

Chapter 3. From Gathering to Growing Foods

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: Name the place where site of Burzahom is situated.

Ans: Kashmir

Q2: What are the archaeological evidences that have been found in Burzahom?

Ans: The archaeological evidences that have been found from this site include wheat, lentil, goat, buffalo, sheep and dog.

Q3: The evidence of pit-house have been found from _____.

Ans: Burzahom

Q4: Pit- house have been constructed to get protection from the cold temperatures.
True/False

Ans: True

Q5: Name One of the important occupations taken up by the tribes of Middle Stone Age.

Ans: Herding

Q6: Burial is an arrangement for _____.

Ans: Weak people

Q7: Name the place where several burial sites had been found.

Ans: Mehrgarh

Q8: The most common animal, generally kept by the people in Mehrgarh.

Ans: Cattle

Q9: Name one of the earliest villages to be discovered and excavated.

Ans: Mehrgarh



Q10: In the present day Paiyampalli is located in Uttar Pradesh. True/False.

Ans: False

Q11: What did the Findings at Mehrgarh included?

Ans: 4 or more compartmented houses in the shape of a square

Q12: According to archaeologists, what the reason behind burying goats along with the dead bodies?

Ans: To serve as food in the next world after death

Q13: People at Mehrgarh believed that there is sme form of life after _____.

Ans: Death

Q14: Name the place where Cattle hoof marks were found on clay surface.

Ans: Mahagara site

Q15: What was the purpose of making large clay pots?

Ans: to store food

Q16: The site of Koldihwa is located in_____.

Ans: Uttar Pradesh

Q17: Mention one of the reasons why people of that age stored grains?

Ans: For food

Q18: Name the place where Millet was grown in Neolithic Age.

Ans: Paiyampalli and Hallur

Q19: According to archaeologists, people built pit houses which were dug into the ground with steps leading to them. True/False

Ans: True

Q20: What were the cooking platforms found in Burzahom?

Ans: Hearths

Q21: Name the first animal to be tamed by the early people.

Ans: wild ancestor of dog

Q22: How did early men used to tame animals?

Ans: Early men used to tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters

Q23: For hunter gatherers, 'store of food' was available in the form of _____.

Ans: Animals

Q24: Grains also served one special purpose of the hunter gatherers, what was that?

Ans: Gifts

Q25: Name the site that provides the evidence of tools made from ' fossil wood'.

Ans: Daojali Hading

Q26: List of the most distinctive features of a villager.

Ans: Being a Food producer

Q27: We find tools made of fossil wood at _____.

Ans: Daojali, near Brahmaputra valley

Q28: Name the material used to make Handles of spears and arrows.

Ans: Daojali Hading

Q29: Materials that have been found at Gufkral site include_____.

Ans: Wheat and lentil

Q30: Name the site where we find the proof that the people had learnt to produce food.

Ans: Gufkral site

Q31: What do you mean by the Neolithic?



Ans: New Stone Age

Q32: Name the site from where polished stone tools had been found?

Ans: Chirand and Gufkral

Q33: The discovery of crops grown by early man is linked to the _____.

Ans: Finding of burnt grain

Q34: How did Scientists have identified that animals existed during the pre -historic period?

Ans: Through bones of animals

Q35: Why we call Stone tools found in some regions as Neolithic?

Ans: as they are not similar to the normal tools as those of Paleolithic.

Q36: What was the major difference between the tribal and normal society people?

Ans: common wealth is divided amongst the members.

Q37: Name all the places where examples of early farming and herding can be found.

Ans: North-west ,East and South India and Kashmir

Q38: The need for domestication of animal was for _____.

Ans: Milk and meat

Q39: The people of Burzahom are associated with the period named as _____.

Ans: Neolithic

Q40: Name the period in which people learned to make food.

Ans: Neolithic

Q41: Name the earliest crops that were planted.

Ans: Wheat and Barley

Q42: Name the place where famous site of Burzahom is situated.

Ans: Kashmir

Q43: Mehrgarh is considered to be the place where men and women learnt to grow _____ and wheat.

Ans: Grow barley and wheat

Q44: What is the name for the Neolithic age?

Ans: new stone age

Q45: Name the site, where hoof marks on clay surface have been found.

Ans: Mahagarh

Q46: The Neolithic site "Paiyampalli" is located in _____.

Ans: Andhra Pradesh

Q47: Name the most important pass, which links India with Iran.

Ans: Bolan Pass

Q48: Name the site from where bones of pig were discovered.

Ans: Paiyampalli

Q49: Name the site, which provides the evidence of black gram.

Ans: Paiyampalli

Q50: "Daojali Hading" is located near the Ganga valley. True/False

Ans: False

Q51: Name two important plant, which were domesticated.

Ans: Wheat and barley

Short Q&A:

Q1: What was the purpose of construction of pit house?

Ans: These were provided with the steps. This may have been constructed to get protection from the cold temperatures.

Q2: How could you say that people used to cook food according to weather?

Ans: Cookhearth has been found both outside and inside the houses in Burzahom which implies that people used to cook food according to weather.

Q3: Explain the role of animals in the life of early men.

Ans: Animals provided variety of food to the hunter gatherers. They provided milk, fish and meat to them. Moreover, they breed naturally and add to their number without much effort in comparison to plants; therefore, they are considered as 'store of food' for them.

Q4: Why Koldihwa is famous?

Ans: The area is known as Sarai Nahar Rai. This site provides the earliest evidence of rice production and consumption in India.

