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A. The writer of Arthashastra is Kautilya.

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A. A peninsula is a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water but is connected to the mainland on one side.

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A. It is one way of depicting events of the past.

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Time line shows a few major events that occurred over the past 1 million years.

8A. Study of humans of human life in past.

8a- What is archaeology?

2 mark Ans the following

- 9A. By around 900 BCE the climate became warmer & drier - human also learnt to tame animals and grow crops during this period. The dog was the first animal to be tamed. Humans learnt to make shelters, some built their own houses of stick twigs and mud.
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10. Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze Age of civilisation because people started using bronze an alloy or mixture of copper and tin.
11. Many seals have been found in Indus valley civilisation different person engaging in different part of same job.
- 12A. What is meant by division of labour?
- 12A. Different person engaging in different part of same job.
- 13A. The wheel which is believed to have been invented during the old stone age, was one of the most important invention in history. Early wheels were not like smooth rounded ones used today.
14. The Neolithic era began when some groups of human-gatherer life style completely to

begin farming. It may have taken humans hundreds or even thousands of years to transition fully from life style and later tending large crops fields.

15. Mesolithic tools were generally composite devices manufacture with small chipped stone tools called microliths and retouched bladelets. The paleolithic utilized more primitive stone treatments and the Neolithic mainly used polished rather than chipped stone tools.

16. They were built under ground with stairs thus the pit-houses protected people from cold weather. Cooking chimney cones were also found both inside and outside the huts.

17. The citadel at Mohenjodaro, archaeologists found a structure that they called Great bath. This was a rectangular tank made of fitted bricks closely fitted together. This tank was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer of bitumen (tar). Flights of steps from opposite sides led to the bottom of the tank.

18. These cities followed the grid system of town planning - i.e. all roads cut each other at right angles. The main roads were around 9 m wide and ran parallel to one another from north to south. Roads lying east to west cut across these main roads at right angle. Thus the city was divided into square or rectangular blocks. Each street and lane had a public well and lamp posts. Houses were built on both side of the lanes.
19. ~~Few finely sculpted~~ A number of crops were cultivated - cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oil seeds like mustard and sesame and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar. Remains of these crops have been found from the excavated sites. We do not find much evidence of the cultivation of rice. Fish, meat, milk, date and fruits were also a part of the diet. Archaeologists have found evidence of cotton and woven cloth. Spindles made of clay have been found in many sites. (Spindles are used to spin cotton thread.) Men wore flowing length of cloth while the women work skills as can be seen from various figurines found in the sites.

Both man and women wore ornaments made of gold, silver, faience and beads of semi-precious stone like Jade, lapis lazuli, cornelian and agate. Bangles, earrings and neckless seem to have been popular.

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