

Q1 Who was megasthenese?

Ans- Megasthenese was an ancient Greek historian, diplomat and Indian ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period. He described India in his book Indica, which is now lost, but has been partially reconstructed from literary fragments found in later authors.

2 What do you mean by artefacts

S- a usually simple object (such as a tool or ornament)

What is civilisation?

a society which has its own highly developed culture and way of life

Q- Who was the author of Arthashastra?
Ans- Kautilya or Chanakya
Q- What is a peninsula?

Ans- An area of land that is almost surrounded by water.

Q- What is a timeline?

Ans- A graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked.

Q- What does timeline show?

Ans- A timeline is a display of a list of events in chronological order.

Q- What is archaeology?

Ans- The study of the past based on objects or parts of buildings that are found.

in the ground

Q1 What were developments made in the middle stone age?

Ans Other technological innovations of the period include specialized projectile weapons found at various sites in Middle Stone age

Q2 Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation and why?

Ans The Harappan culture is known as Bronze Age civilisation because it existed during the bronze age, which occurred between 3000 BCE and 1000 BCE.

Q3- What do you know about the seals of the Indus civilisation?

Ans. Most of the seals were made of steatite which is a kind of soft stone. A few of them were also made of terracotta, gold, agate, chert, ivory and faience.

Q. What is meant by division of labour?

Ans. Division of labour, the separation of a work process into a number of tasks, with each task performed by a separate person or group of people.

Q. What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans. The wheel is often described as the most important invention of all time - it had a fundamental impact

on transport and later on agriculture and Industry

Q6 During Neolithic age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders. Is this change come out?

Ans The Neolithic Revolution, or the First Agricultural Revolution, was the widespread transformation of many human cultures during the Neolithic period from

Q7 What type of tools were made by Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people

Ans Mesolithic tools were generally composite devices manufactured with small

chipped stone tools called microliths and retouched blades etc.

Q3- What was consisical about the neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

Ans- They were built underground with stairs. Thus the pit-houses protected people from cold weather.

Q4- Write a note on Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro.

Ans- The Great Bath is part of a large citadel complex that was found in the 1920s during excavations of a large citad Mohenjo-daro, etc. one of the main centres of the Indus civilization. The bath is built

offine brickwork and measured
square in feet or square meters

10. Write a ~~retained~~ note on the nature of town planning in the industrial

Ans According to P.D. Kasambi, the drain plans of the Indus cities definitely establish the separate identity or independent character of the Indus civilization. No ancient civilization NO ancient civilization the Roman civilization, NO ancient civilization before the Roman civilization. NO ancient civilization Before the ROMAN civilization Not such as advanced drainage and sanitation etc.