Chapter 1
Studying the Past

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.
   1. Our knowledge of prehistory is based entirely on (geology/archaeology).
   2. The (proto-historic/prehistoric) period is the time for which we have written records.
   3. The (historic/prehistoric) period is the time when writing had not been invented.
   4. The Kalinga War was fought between (Chandragupta Maurya/Ashoka) and the king of Kalinga.
   5. The Himalaya mountains act as a natural barrier between India and (West/Central) Asia.
   6. The Ganga and the (Narmada/Chambal) river valleys are very fertile regions.
   7. The sources of history are (archaeological/geological) and literary.

B. Fill in the blanks.
   1. ____________ is made up of events that occurred in the past.
   2. ____________ comes between prehistory and history.
   3. Objects such as pottery, tools and weapons made by humans in the past are called ____________.
   4. The time period after the invention of writing is known as ____________.

C. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. rock and cave inscriptions</td>
<td>a. accounts of Fa Hien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. religious literature</td>
<td>b. <em>Arthashastra</em></td>
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<td>3. <em>Indika</em></td>
<td>c. Emperor Ashoka</td>
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<td>4. secular literature</td>
<td>d. The <em>Vedas</em></td>
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<td>5. Kautilya</td>
<td>e. <em>Megasthenes</em></td>
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D. Give long answers for the following questions.
   1. Discuss briefly the dates in history.
   2. Write a short note on inscriptions.
   3. How are literary sources a valuable source of information for ancient India?
   4. How does geography determine the development of a particular area? Why did people settle first in the river valleys?
Chapter 2
Early Humans—1

A. Tick (√) the correct answers within the brackets.
1. Early humans were (settled farmers/hunter-gatherers).
2. Humans during palaeolithic period used crude (stone/iron) tools.
3. Bhimbetka in (Karnataka/Madhya Pradesh) is famous for prehistoric rock paintings.
4. Pressure flaking is a technique of (tool making/cooking) used by early humans.
5. Stone tools of Mesolithic period are called (palaeoliths/microliths).
6. Many prehistoric sites have been excavated in the (Deccan/Northern Plains).
7. Early humans kept a fire burning at the (site of cooking/entrance) of their caves.
8. The period that lasted from about 10,000 BCE till about 8,000 BCE is known as the (Mesolithic/Neolithic) Age.

B. What am I?
1. I am the period that lasted from early times till about 10,000 BCE. I am
2. I am a type of stone widely used in the Stone Age to make tools and weapons. I am
3. I am a Mesolithic site in Rajasthan. I am
4. I am a Palaeolithic site in Karnataka. I am
5. I am a Neolithic site in Jammu & Kashmir where a large number of axes, sickles, spears and arrowheads have been discovered. I am

C. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.
1. In the early stages, humans were permanent settlers-farmers.
2. Flint was a type of animal skin.
3. Early humans found that fire could be used to cultivate crops.

D. Give long answers for the following questions.
1. What do you know about the tools used in the Neolithic Age?
2. What techniques were used by early humans to make tools?
3. Write a short note on the prehistoric rock paintings found at Bhimbetka.
4. Why is fire considered as one of the greatest discoveries made by early humans?
Chapter 3
Early Humans—II

A. Tick (√) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The first cereals to be grown by early humans were wheat and (rice/barley).
2. (Agriculture/Hunting) changed the life of early humans.
3. The invention of (fire/wheel) was an important step towards the progress of humankind.
4. Many pit-houses have been found at (Burzahom/Hunsgi).
5. Daojali Hading is an important (Mesolithic/Neolithic) site in Assam.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. During the New Stone Age, humans became ________ from food-gatherers.
2. The invention of the ___________ improved pottery-making.
3. The earliest evidence of settlement at Mehrgarh dates back to ____________ BCE.
4. The period in which both stone and copper were used is called the ___________ Age.

C. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>1. discovery of sickles</td>
<td>a. Period II</td>
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<td>2. barter</td>
<td>b. tool used for fishing</td>
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<td>3. lapis lazuli</td>
<td>c. crop-harvesting</td>
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<td>4. appearance of pottery in the north-west</td>
<td>d. blue stone used in ornaments</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. harpoon</td>
<td>e. early form of trade</td>
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</table>

D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. How did agriculture change the life of early humans?
2. ‘The wheel changed early human’s life in many ways.’ Explain.
3. Write a short note on the daily life of early humans.
4. What do you know about the Neolithic settlements found in the north-eastern states?
5. Write a short note on pit-houses.
Chapter 4
The First Cities

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. (Mohenjo-daro/Harappa) was the first site to be excavated.
2. The cities of the Indus Valley Civilization had a well-planned (drainage/administrative) system.
3. The most impressive structure at Mohenjo-daro is the (Great Well/Great Bath).
4. Most of the seals found at Harappa were made of (terracotta/copper).
5. The script of the Harappans was (cartographic/pictographic).
6. The (Assembly Hall/Granary) was the largest building in Mohenjo-daro.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished approximately between _______ and _______ BCE.
2. Both Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are now in _______
3. In most of the cities, the public buildings and granaries were built on the _______
4. _______ is an important Harappan site that lies in the Khadir Island, in the Rann of Kutch.

C. What am I?

1. I am the river in the valley of which the Harappan Civilization flourished. I am _______
2. I am a famous site of Harappan culture in Rajasthan. I am _______
3. I am a recently excavated site in the Kutch region where a unique seal, shaped like a hollow box has been found. I am _______
4. I made things of stone, shell and metal either in homes or at a workshops. I am _______

D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. ‘The Harappans were skilful engineers’. Give examples to explain this statement.
2. List some of the items made by the Indus craftsmen.
3. What do you know about the Harappan trade?