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CLASS - 6 SEC - D

PAGE NO.

Date: / / 20

HISTORY

1 MARK

1) Who was Megasthenese?

Ans Megasthenese was greek ambassadore to the court of Mauryan king Chandragupta. He wrote a detail description of Mauryan rule in his book Indika.

2) - what do you mean by artefacts?

The human-made objects, like tools, weapons, ornaments, toys and pottery that are found at archaeological sites are called artefacts.

3) - What is civilisation?

Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in advanced state of social development. It includes many things, a society would have.

4) - Who was the writter of Arthashastra?

Kautilya is the writter of Arthashastra.

5) - what is a peninsula?

A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides and projecting out into a body of water.

6) - what is a Timeline?

The timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.

7) - what does time line show?

The timeline shows us at a glance

8) what is archaeology?
 The study of remains of human life in the past is called Archaeology. Human made objects like tools, ornaments, weapons, toys and pottery.

2 marks

(9) what were the development made in the Middle Stone age?

The Middle Stone Age is a period of African prehistory characterized by the production of stone points and blades using prepared core reduction techniques. Other technological innovations of the period include specialized projectile weapons found at various sites in Middle Stone age.

(10) which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation and why?
 Chalcolithic age or Harappan culture is known as a Bronze Age civilisation because in this period the production of bronze by smelting its copper and alloying it with tin in an ancient civilization is defined to be the Bronze age.

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

The seals of Indus valley were mainly made of steatite or soap stone. Most of them show figures of animals.

with corciting on the top portion.

12) - what is mean by division of labour?

The different person engaging in different occupation is division of labour.

The period probably saw the beggining of division of labour. Some people beggining to made tools, some would be involy in agriculture.

3 marks

13) - What is the significance of discovery of wheel?

- * The potter wheel was used to work clay to make better pots.
- * Heavy objects could be transported on wheels.
- * It is important to transport and quired the pace of development.

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

Agricultural communities developed approximately 10,000 years ago, when humans began to domesticate plants and animals. By established domesticity, families and larger groups were able to build community and transition from a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle dependent on foraging and hunting for

Survival.

15) - What type of tools were made by Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people.

The tools Palaeolithic utilized more primitive stone treatments, and the Neolithic mainly used polished rather than chipped stone tools. Backed edge blades; Mesolithic tools were generally composite devices manufactured with small chipped stone tools called microliths and retouched blades.

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

Burzahom was the first Neolithic site discovered in Kashmir. The house found below ground level. Such as dwelling are called pit dwelling. The people dug pits into the ground with the help of stone tools, then they are plastered the sides of the pit with mud.

17 - write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

- * The Great Bath is the most important and impressive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro.
- * 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.
- * 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 the tank.
- * Used dirty water was drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

18 - write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities?

- * The most striking feature of the well-planned Indus Valley civilisation was the well-planned nature of its cities of this civilisation show that people had a good knowledge of town planning and they were good architects.
- * The cities were divided into two parts. One part was at a higher level, it was built on a massive platform constructed of baked bricks. Archaeologists call this area the citadel or aropolis surrounded by huge walls.
- * The lower parts of the city consisted of the houses of the common people.

- * The town planners of those time has made straight roads crossing each other at right angle and thus dividing the city into blocks.

19) - what type food eaten, clothes worn by the people of Indus Civilization: Food

- * The life of people included food, water, clothing, shelter and security.
- * A number of crops were cultivated cereals like wheat and barley.
- * Remains of these crops have been found from the excavated sites.

Clothes: * Archaeologists have been found evidence that people made cloth from cotton the finding of Spin dyes and Spindle whorls show that thread was being made from cotton.

- * Types of clothes worn by men and women of Indus civilisations: → men wore ~~coat~~ wore flowing length of cloth, whereas while the women wore skirts.

- * Both men and women seem to have draped a shawl over the shoulders

20) Explain, how important in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle. With better methods of agriculture, surplus food was produced. So people could now devote more time to other activities like leisure and thinking.

NO. _____
Date: / / 20

coinciding coas invented, art flourished,
trade grew

(2) MAP SKILL

Neolithic sites :-

- * Mehgaroh in Pakistan
- * Burzahom in Kashmir
- * Daojali Hading and Sarutaru in Assam
- * Chirand in Bihar
- * Kuchai in Odisha.

Indus sites :-

- * Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Mehgarh in Pakistan.
- * Dholavira and Lothal in Gujarat.
- * Rakhigarhi and Banawali in Haryana
- * Ropar in Punjab
- * Kalibangan in Rajasthan.