

19.10.21

# REVISION WORKSHEET

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## HISTORY

Answer the following questions:

1) Ans)

Who was Megasthenes?  
 He was a Greek ambassador who wrote a detailed description of Mauryan India.

2) Ans)

What do you mean by artefacts?  
 Human-made objects like tools, ornaments, weapons, toys and pottery from past found at archaeological sites are called artefacts.

3) Ans)

What is civilisation?  
 A society which occurs in a defined state is called civilisation.

4) Ans)

Who was the writer of Arthashastra?  
 Kautilya.

5) Ans)

What is a peninsula?  
 A peninsula is a land that is covered by three sides of water.

6) Ans)

What is a timeline?  
 The timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.

Q.1) What does timeline show?  
Ans. The timeline shows us a few major events that occurred in past.

Q.2) What is archaeology?  
Ans. Archaeology is the study of remains of human life in the past.

Q.3) What were the developments made in the middle stone age?  
Ans. In Mesolithic Age more plants and animals are available. So people hunt fish and other foods. Microoliths or very small tools are main type of tools in this age.

Q.4) Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation and why?  
Ans. Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation because in this age people started using bronze.

11) what do you know about the seals of the Indus civilization?

Ans) Many seals are made of steatite. Most of them show figures of animals & regularly inscribed on the top - probably most of them are square in shape, a few round and some cylindrical.

12) what is meant by division of labour?

Ans) The separation of a work process into a number of tasks.

13) what is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans) 1) Heavy objects could be transported on wheels.

2) It improve the transport and quicken the pace of development.

3) The potter's wheel was used to work clay to make better pots.

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

The ice which has covered  
large part of the earth  
started to melt. The warmer  
climate encouraged the growth  
of plants and crops. People  
started to grow crops  
of grains and vegetables. This  
grew in the development  
of agriculture. And people began  
to raise animals as they realised how  
useful they are. So people moved  
from nomads and gatherers to  
farmers and herders.

What type of tools were  
made by Palaeolithic  
and Neolithic people?

Ans

Palaeolithic - simple and crude tools  
at weapons - (axe-heads, hammers and choppers), and spears.  
Mesolithic microliths or very small stone tools. They had sharp edge and were by means of less than 3 cm in size.

100)

Neolithic - sickle and reaping knives were developed to harvest crops. Flakes were used for digging and leveling land. Grinding stones were used for processing cereals and for plant food.

101)

What was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahon, Kashmir.

Ans)

Paulistest Neolithic houses at Burzahon - they are built on a level. Such ~~houses~~ dwellings were called pit dwellings. The people dug into the earth

with the top of stone blocks  
They were packed on side  
of the pits. All with mud.  
The pits were usually round  
or oval, a few were irregular.

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

Ans) It is a structure at Mohenjodaro  
archaeologists found a structure that  
they called the Great Bath.  
This was a rectangular tank  
made of baked brick. It was  
fitted together. This tank  
was made water proof by a  
3 cm thick layer of  
bitumen (tar). Flights of steps  
from opposite sides led  
to the bottom of the tank.  
There were several rooms  
along the outer two sides  
of tank.

18) write a detailed note on the  
nature of town plans.  
In the end's diagrams.

Ans) ~~So~~ There were grid planned city all the streets cut each other at right angles. It was divided into two parts. One part was urban highland. It was built on a massive plot ~~was~~ constructed as a ~~barrier~~ Archaeologists call this area the Citadel or acropolis where rich people lived. The lower part of the city consisted of the houses of the common people.

Q.1) What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilization?

Ans) People eat - cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, and milk like ghee and curry. Meat, fish, date and fruit were also a part of the diet.

Clothes - Cotton and woolen  
suits, women wore sarees. Men  
wore dhotis. Length of cloth.  
Both men and women have braes  
a shawl over their shoulders.

Ornaments - Both men and women wore  
Ornaments made of gold, silver,  
copper and beads of semi-precious  
stones like beryl, lapis lazuli,  
turquoise and agate. Bangles, earrings  
and necklaces seen to have  
been popular.

20) Explain how imperfections in  
agriculture here led to  
life style. actual events in

Ans) Many people had settled in  
small villages. They were  
primitive and domesticating  
animals.

People no longer had to  
spend the whole day hunting  
and gathering of food, with better  
methods. By agriculture extra  
more than required food was  
produced, so people could now  
devote more time to other  
activities like agriculture and hunting.  
Writing was invented, art flourished,  
bronze, iron, and various inventions of  
disciplines changed almost every  
aspect of human existence. Gradually  
villages grew into towns and  
towns into cities, and then  
the great empires of  
the world were born.  
Map Skill

locate the Neolithic sites  
and ancient sites with names  
of present states and countries.

- 1) 9- Indus sites, N - Neolithic sites.  
Buzrahom - Kashmir, India (N)
- 2) Harappa - Pakistan, (N) (9)
- 3) Ganweriwala - Pakistan (9)
- 4) Mohenjodaro - Pakistan (9)
- 5) Ropar - Punjab, India (9)
- 6) <sup>Rakhi gankh</sup> ~~Banawali~~ - Harjana, India (9)
- 7) Banawali - Harjana, India (9)
- 8) Kalibangan - Rajasthan, India (9)
- 9) Lothal - Gujarat, India (9)
- 10) Durgotada - Gujarat, India (9)
- 11) Alamgirpur - Uttar Pradesh, India (9)
- 12) Chirand - Bihar, India (N)
- 13) - Kuchaj - Odisha, India (N)
- 14) Daojali - Hadimg - Assam, India (N)