

Worksheet

S.S.I

History

Answer the following questions.

~~Q1~~

Q1. Who was Megasthenese?

ans → Megasthenese, a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan King Chandragupta, wrote a detailed description of Mauryan rule in his book Indica.

Q2. What do you mean by Artefacts?

ans → Human-made objects like tools, ornaments, pieces of ~~pottery~~ pottery, found at an archaeological site.

Q3. What is civilisation?

ans → A civilisation is a society, usually made up of different cities, with certain characteristics of cultural and technological development. In many parts of the world early civilization formed when people began coming together in ~~the~~ urban settlements.

Q4. Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

ans) The arthashastra is written by Kautilya

Q5. What is a Peninsula?

ans) A peninsula is a landform surrounded by water on most of its borders while being connected to a mainland from which it extends.

Q6. What is a timeline?

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ans) A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.

Q7. What does timeline show?

ans) The timeline above shows you at a glance a few major events that occurred.

Q8. What is Archaeology?

ans) The study of the physical remains of human life in the past.

2 marks

Q9. What were the developments made in the middle stone age?

ans) The developments are -

1. The climates became warmer and drier.
2. climate change brought changes in animal and plant life. it became easier for both hunting and gathering.
3. During this period Human also learnt to

tame animals and grow crops.

4. They discovered seeds, barley and wheat.
5. Microliths, or very small stone tools, are the main type of tools found at mesolithic sites.
6. The microliths had sharp edges and were typically less than 3cm.
7. Tools at this time were made of bone, wood or the tusks and horn of animals.
8. This new tools became lighter and helps in quicker movement and Hunting became easier.

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Q2. Which civilisation is called as Bronze-age civilisation and why?

ans) The Chalcolithic age is called as Bronze-age because people using started Bronze - an alloy or mixture of copper and tin.

Q3. What do you know about the seals of the Indus civilisation?

ans) Many seals have been found in the Indus valley mainly made of steatite. Most of them show figures of animals with writing on the top portion. Most of them are square in shape, a few round and some cylindrical.

Q4. What is meant by division of labour?

ans) The separation of a work process into a number of tasks, with each task performed by a separate person or group of persons.

3 mark .

Q5. What is the significance of discovery of wheel.

ans) Discovery of wheel is important discovery in history. ~~Early wheel~~ ~~are~~ it had a impact on transport and later on agriculture and industry. Early wheels were not like the smoothly rounded ones we used today. They are uneven in shape.

~~Ques~~

Q7. ~~What~~ During Neolithic age, hunters and gatherers to Farmers and herders." How did this change come about.

ans → Around 8000 Bc, The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals to previously cold regions. people learnt to grow crop of grains, and vegetables. This resulted in the development of agriculture. people also started taming animals as they realised how useful they were.

Q8. What type of tools were made by palaeolithic, Mesolithic and neolithic people?

ans) The type of tools were made by palaeolithic people are -; simple and crude stone tools.

The type of tools were made by mesolithic people are -; Microoliths are very small stone tools.

and the type of tools made by
neolithic people are: sickles and
reaping knives.

Q8. What was unusual about the
neolithic houses found at Burzahom,
Kashmir?

ans) Neolithic houses at Burzahom - they
are below ground level. Such
dwellings are called pit
dwelling they were built underground
with stairs. Thus the pit houses
protect people from cold weather.

5 mark.

Q9 Write a note on great bath found at Mohenjo-daro.

Ans) Archaeologists 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 3 cm thick layer of bitumen (tar). Flights of steps from opposite sides led to the bottom of the tank. There were several rooms along the ~~other~~ other two sides of the tank. In one of the rooms there was a large well, from which water supplied to the tank. Used or dirty water was drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

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

ans) 1. All the streets cut each other at right angles.

2. It was divided into two parts.

3. One part was at a higher level. It was built on a massive platform constructed of baked brick.

4. Archaeologists call this area the 'Citadel' or acropolis.

5. It might have been the administrative centre of the city where all the large public buildings were located.

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

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Q11. What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilization?

ans- Cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, and millets like bajra, ragi and Jowar. Fish meat, milk and date and fruit were also a part of the diet. They wore cotton and woven cloth. Men wore flowing lengths of cloth, while the woman wore skirts, as can be seen from various figurines found in the sites.

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

Q12. Explain how improvement in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

~~As~~ ~~Agriculture~~

As Agriculture changed from the natural environment, such as picking with berries, to that of tilled fields and pastures, growing crops became a selective process. Farming procedures allowed for a greater variety of crops that were healthier and more diverse.

Map skill

1.	Burzahom (N)	Jammu Kashmir
2.	Harappa (I)	Pakistan
3.	Mehrgarh (N)	Pakistan
4.	Mohenjodaro (N)	Pakistan
5.	Rupar (I)	Punjab
6.	Baruahi (I)	Haryana
7.	Rakhi gathi (I)	Haryana
8.	Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan
9.	Lothal (N)	Gujarat
10.	Dholavira (I)	Gujarat
11.	Alangirpur (I)	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Chirand (N)	Bihar
13.	Kuchai (N)	Odisha
14.	Dagali - Hading (N)	Assam