

# Worksheet

Class - VI

Sub: History

Ch-1-4

Pg-1

★ Answer the following questions:

1 mark

1) A) Megasthenes, was a greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan king ~~chandragupt~~ Chandragupta, who wrote a detailed description of Mauryan rule in his book Indika.

2) A) Objects like, tools, ornaments, pieces of pottery, etc. found at an archaeological sites are called artefacts.

3) Q Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced social development.

4) Q The Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.

5) Q The area of land that is almost surrounded by water is called peninsula.

6) Q A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past. It shows us a few major events that occurred over past 1 million years at a glance.

7) Q Timeline shows us a few major events that occurred in ~~past 1 million years~~ over past 1 million years at a glance.

8) Q Archaeology is the study of ~~past~~ the remains of humans life in past.



2 marks

pg-3

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

Ans The developments made in middle stone age were tools and implements. The climate became drier and warmer. Due to this, there was an availability of variety plants and animals, so ~~people~~ the hunting and gathering became easier. Humans also learnt to tame animals and to grow crops.

2) A → Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation. It is called so, because the largest bronze age was emerged in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent.

3) A → ~~As~~ As we know that many seals were found at the Indus valley civilisation. Most of them ~~have~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~of~~ ~~figure~~ of showing the figure of an animal with



writing on the top. Most of them are square in shape, a few round and some are cylindrical.

4) As "Division of labour" means different people will do different. This leads to save time and to discover different things.

3 marks

5) As The wheels were invented during the old stone age. Earlier the wheel was not smooth like today. They were very rough and were uneven in shape. They were used to transport things from one place to another. ~~It was made up of tree trunks both~~ They were ~~cut~~ having cut out from tree trunks.

6) As Around 8000 BC, the ice which had covered large parts of the Earth during the Paleolithic and Mesolithic ages started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals to previously cold regions. People learnt to grow crops of grains, and vegetables. This resulted ~~development~~ development in agriculture.



They have started taming animals.

\* Paleolithic age - They made new forms of stone and bone tools.

~~They~~ They also made simple and crude stone tools. Ex) hammers, choppers)

\* Mesolithic age - Spheroids and hand axes, microliths (small tools less than 3cm)

\* Neolithic age - sickles and reaping knives to harvest crops. Heavy tools for digging the ground. Grinding stones were invented for processing cereals and other plant food. Stone axes were used to cut down trees and mattocks to break up the soil. Stone was ground and polished into sharper

and more refined implements. The wooden plough was invented during this period.

8) Ans There is something unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom.

\* They are below the ground and such dwellings are called "pit-dwellings."

\* They 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 rectangular.



5 marks

9) Ans Great Bath was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together. This tank was waterproof by a 3cm layer. It was made ~~up~~ up of bitumen (tar). It might have been used for ceremonies and functions. The used water were regularly cleaned and drained.

10) Ans The town ~~planning~~ planning in the Indus cities were well planned. Indus cities is based on excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa. The ~~houses~~ were ~~built~~ ~~up~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~towns~~ were grid planned city. ~~The~~ all the streets ~~were~~ cut each other at right angles. The town was divided into two parts citadel (higher level) and lower part.

## 11) A) Eating habits

The crops were cultivated - cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, ~~etc~~ etc.) There was no evidence of eating rice.

## Clothes, ornaments worn by people

There was evidence of cotton and woven cloth. Men wore flowing lengths of cloth, while women were draped shawl over their shoulders. Both men and women wore ornaments made of gold, silver, faience, and beads of semi-precious stones like jade, lapis lazuli, etc.



12) Ans Due to improvements in agriculture many changes and improvements were brought in the way people lived. More food ~~was~~ could now be produced than was required for the people. This led to methods ~~leads to~~ of saving for the future. Food could be stored till the next harvest.

### Map Skill

- Ans
- ① Buzrahom → Kashmir, India
  - ② Harappa → Pakistan
  - ③ Mehrgarh → Pakistan
  - ④ Mohenjodaro → Pakistan
  - ⑤ Ropar → Punjab, India
  - ⑥ Banawali → Haryana, India
  - ⑦ Rakhigarhi → Haryana, India
  - ⑧ Kalibangan → Rajasthan, India
  - ⑨ Lothal → Gujarat, India
  - ⑩ Dholavira → Gujarat, India
  - ⑪ Alamgirpur → Uttar Pradesh, India
  - ⑫ Chirand → Bihar, India
  - ⑬ Kuebal → Odisha, India

Sara-taru

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~~Daojali Hadling~~

→ Assam, India