

Dr. M.K.K Arya Model School
Ch-3, From Gathering to Growing Food (History)
Class-VI Assignment

Q.1 Explain the impact of changing environment on the life of early man ?

- Ans.1. The climatic conditions became warm, which led to the development of grasslands
- 2 Development of grasslands in turn increased the strength of herbivorous animals.
 - 3 Many grain bearing grasses including wheat, barley and rice grew naturally, which also gave the idea of agriculture to the early man.

Q.2 How the invention of the wheel benefitted the life of early man.

- Ans.1. It led to the development of wheeled cart.
2. The wheeled cart helped him to move heavy load from one place to another.
 3. The wheel was also used to make beautiful pots.

Q.3 “The people of Mehrgarh believed in life after death.” Justify.

- Ans.1. Many burials have been found at the site of Mehrgarh, with goods such as baskets, stones, bangles and animal sacrifices, which shows the belief of people in the next world.
2. Mehrgarh site has the unique tradition of burying the dead with the pitchers being used as the supporting material along with the dead person’s body.

Q.4 Name any four archaeological sites where the evidences related to the new stones age have been found.

Ans. Hallur, Paiyampaiii, Burzahom and Mehrgarh.

Q.5 The people of Mehrgarh were very innovative and had a high level of development. Justify by giving reasons.

Ans. One of the most unique discoveries of the Mehrgarh civilization was the first known origin of dental surgery and related medicinal activities in the area.

Q.6 How can we presume that early agriculture in the low land areas present in North East India?

Ans. On the basis of archaeological evidences of stones tools and pottery, we can presume that early agriculture in the low land areas was present in North East India

Q.7 What do you mean by tribes?

Ans. Usually two three generations lived together in small settlements. Most families were related to one another groups of such families were known as tribes.

Q.8 What kind of occupations were followed by the members of tribes?

Ans. They followed occupation such as-: Hunting, Gathering, farming, Herding and fishing.

Q.9 When did domestication start? Write the names of the earliest domesticated plants and animals.

Ans. Domestication began about 12,000 years ago. Some of the earliest domesticated plants were wheat and barley. The earliest domesticated animals were sheep and goat.

Q.10. Discuss in brief the settled life of the earliest people of Burzahom in New Stone Age.

- Ans. 1. Archaeologists have found traces of huts and houses at some sites.
2. In Burzahom people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them.
 3. They may have used for shelter in cold weather.
 4. They have also found fire places both inside and outside the huts
 5. It suggests that people could cook food either indoors or outdoors, depending on the weather.

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Assignment, Class VI
Subject Social Science
Ch 4 –In the Earliest Cities (History)

1 Write about Harappan seals.

A: Harappan seals had pictures of animals that related to a wet and marshy environment. Rhinoceroses, Elephants, and Tigers were placed in the midst of marshy plants.

2: When was cotton cultivated at Mehrgarh?

A: Cotton was probably grown at Mehrgarh about 7000 years ago. Mehrgarh was also the first site in India where agricultural activities took place.

2. Which was the first earliest city to be excavated in the Indian subcontinent?

A: Harappa was the first city to be excavated in the Indian subcontinent.

4: What type of houses were found in the earlier cities?:

A. In Harappan city, which is the first urban site in India, houses were either one or two storeys high, with rooms built around a courtyard.

5: Write down the names of the main earliest cities?

A. The names are: Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Rakhi Garhi, Chahundaro, Dholavira, , Lothal .

Q6 Describe the drain- system of the Harappans.

1. In Harappan cities, each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow through it.
2. Smaller drains were connected to bigger ones.
3. The drains were covered and inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.

7: What led to the decline of the Harappan civilisation?

A.The historians are uncertain regarding the causes for the decline of the Harappan civilisation.

(a).The decline in the quality of buildings and town planning indicates as if the rulers were losing control which forced the people to move to newer settlements.

(b).The rivers changed their course, which led to either heavy floods or drought like situations.

(c).Ecological changes led to the decline of land and agriculture. With time, the requirement for fuel increased, which led to excessive deforestation.

(d). Moreover, grazing by large herds of animals destroyed the green cover. All this must have enforced them to evacuate to other areas.

8: What were the main features of the cities built during the Harappa Civilisation?

1 Harappan cities were divided into two or more part.

2 The western part was higher and was also called the citadel.

3 The eastern part or the lower town was made up of baked bricks.

4 These bricks were laid in interlocking pattern that made the wall strong

5 Most of the houses were either one or two stories high. They were built around a courtyard

9: What was special about the roads in the Indus Valley Civilization?

A:The roads were wide and cut each other at right angles. Houses were built on both sides and covered with drains along the streets.

10: Describe Great Bath.

A: 1 The Great Bath is a tank excavated in Mohenjodaro.

2 It was built in Citadel Area.

3 It has steps leading from two sides.

4 The bath was lined with bricks and coated with bitumen to make it water proof.

5 Important people (priests, rulers) took ritual baths in this tank.

6 Water was probably brought in from a well and drained out after use.