

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

WORKSHEET

Chapter - 1-4

apsara

12/10/21

Answer the following questions.

1 mark:

1. Who was Megasthenes?

ans. Megasthenes was a greek ambassador to the court of Mauryan king Chandragupta.

2. What do you mean by artefacts?

ans. Artefacts are things used by early humans found at archaeological sites.

3. Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

ans. Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.

4. What is a peninsula?

ans. Peninsula is a place with 3 sides of water and one side of land.

5. What is a timeline?

ans. A timeline is one way of depicting ^{events} ~~events~~ in past.

6. What does timeline show?

ans. A timeline shows at a glance a few ~~events~~ major event that happened ~~in~~ in past.

7. What is archaeology?

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

8. What is a civilization?

ans. ~~2 marks~~ A civilization is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social development.
2 marks

1. What were the developments made in the Middle stone age?

ans. The developments made in Middle stone age were :-

- i) People made small stone tools and weapons instead of making large tools and weapons.
- ii) Due to climate change, the Earth became hotter and drier, so variety of plants and animals were available.

2. Which civilization is known as the Bronze age civilization and why?

ans. Indus valley civilization is ^{called} known as Bronze age civilization ^{at that time} because people used bronze tools and weapons because bronze is an alloy of copper and tin and it is very strong and malleable.

3. What do you know about the seals of Indus civilization?

ans. The seals of Indus civilization were ~~the~~ pictographic seals. They were briefly written on clay, baked clay and steatite (Soapstone)

4. What is meant by division of labour?

ans. Division of labour is the separation of work between groups of people. This process can make one's work easier because it is very difficult for one person to do all the work.

5. 3 marks.

Q. What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

- ans.
- The potter's wheel is used to work clay on to make better pots.
 - The wheel is used to transport things.
 - The wheel is used to move heavy loads like logs, rocks, etc.

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

ans. During neolithic age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders due to climate change. A variety of plants and animals became available. They took the seeds and separated them from the bad seeds and started ploughing ~~the~~ the fields for sowing them. They tamed animals like cows, goat, sheep, dog, horse, etc.

3. ~~What~~ What type of tools made by palaeolithic, Mesolithic and neolithic people?

ans. The ~~tools~~ tools made by palaeolithic humans were axe heads, hammers, choppers, spheroids (stone balls), scrapers and large flakes. The tools made by mesolithic people were ~~sharp~~ lighter and helped the ~~them~~ people to carry them easily. Eg - Microliths. The tools made by Neolithic people were sharp edged, properly shaped and finished. Eg - Hand axes, sickles, reaping knives, etc.

4. What was unusual about the houses built in Burzahoon?

QUESTION

- The ~~the~~ houses built in Mohenjodaro were underground
 - They were made round ~~was~~ and as rectangles.
 - They were plastered by mud.

1. Short question

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

ans: The most important and impressive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro is the Great Bath. It was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks laid together. This tank was water proof by a third layer of bricks on top. 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 big drain.

2. Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities?

ans: • The most striking feature of the Indus valley civilization was well planned nature of its cities. Cities of this civilization show 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 the citadel or acropolis. The citadel is surrounded by high walls.

2. The houses of the city consisted of houses of common people.

• The house plan of these times had some straight walls crossing each other at right angles and thus divided the city into small blocks.

3. What type of food, clothes, ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilisation?

ans. The people of Indus civilisation ate cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, all kinds of vegetables and legumes, milk like curries, eggs and power and other meals like fish, meat, milk, date and fruits.

Clothes they wore

Types of clothes were length of cloth and by women were skins. Both men and women wore shawls.

Ornaments they wore

The ornaments worn by the Indus people were gold, silver, faience, jade, lapis lazuli, carnelian, and green agate.

4. Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

ans. In the human learnt to grow cultivate their own food which was a most important development and show the remarkable change in their life.

• ~~Human~~ When they learnt to grow cultivate and to grow crop, they learnt food production. They also learnt to select

... and ... of seeds and ... fields for sowing the seeds.

- They grew crops like wheat, rice, etc. and used a no. of plows. The tools used to be produced that was required for the people. This led to the method for sowing for the first time.

MAP SKILL :

Locate the megalithic sites and Indus cities with the name of present states and countries.

S. No.	Name of the site	Name of the country	Name of the state
1.	Burzahom (N)	India	Kashmir
2.	Harappa (I)	Pakistan	Punjab
3.	Mehargarh (I)	Pakistan	Baluchistan
4.	Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan	Sindh
5.	Ropar (I)	India	Punjab
6.	Rakhigarhi (I)	India	Haryana
7.	Banawali (I)	India	Gujarat
8.	Kalibangan (I)	India	Rajasthan
9.	Lothal (I)	India	Gujarat
10.	Dholavira (I)	India	Gujarat
11.	Alangirpur (N)	India	Uttar Pradesh

12. Chitwan	India	West Bengal
13. Kuchal	West India	Odisha.
14. Rajshahi	India	Assam.