

CHAPTER – 1

MOVING FORWARD FROM THE STONE AGE

1. What are the three main stages in the use of tools by primitive humans as pointed out by archaeologists?

Answer:

The three main stages in the use of tools are:

- **Utilisation:** A method of using available stones without changing their shape.
 - **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.
2. Explain the difference between 'Core' and 'Flakes' in stone tool making, and name the tools made from them.

Answer:

- **Core and Flakes:** When a stone is broken into pieces, the largest piece is known as the **core**, while the smaller pieces are called **flakes**.
 - **Core Tools:** Tools made from the largest piece (core) of the stone.
 - **Flake Tools:** Tools made from the smaller stone fragments (flakes).
3. What are the features of the Palaeolithic Age?

Answer:

- Primitive humans used tools made of rough stone.
 - They lived in caves and open spaces .
 - Hunting and gathering were the means of livelihood
 - They lived in small social groups called 'bands'.
 - Men were engaged in hunting and women, in gathering.
 - Food was not stored
 - Nomadic life prevailed.
4. Identify the major Palaeolithic sites in the world .

Answer:

The major Palaeolithic sites across the world are:

- **Altamira** (Spain)
- **Chauvet** (France)
- **Lascaux** (France)
- **Bhimbetka** (India)

5. What are the characteristic features of the tools used during the Mesolithic Age?

- During the Mesolithic Age, humans used small stone tools with sharp points. These types of tools are known as **microliths**.
- Additionally, humans began using tools made of bones and ivory during this period.

6. What are the major characteristics of the Mesolithic Age?

Answer

The major characteristics of the Mesolithic Age are:

- People used very small stone tools known as microliths.
- Along with hunting and gathering, fishing became a prominent means of livelihood.
- There were indications of the domestication of animals during this period.
- Evidence of amusements and artistic expressions has been discovered.

7. Name the important Mesolithic centres in the world.

Answer:

- **Star Carr** : Located in England.
- **Fahien Cave** : Located in Sri Lanka.
- **Sarai Nahar Rai** : Located in Uttar Pradesh, India.
- **Bagor** : Located in Rajasthan , India
- **Adamgarh** : Located in Madhya Pradesh, India

8. What are the major features of the Neolithic Age ?

Answer:

- People used polished and sharper stone tools.
- The invention of the wheel was a major change in this period.

- Humans started farming and producing their own food.
- They made clay pots to store and cook food.
- People started living in permanent houses instead of wandering.

9. Explain the major technological advancements that occurred during the Neolithic Age.

Answer:

- People used polished and smooth stone tools.
- The invention of the wheel was very important for travel and pottery.
- They made pots to cook food and store grains.
- People started weaving clothes using jute and animal wool.

10. What are the factors that led humans to begin agriculture and the domestication of animals?

Answer:

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

11. List the important Neolithic centers in the world.

Answer:

The important Neolithic centers in the world are:

- **Jericho:** Located in Palestine.
- **Jarmo:** Located in Iraq.
- **Ali Kosh:** Located in Iran.
- **Mehrgarh:** Located in Pakistan.
- **Catalhoyuk:** Located in Turkey.

12. What is the Chalcolithic Age and what was its main feature?

Answer:

- The Chalcolithic Age was a transition period where humans used both copper and stone tools simultaneously.
- The term is derived from 'chalco' meaning copper and 'lithic' meaning stone.
- This period marked the beginning of using metal instead of stone for tools, leading to significant progress in agriculture.
- This age set the stage for the emergence of the first urban civilizations.
- **Ali Kosh** in Iran, **Catalhoyuk** in Turkey, Daimabad and Nevasa in Maharashtra were the major centres of Chalcolithic Age.

13. What are the main characteristics of the Bronze Age, and why is it called the period of "First Urbanization" in India?

Answer:

- The Bronze Age is the period when humans used bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, to make tools and weapons.
- Bronze was much harder than copper, which allowed for better technology and progress in agriculture.
- It is known as the "First Urbanization" because this period saw the transition from rural life to the development of organized urban centres, such as the Harappan civilization.
- The surplus food produced through improved agriculture supported the growth of these early cities.

14. What are the characteristic features of the Harappan civilization, and where were its major centers located?

Answer:

- The Harappan civilization represents the **First Urbanization** in India, marking a shift from rural life to developed urban centers.
- The major centers of this civilization included **Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira, Banawali, and Rakhi Garhi.**
- The civilization was characterized by advanced town planning, the use of bronze tools, and a surplus in agricultural production.

15. Compare the socio-economic and religious life of people during the Early Vedic and Later Vedic periods.

<u>Early Vedic Period</u>	<u>Later Vedic Period</u>
• Sapta Sindhu region • Pastoral economy	• Extended up to the Gangetic plain

• Semi nomads • Comparatively higher social status for women • The forest was cleared and burned for cultivation • The society consisted of many tribes • The Yagas (sacrifices) were simple and could be done by the head of the family	• Agriculture was given importance • Settled life • The social status of women declined • Use of iron • The Varna system became stronger • The Yagas (sacrifices) became complicated and expensive. The Yagas became the privilege of the priests.
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