

1. Archaeologists divide human history into different stages on the basis of the materials used for making tools.what are them. OR What are the three classification of stone age ?

Answer:

- Stone Age :- Palaeolithic Age / Mesolithic Age / Neolithic Age
- Metal Age :- Bronze Age / Iron Age

2. What is stone age ?

Answer:

- In stone age Humans used stones to make tools and weapons.
- The stone age is divided into three: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

3. What were the life pattern of the Paleolithic age ?

Answer:

- Palaeolithic age is the use of rough (unpolished) stone tools.
- Hunting was their main livelihood.
- Pebble tools , Biface core tools and Flake tools are the different tools used by humans during different phases of Palaeolithic Age.
-

4. In Palaeolithic Age there were three main stages in the use of tools. What are they?

Answer:

- Utilisation :- A method of using available stones without changing their shap
- Fashioning :- The method of using available stones by changing the shape according to the need
- Standardisation :- The method of making specific tools for each purpose

5. What is core and flakes ? OR Explain core and flakes.

Answer:

- When a piece of stone is broken into two or more pieces, the largest piece is called the core
- The smaller pieces are called flakes.

6. Write a note about the artistic creations of primitive humans.

Answer:

- Archaeologists are of the opinion that the depiction of animals (Chauvet and Lascaux caves) the carved figure of an animal
 - A woman (Cussac Cave) and the Venus figurine (zaraysk , Russia) are related to rituals or belief.
 - The carvings on bone found in La Garma Cave in Spain are evidences of human artistic skills of that time.
7. What were the reasons why cave paintings from prehistoric times survived for so long?

Answer:

- The colours were made by grinding plants, tree bark and fruits, and mixing with red stone powder.
 - Such pictures were drawn on the inner walls of the caves where sunlight could not reach.
 - These stone carvings were made using stone needles and sharp-edged weapons.
 - Paintings can also be seen on the ceilings of the caves.
8. Write down any five characteristics of paleolithic age.

Answer:

- Used rough stone tools
- Lived in caves and open spaces
- Hunting and gathering were the means of livelihood
- Bands were the basic units of society
- Food was not stored

9. What is bands?

Answer:

- Bands are small groups of fewer than hundred members.
- Band members were bound by blood relation.

10. Which are the paleolithic centers ?

Answer:

- Lascaux – France
- Chauvet – France
- Cussac – France
- Zaraysk – Russia
- La garma – spain

11. What were the life pattern of the Mesolithic age ? OR Write a note about the Mesolithic age.

Answer:

- The word ‘Mesolithic’ is derived from two Greek words ‘mesos’ (middle) and ‘lithos’ (stone).
- These are smaller tools than the ones used in the Paleolithic Age.

- This is the period when microliths (very small tools) were used.
- The development of human communication starts in Mesolithic age.

12. Which are the Mesolithic centers ?

Answer:

- Bhimbetka - Madhya Pradesh
- Lakhajuar - Madhya Pradesh
- Kathotia - Madhya Pradesh
- Star Carr - England
- Fahien Cave - Sri Lanka
- Sarai Nahar Rai - India (Uttar Pradesh)

13. Write down any five characteristics of Mesolithic age.

Answer:

- Use of microliths or very small stone tools
- Apart from hunting and gathering, fishing also became a means of livelihood
- Indications of domestication of animals
- Amusements
- Division of labour based on gender

14. What were the life patterns of the Neolithic age ? OR Write a note about the Neolithic age.

Answer:

- This is the period of radical change in human life
- The word 'Neolithic' is derived from the words 'neos' (new) and 'lithos' (stone).
- They use polished tools
- Domestication of animals and agriculture are the new ways of living.

15. What are the reasons by which Gordon Childe named the changes occurred during the Neolithic period as 'Neolithic revolution' ?

Answer:

- Agriculture and domestication of animals led to permanent settlements and agrarian villages came into existence.
- The storage of grains became possible with the introduction of pottery and the use of bricks made of clay.
- They began to engage in other occupations such as pottery making, weaving, etc.
- This resulted in significant changes in social formation.
- That's why Gordon Childe named this period Neolithic revolution.

16. Which are the Neolithic centers ?

Answer:

- Jericho - Palestine
- Jarmo - Kurdistan
- Ali Kosh - Iran
- Mehrgarh - Baluchistan

17. What are the factors that led human to begin agriculture and domestication of animals during the Neolithic age? OR characteristics of Neolithic age ?

Answer:

- Population growth
- An increase in the number of human settlements
- Complex social organisation
- Shortage of food products
- Change in technology

18. Write a note about the metal age.

Answer:

- The Metal Age began when humans started using metals instead of stone.
- Copper was the first metal used by humans.
- The presence of copper was found in the early agrarian villages.
- Catal Huyuk (Turkey)
- Cayonu (northern Syria)
- Ali Kosh (Iran)

19. What is Chalcolithic Age ?

Answer:

- This period, when copper tools were used along with stone tools, is called the Chalcolithic Age.
- In India, many remains of the Chalcolithic Age are found in Rajasthan , Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (Daimabad , Nevasa)

20. What were the bronze age ?

Answer:

- Bronze is an alloy made by mixing copper and tin.
- Wide streets, public buildings, better facilities, busy life and entertainment began in the Bronze Age.
- The Harappan civilization , Mohenjodaro, Lothal belongs to the Bronze Age.

21. Why the harappan civilization is called as ‘ the first urbanisation ’ in Indian history ?

Answer:

- The well planned public buildings, Great Bath, houses, streets, drainage system, granaries
- The presence of various types of crafts and trade are clear evidences of urbanisation.

22. What are the two period of vedic age ?

Answer:

- Early Vedic Period :- The period when Rigveda was composed.
- Later Vedic Period :- The period when Yajur, Sama and Atharva Vedas were composed.

23. compare and list any four difference of the people in the early Vedic and the later Vedic periods

Answer:

Early Vedic Period

- Sapta Sindhu region
- Pastoral economy
- Semi nomads
- Comparatively higher social status for women

Later Vedic Period

- Extended up to the Gangetic plain
- Agriculture was given importance
- Settled life
- The social status of women declined

24. What is Varna System ?

Answer:

- Brahmins :- Were those who engaged in priestly rites
- Kshatriyas :- Were those who governed and guarded the kingdom
- Vaishyas :- Were those who engaged in agriculture and trade
- Sudras :- Served all these three sections.

25. Identify and write the stone age represented by the sites given below ?

Answer:

- Nevasa - Chalcolithic age
- Chauvet - Paleolithic age
- Daimabad - Chalcolithic age
- Jarmo - Neolithic age
- Lakhajoor - Mesolithic age