

Swarit Nath
class-VI sec-B



Holiday Revision worksheet class-VI

Worksheet

History

1 mark

- Q1. Megasthenes was a greek ambassador to the court of Mauryan King.
- Q2. Things found at the archaeological sites are called artefacts.
- Q3. Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advance state of social development.
- Q4. Kautilya is the writer of Arthashastra.
- Q5. A land surrounded by 3 sides of water is peninsula.
- Q6. Time line is one way of depicting events from past.
- Q7. A time line show at a glance a few major events from past.
- Q8. Archaelogy is the Study of the remains of human life in the past.

2 marks

- Q9. By around 9000 bce, the climate became warmer which resulted in the availability of many kinds of plants and animals.

- Humans learnt to tame animals and grow crops.

Q 10. Indus valley civilisation is called as Bronze age civilisation. It is called so because people of Indus civilisation started using bronze which is an alloy of copper and tin.


Q 11. Variety of seals are found in the Indus valley civilisation of different shapes and sizes. Most of the seals have a bull, a peepal tree or a widely believed god Pasupati.

In Neolithic age ^{were} ~~also~~ different persons ~~are~~ engaged in different parts of same job, then it is division of Labour. Some would have taken animals for grazing, and some would have involved in agriculture.

3 marks

Q 13. Significance of discovery of wheel are -

- Heavy objects could be transported on wheels.
- It improved transport and quickened the pace of development.

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- The wheel was used to spin cotton thread which could then be woven into cloth.

Q14. • During Mesolithic age, when the climate became warmer a great variety of plants and animals were found.

- Humans learnt to tame animals and grow crops
- Many different ways of obtaining food were discovered.

Q15. • What type of tools were made by paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

Ans. • Tools made by paleolithic people were simple and crude stone tools. Ex- Axeheads, hammers

- Tools made by Mesolithic people were small in size with sharp edges called microliths. Ex- barbs, arrows, spears.

- Tools made by Neolithic people are heavy tools used for digging and levelling the ground and grinding stone tools are used to process cereals and other plant food.

Unusual about the houses found at Burzahom in Kashmir are:-

The houses were below the ground and such dwellings were called pit dwellings.

The people dug pits into the ground and plastered the sides.

The pits were usually round or oval, a few were rectangular.

5 marks

If: Write a note on

• The most important and impressive structure found at the Mohenjodaro is the Great bath.

• This was a rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together. This tank was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer of bitumen.

• There were several rooms along the side of the tank.

• In the rooms, there is a well from which water is supplied to the tank.

• Used dirty water was drained through an outlet to a brick drain.

Q18

- Town planning was the most striking feature of the Indus cities.
- Cities of this civilisation show that people were having a good knowledge on architecture.
- The cities were divided into two parts. One was the upper part made of massive brick like structure called citadel or acropolis where ruling class people were living.
- The lower part was for common people.
- The town planners of those time had made straight ~~crossroads~~ roads crossing each other at right angles thus dividing the cities into block.

Q19

- The people of Indus valley civilisation ate fish, milk, meat, date and fruit.
- A number of crops were cultivated like wheat and barley, pulses, oil seeds like mustard, sesame and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar.
- Men of Indus wore flowing lengths of cloth while women wore ~~crinoids~~
 crinoids.

- Both the men and women seem to have draped a shawl over their shoulders.
- Both men and women wore ornament made of gold, silver, faience, beads of semi precious stones like jade, lapis lazuli, carnelian and agate.

- Q 20. • With better methods of agriculture, surplus food was produced.
- People could now devote more time to other activities like leisure and thinking.
 - Writing was invented, art flourished trade grew
 - Various inventions and discoveries changed almost every aspect of human existence.

Mapskill

1. Burzahom - Kashmir
2. Harappa - Pakistan
3. Mehrgarh - Pakistan
4. Mohenjodaro - Pakistan
5. Ropar - Punjab
6. Banawali - Haryana

7. Pakhigiri - Haryana
8. Kalibangan - Rajasthan
9. Lothal - Gujarat
10. Dholavira - Gujarat
11. Alamgirpur - Uttar Pradesh
12. Chinand - Bihar
13. Kuchai - Odisha
14. Dajoli Hadimg - Assam