

Grade VI

Lesson 2. From Hunting - Gathering To Growing Food

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- Hunter-gatherers used various types of tools made of:
a. Stone b. Wood c. Bone d. All of these
- One of the techniques employed to make stone tools was:
a. Stone to stone b. Break the stone c. Stone on stone d. Pressure on stone
- Grasslands lead to an increase in:
a. Human population b. Birds
c. Animals which feed on grass d. Aquatic animals
- Grasslands developed in various areas around:
a. 700 years ago b. 12,000 years c. 6 million years d. 170 years ago
- Besides wheat, another important plant which was cultivated was:
a. Barley b. gram c. Jowar d. Bazra
- According to archaeologists, the reason behind burying goats along with the dead bodies was:
a. To serve as food in the next world after death
b. To make fossils
c. To make sacrifices to God
d. To give respect to goats
- The site of Koldihwa is located in:
a. Pakistan b. Uttar Pradesh c. Bihar d. Andhra Pradesh
- Archaeologists discovered houses built by the people in Burzahom were generally made of:
a. Marble b. Glass c. In the ground in pit d. hay
- Early man became a herder of animals initially by:
a. Counting them b. Protecting them c. Killing them d. eating them
- The arrangement made by the people for the dead was:
a. Funeral pyre b. Coffins c. mummies d. Burials

11. The site of Burzahom is situated in:

- a. Kashmir b. Bihar c. Rajasthan d. Madhya Pradesh

1. d	2. c	3. c	4. b	5. a	6. a
7. b	8. c	9. b	10. d	11. a	

I. Fill in the Blanks

- _____ name came from the way in which they got their foods.
- Hunter-gatherers generally hunted _____ caught fish and birds, etc.
- _____ have found some of the things hunter gatherers made and used.
- As stone tools were important, people tried to find places where _____ was easily available.
- Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as _____, _____.
- Around _____ years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions.
- The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10, 000 years ago is called the _____.
- 'Paleolithic' word comes from two Greek words _____.
- Many of the _____ in which these early people lived have _____ on the walls.
- _____, _____ show wild animals, drawn with great accuracy and skill.
- Stone tools were used to cut _____ and _____.
- Wood was also used to make _____ and _____.

1. Hunter-gatherers	2. Wild animals	3. Archeologists	4. Good quality stone	5. Factory line	6. 12, 000
7. Mesolithic	8. Palaeo, lithos	9. Caves, paintings	10. Rock paintings	11. Meat, bone	12. Huts, tools

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. People began using pots for _____.
2. In many areas, men and women still continued to _____ and _____ food.
3. _____ is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran.
4. Mehrgarh includes remains of square or _____.
5. _____ is one such _____ several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh.
6. _____ have found traces of huts or houses at same sites.
7. In _____ people built pit houses.
8. Many of these are different from the earlier _____ tools and that is why they are called _____.
9. _____ and _____ are used for grinding grain even today, several thousand year later.
10. The first animal to be tamed was the wild _____ of the dog.
11. The teeth and horns of wild animals are usually much larger than those of _____ animals.
12. Women, men and children could also attract and then _____ by leaving food for them near their shelters.

1. Cooking food	2. Hunt, gather	3. Mehrgarh	4. Rectangular houses	5. Burial, arrangement	6. Archaeologists
7. Burzahom	8. Paleolithic, Neolithic	9. Mortars, pestles	10. Ancestor	11. Domesticated	12. Tame animals

I. Match the following

1. A Neolithic site in North India	i. Wild animals
2. A method of making stone tools	ii. Bhimbetka
3. Many old paintings show	iii. Burzahom
4. A Paleolithic site in Central India	iv. Paleolithic Age
5. Ostriches were found in India during	v. Pressure flaking

1. iii	2. v	3. i	4. ii	5. iv
--------	------	------	-------	-------

II. Match the following

1. Chirand	i. An important route to Iran
2. Hallur	ii. Kashmir
3. Mahagara	iii. Stone
4. Jadelite	iv. Andhra Pradesh
5. Bolan Pass	v. Uttar Pradesh

1. ii	2. iv	3. v	4. iii	5. i
-------	-------	------	--------	------

I. True or False

1. Bhimbetka is located in present day Madhya Pradesh.
2. Humans led a well-settled life by Palaeolithic Age.
3. Fire was used as source of light.
4. Palaeolithic Age was followed by Mesolithic Age.
5. Tools made of wood have survived better than tools made of stone.
6. Sheep and goats are more comfortable in dry, hilly environments, than cattle are.
7. Hunter-gatherers made an used pots.
8. Paiyampalli is a Neolithic-site in Madhya Pradesh.
9. Paleolithic tools were still made and used in Neolithic Age.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. True	6. True	7. False	8. False	9. True
---------	----------	----------	----------	---------	---------	----------	----------	---------

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the Mesolithic Product?

