

HISTORY

Chapter 3: From Gathering to Growing Food



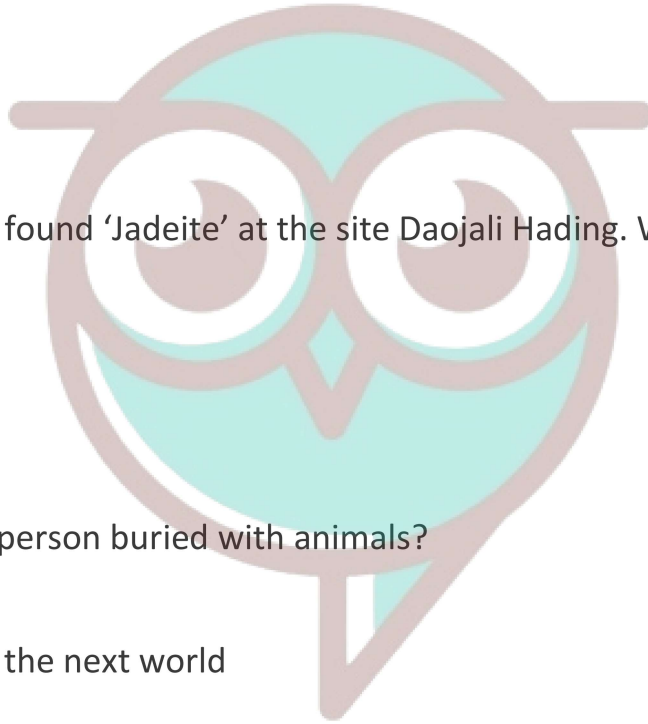
Swotters

Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

- Who has found the things obtained from excavation?
 - Psychologist
 - Archaeologist
 - Doctor
 - Teacher
- Mesolithic period falls:
 - 2 Million years ago to 12000 years ago
 - 12,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago
 - From about 10,000 years ago
 - None of these
- In which age were the tools polished to give a fine cutting edge?
 - Palaeolithic Age
 - Mesolithic Age
 - Neolithic Age
 - Microlithic Age
- Presently, the site 'Paiyampalli' is situated at:
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Bihar
 - Kashmir
 - Andhra Pradesh
- Square and rectangular houses were found in:
 - Mehrgarh
 - Chirand
 - Burzahom
 - Gufkral
- Mortar and pestles used for:
 - Ploughing the field
 - For fire
 - As a hunting tool

- D. Grinding the grains
7. What did tribes children do?
- A. Cleaning of animals and milking
 - B. Sowing seeds
 - C. Look after plants and driving away animals
 - D. Making tools and huts
8. Several burial sites have been found in:
- A. Mehrgarh
 - B. Koldihwa
 - C. Mahagara
 - D. Chirand
9. Archaeologist have found 'Jadeite' at the site Daojali Hading. What is 'Jadeite'?
- A. A bone
 - B. A stone
 - C. A wooden piece
 - D. An iron
10. Why was the dead person buried with animals?
- A. For playing
 - B. Serve as food in the next world
 - C. Both (a) & (b)
 - D. None of the above
11. Mehrgarh is in present day:
- A. Bihar
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Kashmir
 - D. Uttar Pradesh
12. Meso means in Mesolithic age is:
- A. Micro
 - B. Must
 - C. Middle
 - D. Macro
13. _____ was the main occupation of people of the Chalcolithic age:



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- A. Agriculture
- B. Mining
- C. Hunting
- D. Gathering

14. Copper was discovered by _____ man.

- A. Mesolithic
- B. Neolithic
- C. Palaeolithic
- D. Chalcolithic

15. Microlith were made during which period:

- A. Chalcolithic
- B. Mesolithic
- C. Neolithic
- D. Palaeolithic

➤ Match The Following:

	Place		Status at present
1.	Daojali Hading	A.	Kashmir
2.	Chirand	B.	Near Brahmaputra valley
3.	Hallur and Paiyampalli	C.	Bihar
4.	Koldihwa and Mahagara	D.	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Mehrgarh	E.	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Burzahom and Gufkral	F.	Pakistan

➤ Fill in the blanks:

1. Millets have been found at _____.
2. People in Burzahom lived in _____ houses.
3. Chirand is a site in _____.
4. _____ and _____ comes from animals that are reared.
5. _____ is one of the earliest villages.

➤ Write true (T) or false (F):

1. Jadeite, found in Daojali Hading, may have been brought from China.
2. Young women are respected for their wisdom and experience.

3. Mehrgarh site is in Pakistan.
4. Bolan Pass is one of the most important routes into India.
5. Gufkral site is in Kashmir.