Q5: Explain the historical importance of Daojali Hading

Ans: Daojali Hading is located in Tripura. Here unique discovery of tools made from fossil wood have been made by the archaeologists. Fossil wood is the metamorphosed form of wood. The physical properties of the wood undergo change due to the high temperature and high pressure.

Q6: Write short notes on Neolithic age.

Ans: Neolithic age began around 12000 years ago. The human civilisation experienced tremendous changes during this period. The stone implements used by the people were small but sharper and were polished properly. Herding and cultivation began in this age and man had started living settled life.

Q7: Write short notes on Bolan pass.

Ans: Bolan pass is situated in the Sulaiman Range of Himalayas. It connects the Indian subcontinent with Iran. This pass was used by traders and the invaders to reach India.

Q8: How did the early man become farmers?



Ans: With the change in the 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.

Q9: Did the lifestyle of the early man change everywhere and at once?

Ans: There was a gradual change in the lifestyle of the early man. In many areas both men and women continued hunting and gathering food. While in some areas people took to farming and herding gradually, over several thousand years. Besides, in some cases people tried to combine these activities, doing different things during different seasons.

Q10: What do you think would have been cooked in the jars by early man?

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

Q11: What is a Tribe?

Ans: Group of farmers and herders lived together in small settlements or villages. Groups of such families formed a tribe. Most of the families in the tribe were related to one another. Members of the tribe followed occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing.

Q12: Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?

Ans: 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.

Q13: How did the early villages come into being?

Ans: The early villages came into being through following process :

- a. With the knowledge of agriculture - small groups of families made their dwellings near their fields and started living together, gradually these settlements developed into villages.
- b. The villages were generally found near the rivers and lakes and were built on high ground to keep them safe from floods.
- c. For security from wild beasts a mud wall or thick hedge was built all around.
- d. The community living made life easier, safer and happier.



Q14: Define the terms:

- a. Nomads
- b. Stone age
- c. Anthropologists

Ans:

- a. A Man who wanders from place to place in search of food & shelter and has no fixed home to stay.
- b. stone age- The earliest period of human culture when the man used stone tools.
- c. Anthropologists- The people who study the science of human race

Q15: How was fire discovered?

Ans: Man learnt to produce fire by rubbing 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 the wild animals.

Q16: How did the life change with the beginning of agriculture?

Ans: 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.

Q17: What do you mean by domestication of plants and animals?

Ans: The process in which people grow plants and look after animals is called Domestication. It was a gradual process that took place in many parts of the world about 12,000 years ago. Some of the earliest plants to be grown were wheat and barley. The earliest domesticated animals being dog, sheep and goat. The animals provided not only milk or meat but could also be used to draw the plough and other purposes i.e. dogs for security of houses and to help in hunting etc.

Q18: Where did the stone age man live?

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

Q19: What are literary sources? Which are the main literary sources for the study of Indian history?



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

Q20: How do we know about the past? Describe various sources that are used to study the past?

Ans: We know about the past through certain clues known as sources. The sources that are used to study the past are coins, inscriptions, manuscripts, pottery, toys, jewellery etc.

Q21: How were the Neolithic tools different from the Palaeolithic tools?

Ans: The Neolithic tools were polished to give a fine cutting edge.

Q22: What is a burial? Describe the burials of early man with examples.

Ans: 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 in the belief that there is some form of life after death. Several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh. In one instance, the dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

Q23: What are the activities of the members of a tribe?

Ans: The members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. Women do most of the agricultural work like 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. 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.

Q24: How did the humans domesticate plants and animals?

Ans: The climatic change in the environment after the Ice Age brought about a change in plants and animals. Dietary patterns of human beings also began to change with time. Humans observed the behaviour of plants – the way seeds broke off the stalk, fell on the ground and new plants sprouted from them. They also started to protect the edible plants from plants and animals. Humans began to tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelter. Dogs were the first animals to be tamed. Humans also protected them from being attacked by other wild animals. Thus, a symbiotic relationship was shared between plants, animals and humans.

Q25: What were the climatic conditions in Neolithic period?



Ans: In Neolithic period climatic conditions became favourable and habitable. The areas became warmer so there could be seen dense forests. Now due to warmth in the climate, ice covered dry areas became open grassland.

Q26: Write some main points about the custom and practices of Neolithic period.

Ans: In Neolithic period:

- They preferred living in groups.
- They enjoyed dance, music, painting and decorating their huts.
- They had their own gods & goddesses.
- They never discriminated between rich & poor
- They believed that all natural resources belonged to everybody.

Long Q&A:

Q1: Describe in short the three stages of Stone Age?

Ans:

- a. Paleolithic Age- In this period man used crude stone tools and weapons and led a nomadic life. It was also known as Old Stone Age
- b. Mesolithic Age- In this age man used microlithic stone tools which were used by idling or joining them on handle or stick of wood/bamboo. In this age man started domesticating animals. It was also known as Middle stone Age.
- c. Neolithic age- Man used polished stone tools, domesticated animals, used tools for agriculture and led a settled life. It was also known as new Stone Age

Q2: Distinguish between Paleolithic and Neolithic period?

Ans:

Paleolithic age	Neolithic age
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The main tools of this period were hand-axe etc. They were crude. Also known as Old stone Age.2. There was no knowledge of wheel in this age.3. Men was unaware of agriculture.4. They were nomadic and hunter-gatherers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The main tools were arrow etc. The tools of this period were smooth & polished. Also known as new stone age.b. Wheel was invented.c. Men learnt agriculture & began to grow food.d. They were settled people and knew domestication of animals.