It was period between 10, 000 to 8, 000 B. C

2. What are the sites? Where are they located?

Sites are places where the remains of past cultures (tools, pots, rock paintings, buildings, etc.) are found. These spots could be the surface of the earth, under the earth or sometimes, even under water.

3. When did the grasslands develop?

Around 12, 000 years ago, due to relatively war conditions, there was a major change in the climate of the world. This led to be development of the grasslands.

4. When did the Neolithic period begin?

The word 'Neolithic' has been derived from two Greek words, 'neo' meaning 'new' and lithos' meaning stone. The Neolithic period began 10, 000 years ago.

5. Where were traces of ash found?

Traces of ash were found in the Kurnool caves.

6. How did the early man learn herding and rearing animals?

When the hunters followed animals for hunting, they might have learnt about their food habits and their breeding seasons. It is likely that this helped people to start thinking about herding and rearing these animals themselves.

7. How did herding begin?

The animals such as sheep, goats cattle and pigs lived in herds and most of them ate grass. People protected these animals from attack by other wild animals. This is how they became herders.

8. What types of crops were grown in the Neolithic period?

What, rice and barley were grown in the Neolithic period.

9. Which was the first animal to be tamed?

Dog was the first animal to be tamed.

10. Name four different sites in different parts of India, where earl farmers and herders lived.

Mehrgarh, Mahagara, Hallur and Koldihwa.

11. Where have the traces of pit-houses been found?

Traces of pit-houses have been found in Burzahom. These houses were dug into the ground with steps leading into them.

12. How were the Neolithic tools different from the Paleolithic tools?

The Neolithic tools were polished to have a fine cutting edges and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce.

13. Name the earliest animals which were domesticated by the early man.

The earliest domesticated animals were sheep and goat

Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Write about the inventions of the early man.**

The greatest invention of the early man was perhaps the stone tools. They had sharp edges on one side and later, these tools had wooden handles.

2. **Which skills helped the early man to obtain mastery over his environment?**

The human brain helped to distinguish between edible and non-edible plants, waste land, crop land and forest land. Thus, the early man obtained mastery over his environment.

3. **Did division of labour exist during the prehistoric times?**

The early man was a hunter and a gatherer. He also made stone tools and painted on cave walls. Till now, it is not really known about the division of labour as it existed during those times. However, there are at least two presumptions:

- i) It is presumed that both men and women might have done many tasks together.
- ii) At the same time, it is also possible that women did some tasks, while others were done only by men.

Moreover, different parts of the sub-continent must have followed different practices.

4. **What were the uses of the stone tools invented by humans?**

Humans invented stone tools to assist them in their day to day activities.

- i) These tools were used to cut meat and bones from the dead body of an animal and also to scrape bark and animal skin.
- ii) They were also used as weapons (arrowheads and spears), made after sharpening stones into desired shapes.
- iii) Stone tools were handy in chopping wood which was used as firewood, and also to make huts.

5. **Why was it difficult to hunt animals and gather plant produce in the early times?**

The early man faced a lot of problems while hunting animals and gathering plant produce. Some of them are as follows:

- i) Many of the animals that were hunted were strong and ran faster than man. To hunt these animals or catch fish and birds, the early man had to be alert and swift.
- ii) To collect plant produce, complete knowledge of plants was essential. The early man had to have the basic knowledge about which plants or parts of plants were edible and which were poisonous.
- iii) They were required to find out about the seasons when the fruits would ripen.

6. Mention the archaeological sources which tell us about man's life in the early period.

Archeological sources such as tools, caves and rock paintings tell us about the eating habits of early man, materials used by him during that time and the activities performed:

i) Tools: The earliest tools were made of stone, bone and wood. They were used to cut meat and bones, scrape barks from trees, for hunting, for stitching clothes, etc.

ii) Caves: People lived in caves and rock shelter as they provided them with shelter from the rain, heat and wind.

iii) Rock Paintings: The early man made paintings in the caves and rock shelters. These paintings were drawn with great accuracy and skill.

7. What are Microliths? How did the Mesolithic man use Microliths?

Stone tools found during the Mesolithic period are called Microliths. They were generally tiny in size. The Mesolithic man probably stuck these stones on to the handles of bones or wood to make tools such as saws and sickles. These tools were used for digging the ground and stitching clothes.

8. Why do farmers grow some crops in particular areas and not in other areas?

Different plants grow in different conditions. For example, rice requires more water than wheat and barley. So, it is grown in areas where plenty of water is available. Thus, farmers grow some crops in particular areas and not in other areas.

9. What do you think would have been cooked in jars by the early man?

People started using pots for cooking food. Grains like rice, wheat and lentils were cooked by them. These pots were sometimes decorated also.

10. How was fire discovered?

Man learnt to produce fire by rubbing together two pieces of stone. That discovery was an accidental invention. He started to use fire for cooking food, for light and heat and to scare wild animals.

11. Where did the Stone Age man live?

The Stone Age man lived in hilly areas by the side of rivers or lakes. In the beginning, he took shelter in the caves, rock shelters and later, in mud-huts. He lived by the side of lakes or rivers, to quench his thirst and for food i.e., animal and fish.

