

6th Class, History chapter-3,WORKSHEET, S.St.

A.Answer these questions:-

Answer:- 1 Wheel helped to move heavy load from one place to another and made travel easier and comfortable. The wheel was also used for making beautiful pots as well As for spinning and weaving. It also helped in the development of art and craft.

Answer:- 2 The main difference between the Neolithic age and chalcolithic age is that the age and period of the Neolithic age extended from 8000 BC to 4000 BC whereas the chalcolithic age began about 4000 BC and lasted till 2000 BC.

Answer:- 3 Neolithic phase Is also known as the Neolithic revolution.A term coined by Vere Gordon Childe in 1920s to highlight the revolutionary changes this period brought and changed the way manm lived.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1.both of these

2 wheel

3 Kashmir

4 north eastern India

C.Fill in the blanks:-

1.Community

2 division of labour

3 crops

4 mud bricks

D. Write true or false

1.True

2 True

3 True

4.False

E.Answer the following questions in brief:

Answer:- 1 The discovery of fire was important to early man because it could protect them from extremely cold winter as well as from wild animals. They could also roast the meat in the fire and make their food tastier.

Answer:- 2 Historians have found the evidence of the world's first farming community in the region between the Nile Valley (Egypt) in the west and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (Iraq) in the east. This area is known as the Fertile Crescent. They grew wheat and barley.

Answer:- 3 Agriculture meant that people did not need to travel to find food. Instead, they began to live in settled communities, and grew crops or raised animals on nearby land. They built stronger, more permanent

homes and surrounded their settlements with walls to protect themselves.

Answer:- 4 To store and cook food, vessels which could hold grains and liquids as well as stand heat were needed. Man learned to make clay pottery and then baked it on fire. The Potter's will enabled him to make different sizes of pots in a very short time.

F. Answer the following questions in detail:-

Answer:- 1 The Neolithic Age began when some groups of humans gave up the nomadic, hunter-gatherer lifestyle completely to began agriculture. It may have taken humans hundreds or even thousands of years to transition fully from a lifestyle of subsisting on wild plants to keeping small gardens and later tending large crop fields.

Answer:- 2 The beginning of agricultural practises completely changed the life of humans. In order to cultivate land and grow crops men needed water. So he began to settle near the banks of rivers and lakes in proper dwelling areas instead of caves. He built mud houses with thatched roofs. Gradually a cluster of these houses developed into a village and man began living in a community. In this way man began to settle one place instead of moving around as a nomad.

Answer: 3 Mehrgarh is a Neolithic (7000-3200 BC) site on the Kachi plain of Baluchistan, Pakistan and one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming (wheat and barley) and herding (cattle, sheep and goats) in South Asia. People lived in mud-brick houses and had granaries to store crops. Tools made from

animal bones were very much in use. Neolithic inhabitants of Mehrgarh wove baskets probably of wild grass. Besides, ornaments of sea shell, beads, limestone, turquoise, lapis lazuli, sandstone and polished copper have been found, along with simple figurines of women and animals. Many burial sites have been found at me Mehrgarh. At one burial a skeleton of a goat has been found.

Answer: 4 Meaning of chalcolithic age- The stone age was followed by another period when man began to use copper along with tiny stone implements. This period is called the stone copper age or the chalcolithic age.

Towards the end of the Neolithic period, man happened to discover copper. He made use of this metal to make axes, swords, spearheads and many other

weapons and things. He found copper more durable than stone. Besides, he could melt it and remould the broken tools and weapons. Thus copper and fine stone tools were widely used around this period. Later on, he found that copper was a soft metal and the tools made of this metal would not last for long. So he mixed copper with other metals such as tin or even zinc to make a new metal called bronze.