

Social science - History

Magasthenese is a great greek historian.

Human made object found at archeological sites is called artefact.

When a society is in an advanced state of social development is called civilisation.

Chanakya is the writer of arthashastra.

A piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.

A graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked.

A timeline shows how old is the earth and when humans started evolving.

The main source of information for prehistory, the time before humans learn to write is archeology.

The developments made in the middle stone age period include specialized projectile weapons found at various sites in middle

Stone age Africa.

The Harappan culture is known as a Bronze age civilization because it existed during the Bronze age, which occurred between 3000 BC and 1000 BCE.

The seals of the Indus civilization made up of ~~sed~~ steatite, which is very soft stone.

Division of labour, the ~~spe~~ separation of a work process into a number of tasks, with each task performed by a separate person.

on group of persons.

The ~~wheel~~ wheel is an important invention. wheel can be used for transportation. For example, before the wheel was invented, people had to walk, carry very ~~hard~~ heavy things and had to use a boat to get over seas.

Around 8000 BC, the ice which had covered large part of the Earth during the paleolithic and mesolithic age started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged

The spread of plants and animals to previously the spread of plant and animals to ~~pre~~ ~~pre~~ previously cold regions.

7) Mesolithic used small chipped stone, palaeolithic used ~~primitive~~ primitive stone and Neolithic polished people.

They are build under ground with stairs. Thus the pit houses protected people for cold weather.

The Great Bath is part of a large
citadel complex that was found
in the 1920s during excavations
of Mohenjo-daro, one of the
main centres of the Indus civilisation.

The nature of town planning: The
streets cut each other at
~~right~~ Right angle. The main streets
were over 800 metres long and
10 metres wide.

4 Their diet mainly consists of wheat
barley. ^{Their} ~~There~~ dress consisted of loin
cloth of men, wrap skirts and shoulder
shoals for women, sandals made of
cloth and wood and clothes made of
cotton and woollen yarn. Popular
ornament was a hammered gold that would
have been worn around the forehead.

5 Agriculture led to advancements
in lifestyle. As agriculture change
from the natural environment, such
as picking with berries, to that of
tilled fields and pastures, growing
crops became a selective process.

19 Burzahom (Jammu & Kashmir)

29 Harappan (Pakistan)

39 Mehrgarh (Pakistan)

49 Mehrgarh (Pakistan)

59 Rupar

69 Rakhigarhi

79 Alamgirpur

89 Kalibangan

99 Lothal (Gujarat)

109 Dholavira (Gujarat)

119 Bisuli (Uttar Pradesh)

129 Lothal (Gujarat)

139 Lothal (Gujarat)