12. What are literary sources? What are the main literary sources for the study of Indian history?

The literature in the books which gives us important information about the past is called literary source. The Vedas, Upanishads, Smritis, Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Sangam literature throw light on the political, social, economic and religious conditions of early India.

13. Describe the site of Mehrgarh. Why is it important?

- i) Mehrgarh is a site that is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass. It was one of the most important routes in Iran.
- ii) Mehrgarh was a place where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat and rear sheep and goats for the first time. It is one of the earliest villages that we know about.

14. How did the early man become farmers?

With the change in climate, the plants and animals used for food also witnessed some changes. Men, women and children observed several things related to plants, such as, places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground and new plants sprouted from them perhaps, they started protecting the plants from birds and animals, so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen. In this way, people became farmers.

15. Describe in Short the three stages of the Stone Age.

The three stages of the Stone Age are:

- i) **Paleolithic Age:** In this period, man used crude stone tools and weapons and led a nomadic life. It was also known as the 'Old Stone Age'.
- ii) **Mesolithic Age:** In this age, man used microlithic stone tools which were binded or joined to handles or sticks of wood/bamboo. In this age, man started domesticating animals. It was also known as the 'Middle Stone Age'.
- iii) **Neolithic Age:** In this age, man used polished stone tools, domesticated animals, used tools for agriculture and led a settled life. It was also known as the 'New Stone Age'.

16. How did life change with the beginning of agriculture?

Agriculture brought about important changes. Man gave up his nomadic life and settled down at one place in selected areas. He could grow his own food. He no longer was a wanderer or gatherer and settled down in one place. Man put forward the first step towards development.

17. Distinguish between Paleolithic and Neolithic period.

The difference between Paleolithic and Neolithic period are given below:

Paleolithic Age	Neolithic Age
1. The main tools of this period were hand-axe, etc. They were crude. It was also known as the Old Stone Age.	The main tools were arrows. The tools of this period were smooth and polished. It was also known as the New Stone Age.
2. There was no knowledge of wheel in this age	Wheel was invented.
3. Men was unaware of agriculture.	Men learnt agriculture and began to grow food
4. People were nomadic and hunter-gatherers.	Now, there were settled people and knew domestication of animals

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Why did hunter-gatherer move from place to place? Give at least four reasons.

The reasons behind the movement moving of hunters-gatherers are:

- i) If they stayed at one place for long time, they would have eaten up all the variable plant and animal resources. Therefore, they had to move elsewhere in search of food.
- ii) Animals move from place to place – either in search of smaller prey or in the case of deer and wild cattle, in search of grass and leaves. That is why; those who hunted them had to follow their movements.
- iii) Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants.
- iv) People, plants and animals need water to survive, people living on river banks had to go in search of water during the dry seasons as some rivers are seasonal while others are perennial (With water throughout the year).

2. What are the important features of the paintings drawn on the rock shelters of Bhimbetka?

- i) The rock shelters of Bhimbetka are decorated with picture writings, depicting the life and times of pre-historic cave dwellers.
- ii) These paintings mirror the difficulties of the native man's struggle with life and also his accomplishments.
- iii) These paintings also show wild animals drawn with great accuracy.

iv) Religious symbols those were popular with these pre-historic artists also adorn the walls of these shelters.

v) The paintings are often superimposed, which reveal that the surfaces were used by different people at different times.

3. What are the major developments of Neolithic age?

The major developments of the Neolithic age are:

- i) Growing crops and domesticating animals.
- ii) Use of polished stone tools and weapons.
- iii) The art of making pottery and making painted potteries.
- iv) Practice of the burying the dead along with pottery, weapon, food and drink.
- v) Invention of the wheel.

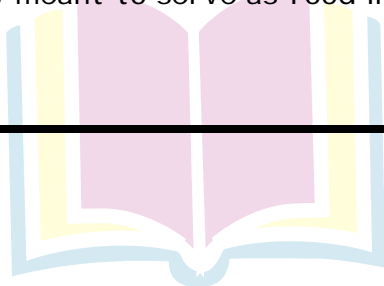
4. Which period witnessed environmental changes like the melting of glaciers and their replacement by thick forests? What else do you know about this period?

- i) The Mesolithic period, also referred to as the Middle Stone Age, Witnessed environmental changes like the melting of glaciers and their replacement by thick forests.
- ii) This period stretches from 12, 000 years ago till about 10, 000 years ago.
- iii) The people of this period used small tools called microliths, such as spearheads and arrow heads.
- iv) Probably, agriculture was also practiced to some extent.
- v) Domestication of animals, most importantly of dogs, started.

5. What is a burial? Describe the burials of the early man with examples.

A burial is an arrangement made by people for their relatives and friends.

When people die, generally respect is paid to them. Dead people are looked after perhaps because of the belief that there is some form of life after death. Several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh. For instance, the dead persons were buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.



Next Generation School