

HHW1 mark

1) Who was Megasthenes?

ans Megasthenes was a greek ambassador who visited India during the rule of King Chandragupta. He ~~wrote~~ wrote a book Indica during Mauryan rule.

2) What do you mean by artefacts.

ans Artefacts are the ~~now~~ human made objects like tools, pottery, ornaments etc. that are found in archaeological sites.

3) What is Civilisation?

ans A Civilisation is said to be occurred when a society is in an advanced state of social development.

4) Who was the writer of Arthashastra?

ans Kautilya was the writer of Arthashastra.

5) What is a peninsula?

ans A piece of land surrounded by water is called a peninsula.

6) What is a timeline?

ans A timeline is a way of depicting events of the past.

Q7) What does a timeline show?

Ans: A timeline show us major events that happened at the past.

Q8) What is archeology.

Ans: Archeology is the study of the remaine of humans life in the past.

2 mark

Q9) What are the developments made in the middle stone age?

Ans: The developments made in the middle stone age are-

- As the climate around 3000 BCE became warmer and warmer. A great variety of animal and plants became available. Both hunting and gathering became easier.
- They started growing plants and tending animals. And they also invented microliths which are typically less than 3cm in size and it is very sharp.
- Rock painting are also found in Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh which shows the lifestyle of ~~the~~ early humans and also give evidences of food and ornaments at the burial sites.

Q20) Which civilisation is called bronze ~~age~~ age Civilisation and why?

ans- Chalcolithic age is called bronze age civilisation because at the ~~end~~ Chalcolithic age people use both stone and copper.

Q21) What do you know about the seals of Indus civilisation?

ans- Seals :- Variety of seals have been in the Indus civilisation.

- The seals are mostly rectangular or square in shape.
- They have pictorial motifs and inscriptions on them. Most of the seals have a bull or a peepal tree or a god which is widely believed ~~as~~ as pashupati.

Q22) What do you mean by division labour?

ans- During the Neolithic age after the settled community the people were engaged in different activities like pottery, tool making, hunting, herding, farming, fishing etc. This is known as division of labour.

3 marks

Q23) What is the significance of discovery of fire?

ans- Significance of discovery of fire are:-

- It was one of the most important ~~and~~ inventions of Early humans.

- It is believed that fire is discovered accidentally.
- Man noticed that when a stone got stuck with another stone it produce ^{sparks} sparks and then fire.
- They used fire in many ways such as cooking meats and roots, fire is also used as a source of heat, it protects the early humans from the wild animals etc.

Q11) "During Neolithic age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders." How did this change

come about?

ans - ~~During the Neolithic age.~~ Around 8000 BCE, the ice which has covered the large part of earth during the paleolithic and mesolithic age started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals to previously cold region.

- People started growing crops and taming animals.

Q12) What types of tools were made by Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic age people?

- ans -
- Tools made by paleolithic people were simple and crude stone tools and weapons. Ex- hammer and axe-head.
 - Tools made by mesolithic people are typically smaller than 3cm in size. It is sharp and small tool. It is

known as a Microliths.

- The tools made by Neolithic people are polished, better and more effective tools. Ex - sickles and reaping knives were developed to harvest crops.

Q16) What was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom in Kashmir

ans. The ~~houses~~ ~~was~~ unusual ~~about~~ thing about the houses of Burzahom is :-

- i) The houses were built below the ground level.
- ii) They are known as pit dwelling.
- iii) These pits were usually round or oval or few are rectangular.
- iv) Early people dug the pits into the ground with the help of stone tools. They are plastered with mud.

Q17) 6 marks

Q17) Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.

- The most important and impressive structure found at the Citadel at Mohenjodaro is called the Great Bath.
- This was a rectangular tank made up of fired bricks closely fitted together. It was made waterproof by a 3cm thick layer of tar.
- There were several rooms along with two sides

ans.

of the tank. In one room there was a large well from which water was supplied to the tank. Used or dirty water was drained out through an outlet to a brick drain.

Q18) Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.

Ans → The most striking feature of Indus civilisation is its well planned cities which shows us that the people of Indus civilisation had a good knowledge of town planning.

→ The cities were divided into two parts i.e. higher part is known as citadel or acropolis and the lower part is the houses of common people.

→ The acropolis is made on the western part of the city.

→ The acropolis were built on a massive platform of baked brick.

→ The town planning of those times made straight roads crossing each other at a right angle which divides the city into blocks.

Q19) What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilisation?

Ans. → A number of crops were cultivated ~~and~~ cereals like wheat, barley, pulses & seeds like mustard

- and sesame, and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar.
- We do not find much evidence of the cultivation of rice.
 - Fish, meat, milk, date and fruits were also a part of the diet.
 - Remain the the crops have been found from the excavated areas.

Q20) Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancement in lifestyle?

- During the Neolithic age humans learnt to select best quality seeds. Wheat, barley and millet and pulses were cultivated. Humans also learnt to plough the land before planting seeds.
- ~~More food can be produced~~ Due to the ploughing.
- Now more food can be produced and store until the next harvest. It means more surplus food is produced and stored for next harvest.
- After each crop was harvested, the fields were cleared for the next season by burning the fields.
- Due to these improvements in agriculture lead to advancement in lifestyle.

Map skill

1. Burzahom - Kashmir (N)
2. Harappa - Pakistan (W)

- 3 Mehngarb - Pakistan (1)
- 1 Mohajodaro - Pakistan (1)
- 5 Lopar - Punjab (U)
- 6 Barwahi - Haryana (1)
- 7 Lakhiyarkhi - Haryana (U)
- 6 Kalibangan - Rajasthan (1)
- 9 Lothal - Gujrat (1)
- 10 Dholavira - Gujrat (1)
- 11 Allahpur - Uttarpradesh (1)
- 12 Chaurand - Bihar (N)
- 13 Kuchai - Odisha (N)
- 14 Daujali Hadiny - Assam (N)
- 15 Baruteru - Assam (N)