➤ Very Short Questions:

1. Name the place where Millet was grown in Neolithic Age.
2. Name two sites found in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Name two sites found in Kashmir.
4. Why grains had to be stored?
5. What is 'jadeite,'?
6. What 'Fossil Wood' refers to?
7. Which two Neolithic tools are used to grind grain even today?
8. Which was the first animal to be tamed?
9. Which were the earliest plants to be domesticated?
10. Which were the earliest animals to be domesticated?
11. What do you understand by the term 'Tribes'.
12. Which historical events took place about 12,000 years ago?
13. Which historical events took place about 8,000 years ago?
14. In what ways grain was used by the early people?
15. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

➤ Short Questions:

1. Write about the houses in Mehrgarh.
2. Write about the cultural traditions of the tribal community.
3. Why farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?
4. Describe the pit houses found at Burzahom.
5. Name some important sites where archaeologists have found evidence of farmers and herders.
6. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

➤ Long Questions:

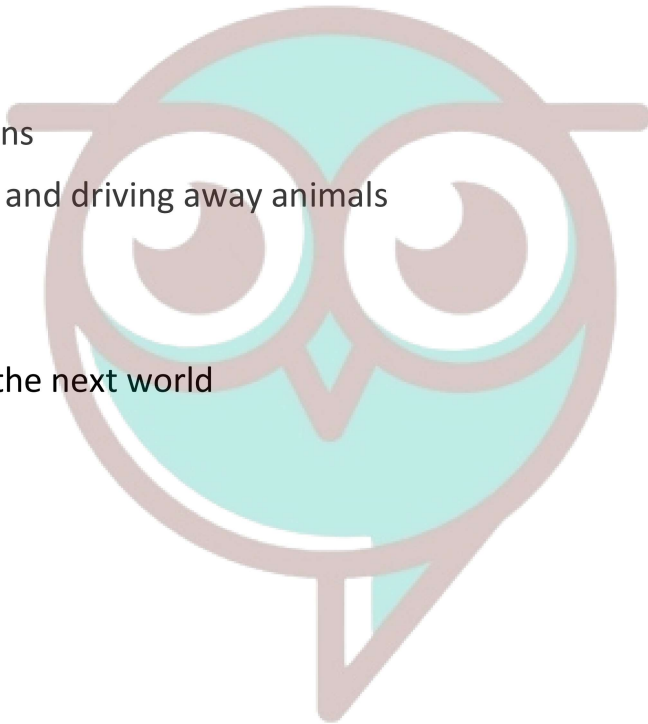
1. Describe tools used by farmers and herders.
2. How did people become herders?
3. List three ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers?

4. How did people become farmers?
5. What were the different activities performed by people in tribal societies?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. B. Archaeologist
2. B. 12,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago
3. C. Neolithic Age
4. D. Andhra Pradesh
5. A. Mehrgarh
6. D. Grinding the grains
7. C. Look after plants and driving away animals
8. A. Mehrgarh
9. B. A stone
10. B. Serve as food in the next world
11. B. Pakistan
12. C. Middle
13. A. Agriculture
14. D. Chalcolithic
15. B. Mesolithic



➤ **Match The Following:**

	Place		Status at present
1.	Daojali Hading	B.	Near Brahmaputra valley
2.	Chirand	C.	Bihar
3.	Hallur and Paiyampalli	D.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Koldihwa and Mahagara	E.	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Mehrgarh	F.	Pakistan
6.	Burzahom and Gufkral	A.	Kashmir

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hallur
2. Pit
3. Bihar

4. Milk, Meat
5. Mehrgarh

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Paiyampalli and Hallur.
2. Hallur and Paiyampalli.
3. Gufkral and Burzahom.
4. Grain had to be stored for both food and seed.
5. Jadeite is a stone that may have been brought from China.
6. Fossil wood refers to ancient wood that has hardened into stone.
7. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain.
8. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog.
9. Some of the earliest plants to be domesticated were wheat and barley.
10. The earliest domesticated animals include sheep and goat.
11. Many of these farmers and herders live in groups called tribes.
12. Beginnings of domestication took place about 12,000 years ago.
13. Beginning of settlement at Mehrgarh took place about 8000 years ago.
14. Grain was used by early people as seed, as food, as gifts and stored as food.
15. The dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

➤ **Short Answer:**

1. Finds at Mehrgarh includes remains of square or rectangular houses. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage.
2. Tribes have rich and unique cultural traditions, including their own language, music, stories and paintings. They also have their own gods and goddesses.
3. Farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas because different plants grow in different conditions — rice, for example, requires more water than

wheat and barley.

4. In Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather.
5. These are found all over the subcontinent. Some of the most important ones are in the north-west, in present-day Kashmir, and in east and south India..
6. When people began growing plants, it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds — till the grain ripened.

➤ **Long Answer:**

1. Stone tools have been found from many sites as well. Many of these are different from the earlier Palaeolithic tools and that is why they are called Neolithic. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain even today, several thousand years later.
2. **In the following way people became herders:**
 - Women, men and children could also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters.
 - Later, people encouraged animals that were relatively gentle to come near the camps where they lived.
 - These animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds, and most of them ate grass.

3.

	Farmers and herders	Hunter-gatherers
4.	They had to live at same place for longer period of time.	They kept travelling from place to place.
	They grow crops and domesticated animals.	They depended on animals for meat and used to gather food from the forest.
	They settled in hut and pit houses.	They did not have a settled life.

Following way people became farmers:

- The climate of the world was changing, and so were plants and animals that people used as food.

- Men, women and children probably observed several things: the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground, and new plants sprouted from them.
 - Perhaps they began looking after plants — protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen.
5. Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. Usually, women do most of the agricultural work, including preparing the ground, sowing seeds, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grain. Children often look after plants, driving away animals and birds that might eat them. Women also thresh, husk, and grind grain. Men usually lead large herds of animals in search of pasture. Children often look after small flocks. The cleaning of animals and milking, is done by both men and women. Both women and men make pots, baskets, tools and huts. They also take part in singing, dancing and decorating their huts.

