

# Autumn Holiday Homework

Answer the following questions:

1 mark

1. Who was Megasthenes?

Ans- Megasthenes was a Greek Ambassador to the Court of the Mauryan King Chandragupta and the author of the book Indica.

2. What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans- The human made objects found at the archaeological sites are called artefacts.

For example :- Pots, Pans, Ornaments, tools etc.

3. What is civilisation?

Ans- When more and more people started moving from villages

Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social development.

4. Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans- The writer of Arthashastra was Kautilya.

5. What is a peninsula?

Ans- A piece of land surrounded by water is called peninsula.

6. What is a Timeline?

Ans- A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.

7. What does timeline show?

Ans- The timeline shows us a glance of a few major events occurred in the past.

8. What is archaeology?

Ans- Archaeology is the study of the remains of human life in the past.

2 marks

9. What were the developments made in the Middle Stone age?

Ans- The developments made in the Middle Stone age are-

- i) The ~~changed~~ climate changed and it became warm and dry. The climate changes made possible for human beings to move to new areas. Now a greater variety of plants and animals became available.
- ii) Humans also learnt to tame animals and grow crops.
- iii) Some built their own houses of sticks, twigs and mud.

10. Which Civilisation is called as Bronze age Civilisation and why?

Ans- Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation because the people of the Indus valley civilisation started using bronze - an alloy of mixture of copper and tin.

11. What do you know about the seals of Indus Civilisation

Ans- Variety of seals have been found from the sites of Indus civilisation. They are of different shapes but most of them are square or rectangular. They have pictorial motifs and inscriptions. On most of the seals

have either a bull, a peepal tree or a Grod which is widely believed to be Pashupati (Shiva).

Q. What is meant by division of labour?

Ans- Different persons engaging in different parts of the same job is called Division of labour.

For example :- People engaged in farming, hunting, ~~fishing~~ fishing, pottery making, carpentry, weaving etc.

3 marks

13. What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans- The potter's wheel was used to work clay to make better pots.

- Heavy objects could be transported on wheels.

- It ~~improved~~ improved transport and quickened the pace of development.

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

Ans- Around 8000 BC, the ice which had covered large parts of the earth during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age 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 in the development of agriculture. People also started taming animals as they realised how

useful they were.

15. What type of tools were made by palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?

- Ans -
- Palaeolithic people used simple and crude stone tools and weapons and weapons, for ex - hand axes, hammers etc.
  - Mesolithic people used microliths or very small stone tools.
  - Neolithic people used heavy and finished stone tools, Sickles, reaping knives etc.

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

- Ans -
- There is something unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom.
  - They were below the ground and such dwellings are called 'pit dwellings'.
  - The "pit dwellings" 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 and few were rectangular.

5 marks

17. Write a note on the Great Bath found in Mohenjodaro?

Ans- - The most important and impressive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro is the Great Bath.

- This was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks fitted together. This tank was made waterproof by a 3m thick layer of bitumen (tar).

- 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 brick drain.

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

Ans- The most striking feature of the Indus Valley civilisation was the well planned cities. Cities of this civilisation show that people had a good knowledge of town planning and they were good architects.

- The cities divided into two parts, one part was at a higher level, it was built on massive platform constructed of baked brick. Archaeologist called this area the citadel or acropolis. The citadel is surrounded by huge walls.

- The lower part of the city consisted of the houses

of common people.

- The town planners of those times had made straight roads crossing each other at right angles and thus dividing the city into blocks.

19. What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilisation?

Ans - Food:- The foods that the people of the Indus civilisation ate are - Cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar. Fish meat, milk date and fruit were also a part of the diet.

- Clothes:- Archaeologists have found evidence that people made cloth from cotton. The finding of spindles and spindle-whorls show that thread was being made from cotton.

Types of cloth worn by men and women of Indus civilisation are :- Men wore flowing length of cloth while the women wore skirts. Both men and women seem to have draped a shawl over the shoulders.

- Ornaments:- Both men and women ornaments made of gold, silver, faience and beads of semi-precious stones like jade, lapis-lazuli, cornelian and garnet. Bangles, earrings and necklace seem to have been popular.

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

Ans - The most important development of this period was cultivation of their own food.

The improvements in agriculture lead to advancement in lifestyle as -

- i) They learnt to select the best quality of seeds and also learnt to plough the lands before planting seeds.
- ii) More food could now be produced than was required for the people. This leads to the methods of saving for the future.
- iii) With this dependence on hunting reduce as agriculture provided them with a good supply of food.

Map Skill :

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

SINO	Sites	States / Countries
1	Burzahom (N)	Kashmir
2	Harappa (I)	Pakistan
3	Mehrgarh (N)	Pakistan
4	Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5	Ropar (I)	Punjab
6	Banawali (I)	Haryana
7	Rakhigadi (I)	Haryana
8	Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan
9	Lothal (I)	Gujarat
10	Dolavira (I)	Gujarat
11	Alampur (I)	Uttar Pradesh
12	Chirand (N)	Bihar
13	Kuchai (N)	Odisha
14	Doojuli Mading (N)	Assam
15	Saratory / Sarutaru (N)	Assam