

Social Science - History

1. Megasthenes is a great greek historian.
2. Human made object found at archeological sites is called artefact.
3. When a society is in an advanced state of social development is called civilisation.
4. Chanakya is the writer of arthashastra.
5. A piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.
6. A graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked.
7. A timeline shows how old is the earth and when humans started evolving.
8. The main source of information for prehistory i.e., the time before human learn to write is archeology.

9. The developments are \rightarrow they learn how to make tool and implements. They have also changed their lifestyle in middle stone age.

10. The harappan culture is called as bronze age civilisation because it existed during the bronze age which occurred between 3000 BCE and 1000 BCE.

11. Indus valley produce a lot of artefact and art forms. Most of seals are made up of steatite which is a kind of soft stone.

12. The separation of a work process into a number of task.

13. Paleolithics \rightarrow axe-head, hammer and choppers.

Mesolithics \rightarrow Microliths are very small and very sharp tools made in this period.

Neolithic \rightarrow Sickles and reaping knives to dig and to levelling the land.

The wheel is often described as the most important invention of all time. It had a fundamental impact on transport and later on agriculture & industry.

Around 4000 BCE the ice which had covered large part of paleolithic and mesolithic age started to melt. The warmer climate encourage the spread of plants and animals to previously the spread of plant and animals.

They are built underground with stairs. Thus the pit has protected people from cold weather.

Within the citadel at Mohenjodaro, archeologists found a structure that they called the Great Bath.

This was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together.

This tank was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer of bitumen. Flight of steps from opposite sides led to the bottom of the tank.

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.

18. The most striking feature of the Indus civilisation was the well-planned of its city.

- Most of our knowledge of the Indus civilisation is based on excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

- It was divided into two parts. One platform constructive of baked brick.

- Archeologists call this area the citadel or acropolis.

- The lower part of the city consisted of the houses of the common people.

19. Their diet mainly consists of wheat & barley.

Their dress consisted of loin cloth of men wrap, skirts and shoulder shawls for women.

island is made of cloth & wood and made of cotton and moolen yarn. Popular ornament was a hammered gold that would have been worn around the forehead.

20. Agriculture lead to advancement in lifestyles: As agriculture change from the natural environment such as picking with berries, to that tilled fields and pastures growing crops becomes a selective process.

Map Works:-

1. - Burzahom (Jammu & Kashmir)
2. Harappa (Pakistan)
3. Mehgarh (Pakistan)
4. Mohenjodharo (Pakistan)
5. @ Rupar
6. Rakhigarhi
7. Alamgirpur
8. ~~Rupar~~ Kalibangan
9. Lothal (Gujarat)
10. Bholaupura (Gujarat)
11. Bisauti (Uttar Pradesh)
12. Lekhanua (Jharkhand)
13. Kuchal (Odisha)