

Autumn Holiday Homework

1) Who was Megasthenes?

Ans → Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador of the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta. He wrote a detailed description about the Mauryan rule in his book Indica.

2) What do you mean by artefacts?

Ans → Human made objects found at archaeological sites are called artefacts.

3) What is civilisation?

Ans → Civilisation is said to occur when a state is in an advanced state of social development.

4) Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

Ans → The writer of Arthashastra is Kautilya.

5) What is a peninsula?

Ans → When a particular land or country is surrounded by three sides having oceans and seas, are called as peninsula.

6) What is a timeline?

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

7) What does a timeline shows?

Ans → The timeline shows a glance of a few major events that occurred over

many million years ago.

8) What is archaeology?

Ans) Archaeology is the study of human life of the past. It is the main source of information for prehistory.

2 marks

9) What were the developments made in Middle Stone Age?

Ans) The developments made in the Middle Stone Age are:

* The climatic change

During the Mesolithic age the climate has completely changed. Due to

which both hunting and gathering has become easier. The early humans are able to hunt more animals by the help of new tools and they are also able to collect all plant food as new plants have also grown.

* Change in Tools

During the Mesolithic age the people have changed their tools. In Palaeolithic age they were using simple and crude stone tools, while now they are using more sharper and smaller tools microliths. These tools are 3cm in size.

10) Which civilisation is called the Bronze age civilisation and why?

Ans → The Indus valley civilisation is called the Bronze age civilisation.

In this civilisation the people used a mixture of copper and tin which is called Bronze. As this age or culture was started in Indus River, it is called as the Indus valley civilisation.

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

Ans → Many seals of animals are found with writings on the top portions

seals have been found in the Indus Civilisation. Many seals are square in shape and some of them are round and cylindrical in shape also.

12) What is meant by division of labour ?

Ans) During Neolithic Age, after the settled community this period probably saw the beginning of division of labour.

People were engaged in different types of activities like farming, hunting, fishing, pottery making, weaving, etc.

3 Marks

13) What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

Ans) The potter's wheel was used to make better pots out of clay.

* With the help of wheel all the heavy objects would be transported easily.

* With the help of wheel more and more objects would be transported very quickly as it quickened the speed of transportation.

14) "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers

and herders." How did this change come about?

Ans) Around 8000 BCE the ice which has covered a large area has started to melt. By this all the land that was covered by ice became very much fertile. Therefore, all the early humans have learned to grow crops and grains in a large area, hence all the people changed to farmers and herders from hunters and gatherers.

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

people?

Ans) The palaeolithic people used simple and crude stone tools, Ex → axe-heads, hammers and choppers. The mesolithic people used the microliths tools. Ex → barbs of arrows and spears. The Neolithic people used more better and effective tools, for Ex → sickles, knives, stone-axes, etc.

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

Ans) The unusual thing about the

Neolithic houses found at Burzahom are :

- * The houses found at Burzahom were under the ground and such dwellings are called "pit dwellings", they are also called as "pit houses".
- * The people living at Burzahom dug the pit houses with the help of stone tools.
- * When they plastered the sides of the pit with mud, some ^{pit} houses at Burzahom were circle or oval and some are rectangular.

5 Marks

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Q79) Write note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

Ans* The Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro was the most impressive structure.

* This impressive structure was found at the higher level of Mohenjodaro that is the citadel or acropolis.

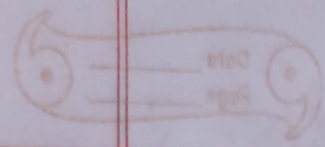
* This great Bath was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer called the Bitumen (Tar). This was built by fired bricks closely fitted together.

* There were several rooms in the

side of this bath. In one of the rooms the water was supplied to the tank. The dirty was removed or drained out by an outlet to a brick drain.

* The archaeologists told that the Great Bath was used by the people before attending ceremonies and other parties. This Great Bath was compared with a modern swimming pool that we use even today.

8/10) Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the



Indus cities.

Ans) * The most striking feature of the citadel or acropolis area is the well-planned cities.

* The town planning of the Indus civilisation shows that the people were good architects too.

* The cities were divided into two parts, the higher level part and the lower level part, the archaeologists call this the citadel or acropolis, where all the high class or the ruling class people were living.

* The lower part is for the common people.

* The town planners at that time made straight roads crossing each other at right angles and dividing the city into blocks.

19) What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by Indus people?

Ans) In Indus civilisation a number of crops were grown like cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oilseeds like mustard and sesame, etc. Fish,

meat, milk, and fruit were also a part of diet. The types of clothes worn by Indus people are: Men wore flowing length of cloth, while the woman wore skirts. Both men and women have draped a shawl over them. Both men and woman wore ornaments made of gold, silver and beads of semi precious stones like lapis lazuli, cornelian and jade.

20) Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in

lifestyle.

Ans → With better methods of agriculture surplus food was grown. That is more food was grown than was needed. So, now the early humans could devote more time in other activities than hunting and gathering. Writing was invented, art flourished, trade grew, and various inventions and discoveries changed almost every aspect of human life.

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

Name of sites	Name of State / Country
1 Buryahom (M)	Kashmir, India
2 Harappa (S)	Pakistan
3 Mehrgarh (M)	Pakistan, Baluchistan
4 Mohenjodaro (S)	Pakistan
5 Ropar (S)	Punjab, India
6 Rakhigarhi (S)	Haryana, India
7 Banawali (S) Kalibangan	Haryana, India
8 Lothal (S)	Rajasthan, India
9 Lothal (S)	Gujrat, India

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10	Dholavira (†)	Gujrat, India
11	Ahmednagar (†)	Uttar Pradesh, India
12	Chirand (N)	Bihar , India
13	Kuchal (N)	Odisha, India
14	Dasjali Hading (N)	Assam, India
15	Sarutaru (N)	Assam, India