

W
14-10-2021

Worksheet History

Answer the following question :

1 mark

Q1) Who was Megasthenes ?

Ans Megasthenes, a Greek Ambassador ~~who~~ wrote a detailed description of Mauryan rule in this book Indica.

Q2) What do you mean by artefacts ?

Ans Human-made objects like tools, ornaments, pieces of pottery, found at an archaeological site is known as artefacts.

Q3) What is Civilization ?

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 surrounded three sided by water or projecting out into a body of water is known as peninsula.

Q6) What is a Timeline ?

Ans A timeline is one way of depicting events of our past. The Timeline also show us a glance a few major events that occurred over the past 1 million years.

Q7) What does timeline show?

Ans Time shows us a glance at a few major events that occurred over the past 1 million years ago.

Q8) What is archaeology?

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

2 Mark

Q9) What were the developments made in the Middle Stone age?

Ans Around 9000 BCE, the climate became warmer and drier. People tamed animals, made their houses with sticks, twigs and mud. They made microliths which was very smaller and sharper stone tools found ~~P~~ in less than 3cm in size. In mesolithic period tools were also made up of, ~~bone~~ bone, wood and tusk and horns of animal. Rock paintings were also found.

Q10) Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilization and why?

Ans Indus civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilization because Bronze Age people started using ~~civilization~~ bronze - an alloy or mixture of copper and tin. About 4,700 years ago, the largest Bronze age civilisation in the world.

Q11) What do you know about the seals of the Indus civilization?

Ans Many seals have been found in the Indus Valley mainly made of steatite. Most of them show figure of animals, with writing on the top part. Most of them are ~~square~~ square in shape, a few round and some cylindrical.

Q12) What is meant by division of labour?

Ans Division of labour refers to the separation of tasks and their assignment to different people in order to improve efficiency.

Q13) What is meant by **3 marks** division of labour?

Ans It is one of the most important invention during old stone Age. Early wheels were not like the smoothly rounded ones used today. They were much more uneven in shape with rough edges. It was cut out of tree trunks.

Q14) "During Neolithic Age, human 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 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. This resulted in the development of agriculture. People also started taming animals as they realised how useful they were.

Q15) What type of tools were made by Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?

Ans) The palaeolithic humans made simple and crude stone tools and weapons. Eg- axe, hammers and choppers. They also made spheroid to bring down the animals from a distance, hand-axes and large flaks for cutting animals and scrapping their skins. Mesolithic people used Microlithis which are very small and sharp stone tools found from the Mesolithic sites were less than 3 cm in size. They were probably used as the barbs of arrows and spears. These new, lighter tools quicken movement, and hunting became easier. The bow and arrow made it easy to hunt fast moving animals. Neolithic people improved the tools for better and effective uses. Sickles and knives developed to harvest crop heavy tools like grinding stones were invented for processing the cereals. Stone-Axe used to cut down trees and mattocks to break up the soil. They also invented wooden plough for farming.

Q16] What was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

Ans] There is something unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahome.

- * They are below the ground and such dwelling are called 'pit dwellings'.
- * The Pit dwelling are also known as pit houses.
- * The people dug pits into the ground with the help of stone tools.
- * They plastered the sides of the pit with mud.
- * The pits were usually round or oval, a few were rectangular.

Mark 5

Q17] Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

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

- * This was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together.
- * Used dirty water drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

Q6 ~~What was~~ Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

Ans The most striking feature of the Indus civilization was the well-planned nature of its cities. All the streets cut each other at right angles. It was built on a massive platform constructed of baked brick. Archaeologists call this area the citadel or acropolis. It might have been the administrative centre of the city where all the large public buildings were located. The lower part of the city consisted of the houses of the common people. Eg - Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

Q7 Map Skill :

Sl. no	Sites	State / country
1)	Burzahom	(N) Kashmir
2)	Harappa	(I) Pakistan
3)	Mehragh	(N) Pakistan
4)	Mohenjodaro	(I) Pakistan
5)	Ropar (I)	Punjab
6)	Banawali	(I) Haryana
7)	Rakhigudi	(I) Haryana
8)	Kalibangan	(I) Rajasthan
9)	Lothal	(I) Gujarat

10) Dolkwira	(I) Gujraath
11) Alimgirpure	(I) Utra Pradesh
12) Chitrand	(N) Bihare
13) Kuchal	(N) Odisha
14) Daogali Hading	(N) Assam

Name - Snehanish Kare
 Class - VI
 Sec - D