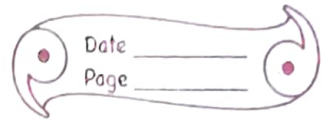


History Revision Worksheet



Answer the following questions

1 mark

Q1) ~~Who~~ was Megasthenes?

Ans - Megasthenes was Greek ambassador to the court of the Maurya King Chandragupta.

Q2) What do you mean by Artefacts?

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

Q3) What is civilisation?

Ans - Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in 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- The land whose three sides are surrounded by water is called peninsula.

Q6) What is a timeline?

Ans- The list of important events of the past is called as timeline.

Q7) What does a timeline show?

Ans- It shows at a glance about the different events occurred during a certain period of time.

Q8) What is an archaeology?

Ans- The ~~time~~ ~~study~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~physical~~ ~~remains~~ ~~of~~ ~~human~~ ~~life~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~past~~ study of the physical remains of human life in the past.

2 mark

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

Ans- * Due to the climatic changes variety of plants and animals became available. So, both

hunting and gathering became easier.

* Humans learnt to grow crops and tame animals.

* They started making houses using sticks, twigs and mud.

* They invented microliths (very small tools made up of small size stones)

Q10) Which civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation and why?

Ans - Indus valley civilisation was known as Bronze age. Because people used to mix copper and tin to make bronze because it was malleable and strong.

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

Ans - The seals at the Indus valley were made of steatite. Most of them show figures of animals, with writing on the top portion.

Q12) What do you mean by division labour?

Ans. Division of labour means dividing the work in between themselves like some people made tools, some graze animals, some did agriculture, some became weaver, hunters, potters, etc.

3 mark

Q13) What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans * It is one of the most important invention during old stone Age.

* Early wheel were not smooth, they were uneven in shape with rough edges.

* It was cut of tree trunks.

Q14) "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders. How did this change come about?"

Ans Due to the climatic change variety of plants and animals became available. People learnt to grow crops of grains and vegetables which resulted in the development of agriculture. They had also learnt to plough the land and select best quality seeds. This agricultural revolution changed them from hunters and ~~herders~~ gatherers to farmers and herders.

Q15) What types of tools were made by paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?

Ans In paleolithic age people made simple and crude for example (axe-heads, hammer and choppers).

In mesolithic period they made tools with the help of bone, wood, tusks and horns of animals.

In neolithic age sickles and reaping knives were developed to harvest crops. Heavy tools were used to digging and levelling the land. Stone axes were used to cut down trees and mattocks to break up soil.

Q16) What was unusual about the neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

Ans - The houses were below ground level and they were known as pit dwelling. They plastered the sides of the pit with mud. The pits were usually oval round or rectangular.

5 marks

Q17) Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro?

Ans * This was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together. This tank was made water-proof by a 3cm thick layer of tar.

* There were several rooms along the other two sides of the tank. In one of the rooms there was a layer well, from which water was supplied to the tank.

Q18) 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. Most of the Indus cities is based on excavation at Mohenjodaro and Harappa. Mohenjodaro was a grid planned city, all the streets cut each other at right angles. It was divided into two parts. One part was at a higher level. It was build on a massive plat form constructed of baked brick. Archaeologist call this area the citadel or Acropolis. The lower part of the city consisted of the house.

Q19) What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civillization?

Ans- Type of cloth worn by men and women of Indus civillisation. Men ~~were~~ wore flowing length of cloth, while the women wore skirts. Both men and women drapped a shawl over the shoulders.

They eat ~~ere~~ cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseed like mustard and sesame and millets like bajra and jowar. They also eat fruits, fish, meat, milk, etc.

Both men and women wore ornaments made up of gold, silver, faience and beads of semi-precious stones like jade, lapis lazuli, cornelian and agate. Bangles, earrings and necklaces to have been popular.

Q20) Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancement in lifestyle?

Ans - The development of agriculture is responsible for the shift from a nomadic lifestyle to one of settlements that later became urban environments. As well as, this development has had a significant procedure allowed for a greater variety of crops that were healthier.

MAP SKILL: -

Q) Locate the Neolithic sites and Indus sites with the name of present states and countries: -

<u>Name of the site</u>	<u>Present state/Country</u>
1. Burzahom	Jammu and Kashmir (N)
2. Harappa	Pakistan (I)
3. Mehargarh	Pakistan (N)
4. Mohenjodaro	Pakistan (I)

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|
| 5. | Ropar | Punjab (I) |
| 6. | Banawali | Haryana (I) |
| 7. | Rakhigiri | (Haryana (I) |
| 8. | Kalibangan | Rajasthan (I) |
| 9. | Lothal | Gujrat (I) |
| 10. | Dholavira | Gujrat (I) |
| 11. | Alamgiripura | UP (N) |
| 12. | Chirand | Bihar (N) |
| 13. | Kuchai | Odisha (N) |
| 14. | Doojali Hading | Assam (N) |