

Class :VI

Sub: Social Studies(History)

Week: 3

Chapter:1&2

Chapter:1- What ,Where,How and When

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Summary of the chapter :

This chapter begins with a doubt that arises in the mind of Rasheeda, while she goes through a newspaper. This chapter will systematically help solving her query by understanding how people lived in the past, where they lived, the names of the land, the insights we get from the old manuscripts and inscriptions and the signs and symbols used by people who lived in the past.

I.Very short answers

1.Where is Sulaiman hills located?

Ans.Sulaiman hills located in the present Pakistan

2.Where was the rice grown first?

Ans.Rice was first grown in the north of the Vindhyas

3. What are manuscripts?

Ans.Manuscripts are old books that were written long ago by hand on the palm leaf or barks of trees

4. Name one of the tributaries of River Indus

Ans.River Chenab

5.What do you mean by skilled gatherers?

Ans.Skilled gatherers were people who gathered their food. They lived on the banks of the Narmada for several hundred thousand years.

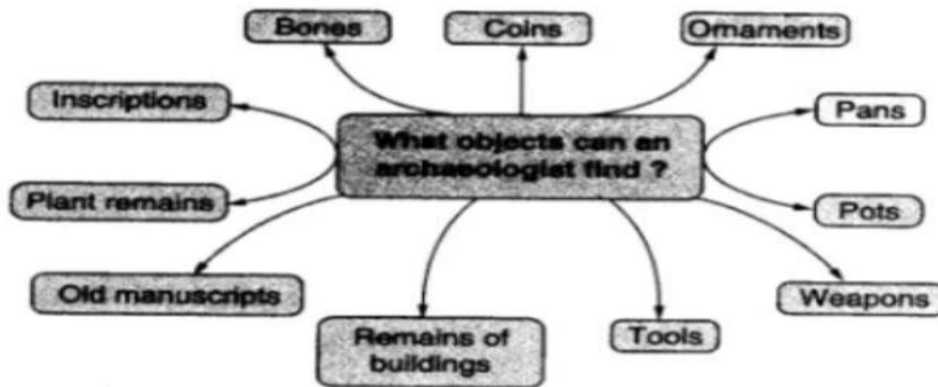
II. Short Answer Questions

1. List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions

Manuscripts	Inscriptions
1. Manuscripts are the old books that give handwritten accounts. 2. These were written on leaves and barks of trees.	1. Inscriptions are engraved form of writing used for various purposes. 2. These were written on hard surfaces, e.g. stones.

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

Answer: The answer can be summarized through this flow diagram:



The ones that could be made of stone are

- Surface used for writing inscriptions
- Remains of buildings
- Objects like tools, weapons, etc.

3. What were the subjects on which books were written in the past . which of these would you like to read?

Answers: Ancient books covered subjects like:

(i) Religious beliefs and practices (ii) Lives of kings (iii) Medicine (iv) Science (v) Poetry (vi) Drama (vii) Epics

It would be really interesting to read the epics of the past. The Ramayana, The Mahabharata and the Upanishadas are some of the religious epics of the past.

3. Long answer questions

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

Ordinary men and women did not keep a record of what they did because:

