

Holiday Homework

Date

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Answer the following questions:

4 marks

Q-1- Who was Megasthenese?

Ans:- Megasthenese was a Greek ambassador to the court of the Maurya King Chandragupt and also the writer of Indica.

Q-2- What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans:- Artefacts are human-made objects like tools, ornaments piece of pottery, found at an archaeological site.

Q-3- What is Civilisation?

Ans:- Civilisation is when a society is in an advanced state of social development.

Q-4- Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans:- Kautilya is the writer of Arthashastra.

Q-5- What is a peninsula?

Ans:- A land surrounded by sea from three sides is a peninsula.

Q-6- What is a Timeline?

Ans:- A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.

Q-7- What does a Timeline show?

Ans:- A timeline shows a few major event occurred over the past at a glance.

Q-8- What is archaeology?

Ans:- Archaeology is the study of the physical remains of human life in the past.

2 mark

Q-1- What were the development made in the middle stone age?

Ans:- The development made in the middle stone age are:-

- ★ They ~~started~~ started making microliths.
- ★ They built their own huts of sticks, twigs and mud.

Q-2- Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation? Why?

Ans:- Indus Valley civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation. Indus people mixed copper and tin to make new alloy bronze and use it. That's why Indus Valley civilisation is known as Bronze age civilisation.

Q-3- What do you know about the seals of the Indus civilisation?

Ans:- ★ Most of the seals show figure of animals, with writing on the top portion.
★ Most of them are square in shape, a few are round and some cylindrical.

Q-4- What is meant by division of labour?

Ans:- ★ During the neolithic age, after the settled community this period probably saw the beginning of division of labour.

★ The people were engaged in different activities like farming, hunting, fishing, pottery making, weaving, dyeing etc.

3 marks

Q-1- What is the significance of discovery of wheel

Ans: ★ It is one of the most important ~~things~~ discovery during old stone Age.

★ Early wheels were not like the smoothly rounded as used today.

★ They were much uneven in shape with rough edges.

★ It was cut out of tree trunks.

Q-2- "During neolithic age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders". How did this change come about.

Ans: On 8000 BCE, the ice which had covered large parts of the earth during paleolithic and mesolithic ages started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plant and animals to previously cold regions. People learnt to grow crops of grains, and vegetable. This resulted in the development of agriculture. People also started taming animals as they realised how ~~useful~~ useful they were.

Q-3- What type of tools were made by palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people.

Ans:- **Paleolithic age**:- They made simple and crude stone tools.

Mesolithic age:- They made very small and sharp edge stone tools.

Neolithic age:- They made sharper, polished thinned stone tools.

Q-4- What are unusual about the neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir.

Ans:- There is something unusual about the neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir.

- ★ They were below the ground such dwelling are known as pit dwelling.
- ★ The people dug pits into the ground with the help of stone tools. Then they plastered the sides of the pit with mud.
- ★ The pit were usually round or oval, a few were rectangular.

~~Q-4~~ 5 marks.

Q-1- Write a note on great bath found at Mohenjodaro.

Ans:-> ★ The most important and impressive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro is the Great Bath.

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

★ This tank was made water proof by a 3cm thick layer of bitumen (tar).

★ 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 tank.

★ Used dirty water were drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

Q-2- Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

Ans) ★ The most striking feature of the Indus Valley civilisation was the well-planned nature of its cities.

- ★ Cities were divided into two parts.
- ★ Archaeologists call the part on the higher level the citadel or acropolis. The part on the lower level consisted of houses of the common people. Within the citadel there were two structures. One was the great bath and other one was a granary.
- ★ It was built on a massive platform constructed of baked bricks.
- ★ All the streets cut each other at right angles.

Q-11- What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilisation?

Ans:- ★ Food :- A number of crops were cultivated - cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar.

- Fish, meat, milk, date and fruit were also a part of the diet.

★ Clothes :- Archaeologists have found evidence that people made cloth from cotton. The finding of spindles and spindle whorls show that thread was being made from cotton.

• Types of cloth worn by men and women of Indus Valley civilisation :- Men wore flowing lengths of cloth, while the women wore skirts.

• Both men and women seem to have draped a shawl over the shoulders.

★ Ornaments :- Both men and women wore ornaments made of gold, silver, faience and beads of semi-precious stones like jade, lapis, lazuli, carnelian and agate.

• Bangles, earrings and necklaces seem to have been popular.

Q-12- Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

Ans: With better methods of agriculture, surplus (extra, more than required) food was produced. So, people could now devote more time to other activities like leisure and thinking. Writing was invented, art flourished, trade grew, and various inventions and discoveries changed almost every aspect of human existence.

MAP SKILL :

Locate the Neolithic sites and Indus cities with the name of present states and countries.

Sl. No	Sites	States/Countries
1	Burzahom (N)	Kashmir
2	Yarappa (I)	Pakistan
3	Mehrgarh (N, I)	Pakistan
4	Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5	Ropar (I)	Punjab
6	Banawali (I)	Yaruyana
7	Rakhigarhi (I)	Yaruyana
8	Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan
9	Lothal (I)	Gujarat
10	Dholavira (I)	Gujarat
11	Alamgirpur (I)	Uttar Pradesh
12	Chirand (N)	Bihar
13	Kuchai (N)	Odisha
14	Daojali-Yadong (N)	Assam