

WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

Page No. 1

1. Where did the early people live?

Sol. Some of the earliest people lived near the banks of river Narmada. They were food gatherers. They hunted animals. They had vast knowledge of forest area, so they collected fruits, roots and other produce for their food.

Page No. 2

1. Where are the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills? Where did the people first grow crops?

Sol. Sulaiman and Kirthar hills are to the north-west of India. About 8000 years ago, men and women first began to grow crops of wheat and barley.

2. Where are Garo hills and Vindhya?

Sol. Garo hills lie to the north-east of India. The Vindhya are in the central India. These are the areas where man developed agriculture.

Page No. 3

1. What are the main tributaries of the river Indus?

Sol. The main tributaries of the river Indus are Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Beas and Jhelum.

2. Name the tributary of the river Ganga.

Sol. The tributary of the river Ganga is the Son.

3. Why do people travel now-a-days?

Sol. The people travel now-a-days due to various reasons such as for business and trade, for education, for service and for visit some particular area etc.

Page No. 5

1. Can you think of the advantages of writing on a hard surface? And what could have been the difficulties?

Sol. Writing on a hard material cannot be destroyed easily. It cannot be infected by pests and moths. It cannot be crumpled into powder, when dried. Writing on a hard material is a laborious job and cannot be erased easily.

Page No. 6

1. Do you think cloth is found frequently by archaeologists?

Sol. Yes, cloth has been found in various ancient civilizations.

IMAGINE

1. You have to interview an archaeologist. Prepare a list of five questions that you would like to ask her/him.

Sol. The five questions would be:

- (i) Who was the first Indian archaeologist?
- (ii) What is the importance of symbols in archaeology?
- (iii) How do archaeologist determine the age of any finding such as pottery, etc.
- (iv) What are the various functions of archaeology?
- (v) How do archaeologists collect the data?

Textbook Exercises

LET'S RECALL

1. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) Narmada Valley | (a) The first big kingdom |
| (ii) Magadha | (b) Hunting and gathering |
| (iii) Garo hills | (c) Cities about 2500 years ago |
| (iv) Indus and its tributaries | (d) Early agriculture |
| (v) Ganga Valley | (e) The first cities |

Sol. (i)-(b); (ii)-(a); (iii)-(d); (iv)-(e); (v)-(c)

2. List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Sol. Manuscripts were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas, while inscriptions were engraved either on a stone surface or on bricks or metals.

LET'S DISCUSS

3. Return to Rasheeda's question. Can you think of some answers to it?

Sol. Rasheeda's question was how could anyone know what had happened so many years ago. There are various ways by which the people can know about the past.

- (i) The remains left by the early man in the form of tools, weapons, pottery, jewellery etc.
- (ii) After man had learnt the art of writing he wrote on leaves and bark of the trees and even on hard material. We have been able to read the script of these people.

1. Make a list of all the objects that archaeologists may find. Which of these could be made of stone?

Sol. The following objects were found by archaeologists:

Tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins. Some of these objects may be made of stone, others of bone, baked clay or metal. Objects that are made of hard, imperishable substances usually survive for a long time.

2. Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?

Sol. The ordinary men and women did not keep a record of what they did because they did not know how to read and write.

3. Describe at least two ways in which you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers.

Sol. The lives of kings would have been different from the farmers in the following two ways:

- (i) The kings keep the record of their daily life and their victories.
- (ii) The kings protect people in the time of war and make secure their life,

LET'S DO

4. Find the word crafts persons on page 1 of NCERT Textbook. List at least five different crafts that you know about today. Are the crafts persons—(a) men (V) women (c) both men and women?

Sol. The some of crafts persons are:

- (i) Scientists, (ii) Musicians, (iii) Artists, (iv) Rulers, (v) Merchants, (vi) Herders.

Today both men and women are craft persons, because in the life of globalisation each and everyone has equal rights to perform his best.

5. What were the subjects on which books were written in the pasts? Which of these would you like to read?

Sol. In the past a number of books dealt with all kinds of subjects. These were religious beliefs and practices, the lives of kings, medicine and science.

Besides, there were epics, plays and poems. Many of these were written in Sanskrit, others were in Prakrit and Tamil.

We would like to read epics. The epics are two in number i.e. the Ramayana and tile Mahabharata.