

# History

SCHOLAR

Date: |

Page: |

## 1 mark

- ① Megasthenes was the greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta and wrote a book on the makyran rule 'Indica'.
- ② Artefacts are the things found on archeological sites.
- ③ When a society is developed in a advance state, we say it as a civilisation.
- ④ Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.
- ⑤ When a land is surrounded by water, ocean or sea is called as peninsula.
- ⑥ A timeline is one way of depicting events.
- ⑦ A timeline shows few glances of our past a million years ago.
- ⑧ The study of information for prehistory is called as archeology.

## 2 marks

- ⑨ In middle stone age, the climate became warmer, plants and animals were available. Some of them <sup>(animals)</sup> were hunted and others were tamed.

• Small stone flakes like microliths were invented, and lighter small<sup>^</sup> tools helped them to hunt faster.

② The Indus Valley civilisation is called as bronze stone age because in this civilisation people mixed copper with tin and created bronze.

③ The seals of Indus civilisation were made of steatite. Most of them show figures of animals and writings on the top.

④ People when are doing different jobs, like some make tools, some pots, some cloths, some grow crops is called division of labour.

3 marks

⑤ • The wheel was used for transportation, and development of the wheel.

- It was used to make better pots.

- Maybe it was used to spin cotton which could be woven to make clothes.

⑥ • The ice which had covered large areas of our earth was starting to melt which thus encouraged warmer environment.

- More plants started to grow and people started taming animals.

- People learn to grow crops and that's how they changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders.

7. In the paleolithic age, hammers, choppers and axe heads were used as weapons.
- In mesolithic age, small stone flakes microliths were used.
  - In paleolithic age, sickles, reaping knives, stone axes and grinding stones were used.
8. The neolithic houses found at Burzaham were unusual because they were built below the ground. They were called as pit dwellings, people dug pits in the ground and plastered the walls with mud. Sometimes they were rectangular; usually were oval.

5 marks the great bath

9. In the citadel of Mohenjodaro <sup>the great bath</sup> was found. It is a rectangular tank with several compartments.
- It was made waterproof by ~~as~~ plastering 3cm layer of tar.
  - In one of the rooms a huge well was found, it was used to supply water for the tank.
  - Used or dirty water was thrown out with the help of outlet to a brick drain.
  - Archeologists and historians still don't know what the great bath was used ~~to~~ for.

5 marks

⑩ Most striking feature is the town planning of these cities.

- All the streets cut each other at right angles.
- It was divided into two parts Citadel or Acropolis and lower parts.
- Most of the public buildings and special people live in the higher level called Citadel.
- This Citadel can also ~~be~~ give protection to the citizens from floods.
- The lower part of it were common people live.

⑪ The people of Indus ate bajra, millet, wheat, milk, fish, dates, etc. The men wore flowing lengths of clothes and women wore skirts. Both men and women wore shawls. Women painted their lips and used Kajal for eyes. They wore ornaments like bracelets, bangles, necklaces, etc. ~~are~~ made of lapis lazuli, agate, carnelian, etc.

- ⑫
- Due to agriculture, people didn't had to depend on animal because they soon started growing crops by themselves.
  - Now more food can be prepared than needed for people so they ~~stored~~<sup>storing</sup> it for further use.
  - People settled in one place due to agriculture.
  - Agriculture provided means of secure life in future.
  - Agriculture developed farmers and herders.

# MAP SKILL

NEOLITHIC / INDUS CITIES      Present STATE/COUNTRY

N, I

- |     |                    |                 |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | Burzahom (N)       | Jammu & Kashmir |
| 2.  | Harappa (I)        | Pakistan        |
| 3.  | Mehrgarh (N)       | Pakistan        |
| 4.  | Mohenjodaro (I)    | Pakistan        |
| 5.  | Ropar (I)          | Punjab          |
| 6.  | Rakhigiri (I)      | Haryana         |
| 7.  | Banawali (I)       | Haryana         |
| 8.  | Kalibangan (I)     | Rajasthan       |
| 9.  | Lothal (I)         | Gujarat         |
| 10. | Dholavira (I)      | Gujarat         |
| 11. | Alingarhpur (I)    | Uttar Pradesh   |
| 12. | Chirand (N)        | Bihar           |
| 13. | Kuchai (N)         | Odisha          |
| 14. | Daujali Hading (N) | Assam           |