

22/10/21

History (H. H. W)

Q Answers the following questions

1 mark

Q1 Who was Megasthenes?

Ans Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan King Chandragupta.

Q2 What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans The human-made objects like tools, ornaments, weapons, toys and pottery found at archaeological sites are called artefacts.

Q3 What is civilisation?

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

Q4 Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.

Q5 What is a peninsula?

Ans A piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.

94

3 marks

Q1 What is the significance of the discovery of wheel?

Ans The ~~sign~~ significance of discovery of wheel is described as the most important invention of that time. The discovery of the ~~rot~~ wheel greatly facilitated transport for humans and enabled them to move long distances.

Q2 "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders" How did this change happen?

Ans Around 8000 BC, the ice which had covered large parts of the Earth during the Palaeolithic 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. People also started taming animals as they realised how useful they were.

Q3 What type of tools were made by Palaeolithic, Mesolithic & Neolithic people?

- 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 ~~not~~ rectangular.

~~5 marks~~

5 marks

Q1 Write ~~or~~ a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

Ans Within the citadel at Mohenjodaro, archaeologists found a structure that they called the Great Bath. This was a rectangular tank made of ~~the~~ fired bricks closely fitted together. This tank was made waterproof by a 3 cm thick layer of bitumen (tar). ~~Flights~~ Flights of steps from opposite sides led the bottom of the tank. Archaeologists are not sure what this ~~means~~ structure was used for. It might have been used by the people of the city to have a bath before attending important functions and ceremonies.

Q2 Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

Ans The most striking feature of the Indus civilisation was the well planned nature of its cities. Like most of the Indus towns, Mohenjodaro was a grid planned city i.e., all the streets cut each other at right angles. It was divided into two parts. One part was at a higher level built on a massive platform constructed of baked bricks. Archaeologists call this one as citadel. Another part consisting the houses of the common people.

Q3 What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilisation?

Ans - The food eaten here was cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, and millets like ~~bar~~ bajra, ragi and jowar.

- The clothes were Men wore flowing ~~st~~ skirts lengths of cloth, while the women wore skirts. Both the men and women draped a shawl over their shoulders.

^{Both}
- ~~The~~ ^{Men and the Women}

- Both Men and women wore ornaments ornaments made gold, silver, faience, and beads of semi-precious stones like jade, lapis lazuli, carnelian ~~or~~ and agate.

Q4. Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

Ans. With better methods of agriculture, surplus food was produced. So people could now devote more time in other activities like leisure and thinking. Writing was invented, art flourished, trade grew and various inventions and discoveries changed every aspect of human existence. Gradually, little villages grew into towns, into cities; and the first great civilisations of the world were born.

Map skill

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

1. Burzahom → Jammu and Kashmir, India
2. Harappa → Pakistan
3. Mehrgarh → Pakistan
4. Mohenjodaro → Pakistan
5. Ropar → Punjab, India
6. Rakhigarhi → Haryana, India
7. Banawali → Haryana, India
8. Kalibangan → Rajasthan, India
9. Lothal → Gujarat, India
10. Dholavira → Gujarat, India
11. Alamgirpur → UP, India

~~12. Mahagara → Uttar Pradesh, India~~

~~13. ~~Kuchai~~ → Odisha~~

12. Chirand → Bihar, India

13. Kuchai → Odisha, India

14. Sarutaru → Assam, India

