

# Autumn Holiday Homework

## History

1 mark

1) Who was Megasthenes?

ans) Megasthenes is the greek ambassador in the court of Mauryan king Chandragupta, and also the writer of India.

2) What do you mean by artefacts?

ans) Human made objects found at archaeological sites like tools, ornament and pottery, etc are called artefacts.

3) What is Civilisation?

ans) Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social developement.

4) Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

ans) Kautilya is the writer of Arthashastra.

5) What is a peninsula?

ans) Peninsula is landmass surrounded by water on three sides.

6) What is a Timeline?

ans) Timeline is one way of depicting events that occurred in past.

7) What does a timeline show?

ans) A timeline shows that <sup>major</sup> event that occurred in past.

8) What is archaeology?

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

2 mark

9) What were the developments made in middle stone age?

- ans) The developments made in middle stone age are:-
- i) learnt to grow crops and tamed animals.
  - ii) learnt to build houses with sticks, twigs and mud.
  - iii) They made smaller and sharper tools called microliths.

10) Which civilisation is called bronze age civilisation?

ans) Indus Valley civilisation is called bronze age civilisation because people mainly used bronze and also developed new techniques of metallurgy.

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

ans) Seals:- Variety of seals have been found from the sites in Indus civilisation. They are of different shapes, but most of them are square or rectangular. They have pictorial motifs and inscriptions on them. Most of the seals have either a bull, a peepal tree or a God which is widely believed to be Pashupati.

12) What is meant by division of labour?

ans) Division of Labour means different persons engaging in different part of the same job. It makes work easier by people.

3 mark

13) What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

ans) The following are the significance of discovery of wheel:

1) It was used to carry goods from one place to another.

2) It was used to move from one place to another.

3) Potters use a special wheel called potter's wheel to make pots.

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

ans) During the palaeolithic and mesolithic age, the ice started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals to previously cold regions. People learnt to grow <sup>to</sup> previously cold regions. People learnt to grow crops of grains and vegetables. This resulted in the development of agriculture. People also started taming animals as they realised how useful they were. This is how people changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders.

15) What type of tools were made by Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people.

Palaeolithic people made simple and crude stone tools. Mesolithic people made sharper and smaller stone tools called microliths. Neolithic people made finer and refined tools.

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

The houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir were dug below the ground level. Such dwellings are called pit dwellings. 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 rectangular.

5 marks

17) Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

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

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

There were several rooms along the other two sides of the tank. In one of the rooms there

was a large well, from which water was supplied to the tank.

\* Used dirty water was drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

17) Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

Ans) The most striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation is the well-planned nature of cities. Cities of this civilisation show that people had a good knowledge of town planning and they are good architects.

- The cities were divided into two parts. One part was a higher level, it was built on a massive platform constructed of baked bricks. This area was called citadel or acropolis. The citadel is surrounded by huge wall.
- The lower part of the city consisted of the houses of the common people.
- The town planners three times had made straight roads crossing each other at right angles and thus dividing the city into blocks.

18) What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus Valley civilisation?

1) Food - A no. of crops were cultivated - cereals like wheat, barley, pulses, oil seeds and millets, etc. Fish, meat, milk, date and fruit were also a part of the diet.

• Clothing - Archaeologists have found evidence that people made cloth from cotton. The finding of spindles and spindle wheels show that thread was being made from cotton. Men wore flowing length of cloth, while women wore skirts. Both men and women seem to have draped a shawl over the shoulders.

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

2) Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in life style.

1) The agricultural revolution brought about many changes and improvements in the way people lived. More food could now be cultivated or produced than was required for the people. This led to methods of saving for the future. Food could be stored until the next harvest. After each crop was harvested the farmers cleared the

fields for the next season by burning the fields.

2) Map skill

anc) Sites	States/Countries
1) Burzahom (N)	Kashmir
2) Harappa (I)	Pakistan
3) Mehargarh (N)	Pakistan
4) Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5) Ropar (I)	Punjab
6) Bahawalpur (I)	Haryana
7) Pathrigarhi (I)	Haryana
8) Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan
9) Lothal (I)	Gujarat
10) Dholavira (I)	Gujarat
11) Alamgirpur (I)	Uttar Pradesh
12) Chirand (N)	Bihar
13) Kuchai (N)	Odisha
14) Drajali Hading (N)	Assam