

# Autumn Holiday Homework

1 Mark -

Q.1 Who was Magasthenese?

Ans- Magasthenese was a Greek Ambassador ~~of~~ to the court ~~to~~ of the Mauryan King, Chandragupta. He was the writer of the book India.

Q.2 What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans- The human-made objects which are excavated and found from archaeological sites by the archaeologists are called artefacts.

Q.3 What is civilisation?

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

Q.4 Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans- Kautilya is the writer of Arthashastra.



Q.5. what is a peninsula?

Ans- A land which is surrounded with water by three sides is called a peninsula.

Q.6. What is a Timeline?

Ans- Timeline is one way of depicting the events of the past.

Q.7. what does timeline show?

Ans- A timeline shows the major events that occurred in the past. We can view the events in a timeline at only one glance.

Q.8. What is ~~archaeo~~ archeology?

Ans- ~~Archaeo~~ Archeology is the study of the human remains of the human life in the past.



## 2 MARK -

Q.1 What were the developments made in the Middle Stone Age?

Ans- Due to the climate change, a greater variety of plants and animals were available and this made it easier for early humans to hunt and gather food. They also learnt to ~~tame~~ tame animals and grow crops. The first animal to be tamed by them was dog. They started making microliths, small, easy-to-use stone tools with sharp edges and a size of 3cm.

Q.2 Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation and why?

Ans- The Indus Valley civilisation is called as Bronze Age Civilisation.

Because, during this time, the people mainly used tools made up of bronze.

Q.3 What do you know about the seals of Indus civilisation?



Ans- Many seals have been found at the Indus Valley civilisation sites. These are ~~of various~~ usually ~~round or oval shaped, and some are~~ square or rectangular shaped.

There are pictorial motifs and inscriptions on them. The seals indicate that the people of Indus civilisation prayed the bull, the peepal tree and the Pashupati (an early form of Lord Shiva).

Q.4 What is meant by division of labour?

after the settled community,

Ans- The Neolithic period, probably saw the beginning of division ~~tabo~~ of labour.

Division of labour means the work is divided into people.

People were <sup>then</sup> engaged in many works like agriculture, fishing, dyeing, weaving, pottery making, etc.

3 Mark -

Q.5 What is the significance of discovery of wheel?



Ans The significance of wheel :

- Wheel was invented in the Old Stone Age.
- Early wheels were not like the smoothly rounded ones which we use today.
- These were much more uneven and with rough edges.
- These wheels were cut out from tree trunks.

Q.6. "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders."  
How did this change come about.

Ans- During Neolithic Age, early humans started practising agriculture. They became farmers after almost 100 years. They also started domesticating the animals like oxen, pigs, bulls, horses, sheep and goat. They also started herding the animals, i.e., they started taking proper care of the ~~animal~~ domesticated animals.

Thus, in this way, the early humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders.



Q.7 what type of tools were made by Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and ~~Neolithic~~ Neolithic people?

Ans- The Palaeolithic people made simple and crude stone tools.

En - axe-heads, hammers, choppers, etc.

The Mesolithic people made small and easy-to-use stone tools called microliths. These stone tools were usually less than 3cm in size.

En - Hooks, baits, etc.

Neolithic people made polished and sharp stone tools.

En - Sickles, reaping knives, grinding stones, etc.

Q.8 what was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

Ans- There was something unusual about the Neolithic houses in Burzahom -



- The houses were <sup>dug</sup> below the ground level.
- These ~~houses~~ <sup>pits</sup> are called 'pit dwellings' (also called <sup>pit</sup> houses).
- These were dug by using stone tools.
- The ~~walls~~ <sup>sides</sup> of the pits were plastered with mud.
- The pits were usually round or oval and sometimes rectangular.

5 Mark -

Q.9. write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

- Ans- → Great Bath is an important and impressive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro.
- It is a rectangular tank made up of fired bricks. It is made ~~in~~ waterproof by using 3cm of thick layer of bitumen (tar).
  - It has flight of steps that lead to the bottom of the tank from the opposite sides.
  - It has several rooms along the two sides of the tank. One of the rooms has a large well from where water is supplied to the tank.
  - The dirty used water is drained out through an outlet to the ~~brick~~ drain.
  - The archaeologists are not sure that ~~why~~ how was the tank used. They think that it was used by people



for bathing before attending any ceremony or function.

Q.10. Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

Ans - The most striking feature of the Indus Cities was, the well-planned nature of its towns.

- Town planners built straight roads that cut each other at right angles dividing the cities into blocks.
- The cities were divided into two parts.
- ~~The~~ One part was at higher level and was built on a massive platform constructed with baked bricks. ~~This~~ Archaeologists call this part as the citadel or acropolis.
- The lower part consisted of houses for common people.
- The cities of this civilisation show us ~~the~~ that the people of Indus civilisation had knowledge about town planning. This also shows their architect skills.



Q.11. What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by people of Indus Civilisation?

People of Indus Civilisation

Ans- They cultivated many crops - cereals like wheat, <sup>and</sup> barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, and millets like jowar, bajra and ragi. Fish, meat, egg, date and fruits were also a part of their diet.

It is ~~proved~~ found that the clothes were made up of cotton. <sup>by archaeologists</sup> The spindles and spindle whorls found, prove that the threads were made of cotton. Men wore flowing lengths of clothes and women wore skirts. Both men and women draped a shawl over their shoulders.

Both men and women wore ornaments ~~of~~ made of gold, silver, faience and some semi-precious stones like corneal, lapis lazuli, agate, etc. Bangles, earrings and necklaces seemed to be popular.

Q.12. Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.



they got surplus food and thus people  
 Ans- With Improvements in agriculture, they got more time to devote to other activities like leisure and thinking. Writing was invented, art flourished, trade grew and various discoveries and inventions changed almost every aspect of human existence.

Map Skill -

Sl.No	Sites	States/Country
1	Burzahom (N)	Kashmir
2	Harekapa (I)	Pakistan
3	Mehrgarh (N)	Pakistan
4	Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5	Rupar (I)	Punjab
6	Barwahi (I)	Haryana
7	Rakhigarhi (I)	Haryana
8	Kalibangan	Rajasthan



SL. No.	Sites	State/ <del>Centres</del> Country
9	Kothal	Gujarat
10	Dholavira	Gujarat
11	Alamgirpur	Uttar Pradesh
12	Chirand	Bihar
13	Kuchal / Kuchal	Odisha
14	Dajali Hading	Assam