

Question bank

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1. Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta wrote a detailed description of Mauryan rule in his book Indica.

2. Human made object found at archaeological sites are called artefacts.

3. Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social development.

4) The Arthashastra is written by Kautilya in 4th century BCE.

Q7) A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past. (The timeline above shows you at a glance a few major events that occurred over the past 1 million years) Question - Q 7

Q8) Archaeology is the study of the remain of human life in the past.

9) There were three development

- * There was a ~~changing~~ change in climate. It became warmer and drier
- * The dog was the 1st animal to be tamed
- * Microliths was invented

10) Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation because people started using bronze more than stone

11) Most of them show figures of animals with writing on the top portion. Most of them are square in shape, a few round and some cylindrical.

12) This period probably saw the beginning of division of labour. Some people would have made tools, some would have

taken the animal for grazing, and some would have been ~~into~~ involved in agriculture.

13) The wheel was one of the most important invention in history. Early wheels were not likely like the smoothly round ones used today. They were much more uneven in shape with rough edges having been cut out of tree trunks.

14) During

14) "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from ~~hunters or~~ hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders." This change came about 8000 BCE. People started doing agriculture. Agriculture was practised in a large way.

15) Paleolithic tools: In paleolithic age the tools were simple and crude. Example: axe-heads, hammer and choppers.

Mesolithic tools: In mesolithic age there was Microliths.

Neolithic tools: In neolithic age grinding stones were invented for processing cereals and other plant food.

16) There is something unusual about the earliest neolithic houses at Burzahom - they are below ground level. Such dwellings are called pit dwellings.

17) Within the citadel at Mohenjodaro, archaeologist found a structures that they called the Great Bath. This was a rectangle tank made of fired brick closely fitted together. This tank was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer

of bitumen (tar)

18) All the streets cut each other at right angles.

It ^{was} ~~is~~ divided into two parts

It was built by ^{baked} bricks

One part ~~was~~ was at a higher level.

One part was for common people

Map skill

Place	States/Country	N/I
1) Buzsahom	Punjab Jammu Kashmir	N
2) Harappa	Pakistan	I
3) Granwellwala	Pakistan	I
4) Chanhudaro	Pakistan	I
5) Ropar	Punjab	I
6) Barwahi	Haryana	I
7) Kalibanga	Delhi	I
8) Ramkishnapur	Rajasthan	N
9) Lothal	Gujurat	I
10) Dholavira	Gujurat	I
11) Alangirpur	Uttar-pradesh	I
12) Lekhania	Jharkhand	I
13) Kuchal	Odisha	N