

DELHI MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL PAMPORE

CLASS: 6TH

SUBJECT: S. St / HISTORY

TERM 1

CHAPTER : THE FIRST FARMERS AND HERDERS

DAY: 1

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS :

*The Mesolithic age followed the Palaeolithic Age. In India, Mesolithic sites have been found in Mysore and Western and Central India.

*Mesolithic man made microliths.

*Mesolithic man learnt to grow crops such as barley and wheat, and to tame animals such as dog.

*Mesolithic man painted on rocks and cave walls, and buried the dead.

Day : 2

HOME WORK : DO SECTION A YOURSELF.

Day: 3

B. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN NOT MORE THAN 20 WORDS.

1. Name two regions in India where Mesolithic sites have been found.

Ans. In India, Mesolithic sites have been found in Mysore and in western and Central India.

2. Mention two archaeological sources that tell us about man's life during The Mesolithic age.

Ans. Tools and rock paintings are two types of archaeological sources that tell us about man's life during Mesolithic age.

3. What do you understand by domestication?

Ans. All processes by which plants and animals are brought under human control are together called domestication.

4. Mention some regions in India where Neolithic tools have been found.

Ans. Some regions in India where Mesolithic tools have been found are

Kashmir, the Northern vindhyas, the middle ganga valley, and eastern, North-eastern and southern India.

5. What made up a typical Neolithic village?

Ans. A Neolithic village was made up of a few closely built houses surrounded by a common fence of prickly bush or mud wall.

6. What kind of work did women, children and old people do in a Neolithic Community?

Ans. Women took care of home and children. Women, children and old people performed light agricultural tasks like sowing and harvesting, grazing small herds and protecting crops from pests.

7. How did Neolithic people dispose of their dead?

Ans. Dead was buried, sometimes in urns, along with objects that they used during their life time. Cremation was also practised.

8. What are megaliths?

Ans. Megaliths were huge rectangular blocks of stone. A number of Megaliths have been found at sites such as Adichanallur in South India.

9. Where is Mehrgarh situated?

Ans. Mehrgarh is near Bolan pass in Pakistan.

Day. 4

C. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN NOT MORE THAN 40 WORDS.

1. What are microliths? How did Mesolithic man use microliths?

Ans. Microliths were usually stone blades ranging from one to five centimetres in length. Some of them were fixed on wood or bone and used as spears, saws, knives and arrows.

2. Explain how man might have discovered the magic link between seed and plant.

Ans. Mesolithic man began gathering seeds for food. Seeds that fell at the time of gathering or seeds in discarded vegetable remains might have sprouted and suggested the magic link between seed and plant. Man might then have experimented by dropping seeds into the soil and found plants growing.

3. What do Mesolithic paintings usually depict? What information do they give us?

Ans. The Mesolithic paintings depict various activities of Mesolithic people, and Tell us about Mesolithic methods of hunting, fishing, collecting honey, religious Worship, and so on.

Poses depicted in such paintings and the tribal dances we see today are Somewhat similar. These were probably dances performed in rituals before the man Set out for hunting.

4. What is a tribe? Mention one way in which we can draw conclusions about The lifestyle of Neolithic tribes.

Ans. A group closely related of families is called a tribe.

The customs and practices of present day tribes living in remote regions have not Changed much over the ages. By observing them we can draw conclusions about The lifestyle of Neolithic tribes.

5. Write about the occupations of the Neolithic people of Mehrgarh.

Ans. Farming was well developed in Mehrgarh. The people of Mehrgarh grew Wheat, barley and cotton, and kept cattle, sheep, goats and buffaloes.

They made tools including microliths and bone tools. They also made pottery And made painted designs on some pots.

Day. 5

D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN NOT MORE THAN 100 WORDS.

1. How did farming and herding change man's life?

Ans. Farming and herding changed man's life in several important ways. Growing Crops assured man of a continuous supply of food. Although man still hunted, The rearing of animals assured him of a continuous supply of meat, milk and hides. Man could, thus, produce more food than he required. He was at last free from the Continuous search for food and used his free time for developing new skills.

To take care of his crops, man needed to stay at one place for a long time. Hence, permanent human settlements began to be established and community Life began to take shape.

Day. 6

HOME WORK : DO BOOK PORTION YOURSELF.