

HISTORY

7 MARK

1. Who was Megasthenes?

Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador in the court of ~~and~~ Chandragupta ~~Maurya~~ Maurya. He wrote the book "Indica".

2. What do you mean by artefacts?

The things found in the archaeological sites are called artefacts. They are used by archaeologists to know about the early humans.

3. What is civilisation?

Civilisation is said to ~~occur~~ occur when a society is in an advanced stage of social development.

4. Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.

5. What is a peninsula?

Peninsula is a land which is covered in three sides by water.

6. What is a timeline?

Timeline is a ~~one~~ way depicting the events in the past.

7. What does timeline show?

Timeline shows us some major events that occurred in the past.

8. What is archeology?

Archeology is the study of remains of human life in the past. Archeologist collect human made objects like tools, pots etc.

2 MARKS

9. What were the developments made in the Middle stone age?

The developments in Middle stone age are:

⇒ The climate became warmer and drier, thus there was an increase in flora & fauna and due to that it was ~~was~~ easier for hunting & gathering.

⇒ They started agriculture

⇒ They started taming animals

⇒ Dog was the first animal to be tamed and used for guarding.

10. Which civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation and why?

Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation. This is because the people used bronze (which is a alloy of copper & tin).

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

The seals of Indus civilisation had pictures and inscription engraved on them in the top. They were usually square in shape but some were circular or cylindrical.

12. What is meant by division of labour?

Division of labour means they ^{highly} will divide the work among themselves. That means they will not only involve in agriculture but some will do agriculture, ~~pot~~ pottery making, make tools, fishing etc.

3 MARK

13. What is the significance of discovery of wheel.

The discovery of wheel came to become ~~of~~ one of the most important discoveries. The people of paleolithic age invented the wheel with tree trunk, and thus it was not a exact circle. They used wheel to carry ~~two~~ heavy loads to a long distance.

14. "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters & gatherers to farmers & herders."

How did this change come about?

As in the Mesolithic age the humans started agriculture and taming animals.

Due to the warmer and drier climate there was an increase in flora and fauna. So they learnt growing crops like wheat, maize etc. So they started agriculture and taming animals. They could store food for future due to agriculture and animals like dogs, sheep, goats etc also helped them. Therefore farming and herding was easier and better than hunting and gathering, thus ~~these~~ became farmers and herders.

15. What type of tools were made by Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?

The Paleolithic people used small stone flakes struck off by bigger stones and ~~spheroids~~ ~~spheroids~~ spheroids: a stone ball used to hunt animals from a long distance. The Mesolithic people used microliths which were stone tools less than 2cm in size. The Neolithic people used axes, reaping knives, grinders, mattocks, wooden ploughs etc.

16. What was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

Unusual about the Neolithic houses at Burzahom was that they were made below the ground level with the help of stone tools. They also plastered the walls with mud. The houses were mostly round or oval but some were rectangular.

5 MARKS

17. Write a note on Great bath found at Mohenjo-daro.

The Great bath is found in the citadel ~~at~~ ~~front~~ ~~of~~ the ~~city~~ ~~city~~ Mohenjo-daro. It is a rectangular tank having flights of steps in the opposite directions. It is made waterproof with a 3cm thick layer of burnt mud. It has many ^{small} rooms surrounding it. One of the them has a big well used to supply water to the tank. The ~~water~~ used or dirty water was drained out through an outlet which leads to the main drain.

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

The Indus cities were divided into two parts the higher level where all public places were located, ^{also} called the citadel or acropolis and the lower level is where all the common people live. A Great bath is found in the citadel of Mohenjo-daro & Harappa. The archeologists also found a large area which they told could be a granary. It was found in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.

19. What type of food eaten, cloths and ornament worn by the people of Indus civilisation
The Indus people ~~and~~ ~~site~~ reveals like wheat barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard & sesame

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and millets like ragi, bajra and jowar. They also ate animal meat (cooked). The men wore flowing lengths of cloth. The women wore skirts. Both men and women had shawl on their ~~shoulders~~ ^{heads}. They used ornaments made up of gold, silver and semi-precious stones like lapis-lazuli, jade, ~~corundum~~ and agate.

20. Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to ~~advancements~~ ^{advancements} in ~~lifestyle~~ ^{lifestyle}.

~~The~~ The early humans spent all their time in agriculture. But after the improvements in it they could harvest a big amount of crops. Thus they could store the ~~the~~ crops to be used as food for ^{future} ~~one year~~. They started spending their leisure time in other works. ~~The~~ During this time writing was developed, art flourished, trade grew and ^{many} inventions and discoveries happened.