This result a in the development of agriculture
- People also started taming animals as they realised how useful they were.

15. What type of tools were made by paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?

- A.
- The paleolithic people made simple and crude stone tools and weapons.
 - The mesolithic people made microliths or very small stone tools.
 - The Neolithic people made more refined stone tools and heavy stone tools also found.

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

A- There is something unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom.

- They are below the ground and such dwelling are called 'Pit dwelling'.
- The pit dwelling are also known as pit houses.
- The people dug pits into the ground with the help of stone tools.
- Then they plastered the sides of the pit with mud.
- The pits were usually round or oval a few were rectangle.

5 marks

Q. 27 Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

A- The most important and impress structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro is the great Bath. This was a rectangular

tank made up of fitted bricks closely fitted together. This tank was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer of bitumin (tar). There were several rooms along the other two sides of the tank. Used dirty water drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

Q: 98 Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

A- The most striking feature of the Indus valley civilisation was the well-planned nature of the cities. Cities of this civilisation shows 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 bricks. Archaeologists call this

area the citadel or Acropolis. The citadel is 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 straight roads crossing each other at right angles and dividing the city into blocks.

Q.29: What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilization?

A: The ~~Indus~~ Indus valley civilization people eaten rice, fish, meat, milk, date and fruit. Men wore

- Men wore flowing lengths of cloth.
- The women wore shirtings.
- Both men and the women seem to have draped a shawl over their shoulders.
- The men and women wore ornaments like Bangles, earrings and necklaces.

Q.20 Explain how improvement in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

A- With better methods of agriculture surplus food was produced. So people could now devote more time to other activities like leisure and thinking. Writing was invented art flourished, trade grew.

Map Skill

Sl. No	Name the sites	State/Country
1	Burzahom	Rashmir
2	Harrapa	Pakistan
3	Mehrgarh	Pakistan
4	Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5	Ropar	Punjab/India
6	Banawali	Haryana
7	Rakhigarhi	Haryana
8	Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan
9	Lothal (I)	Gujarat
10	Dholavira (I)	Gujarat
11	Alamgirpur (I)	Uttar Pradesh
12	Chirand (N)	Jharkhand
13	Kuchai (N)	Odisha
14	Dauvati Hading & Sarutaru (N)	Assam