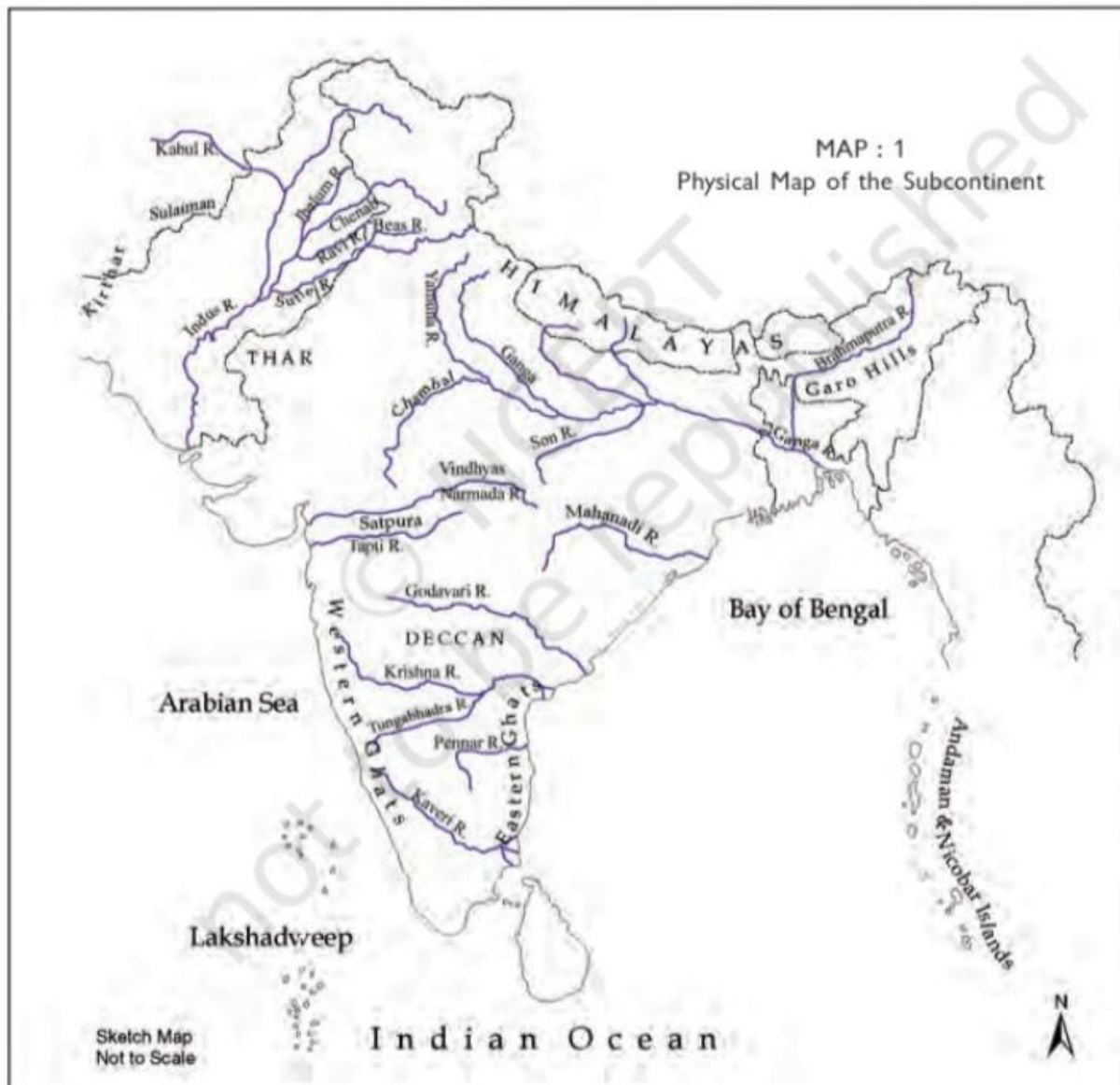
- They were unaware of the art of writing. Also, most of the literary works were written in Sanskrit which was not known to the common people.
- They did not consider their simple lives of such importance that it had to be recorded.
- They did not find it significant to keep records of their daily life happenings. Also, hiring a person to keep a record of one's daily events would have been expensive.

2. Describe at least 2 ways in which you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers .

Answer: The lives of kings would have different from those of farmers in some ways like these:

1. The kings set up large kingdoms whereas the farmers' life was not like theirs.
2. The farmers did not keep records of what they did whereas the kings kept records of their battles and their victories.

Now find the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills to the northwest. Some of the areas where women and men first began to *grow crops* such as wheat and barley about 8000 years ago are located here. People also began *rearing animals* like sheep, goat, and cattle, and lived in *villages*. **Locate the Garo hills to the north-east and the Vindhyas in central India.** These were some of the other areas where



Chapter:2-On the Trail of the Earliest People

Summary of the chapter:

- Life and times were different in early days, people depended heavily on nature. To survive they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs
- Early man used stone tools, while moving continuously they searched for food, explored jungles, looked out for different kinds of season based plants and fruits, they also searched for necessary things to survive
- Stone on stone and pressure flaking were two different techniques of tool making
- They get settled at places where water was available and good quality stones was available for tools
- Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh was found where people lived and produced tools and weapons made of stones or bones
- At Kurnool caves in Andhra Pradesh, evidences and traces of ash has been found suggesting the use of fire
- Early people lived in caves and many such caves have paintings made by them. These paintings help us to know about the lives of early man. Caves of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the best examples of the rock paintings
- Other Paintings of wild animals were found in France. Colours were made from minerals like iron ore and charcoal. These paintings might have been done on ceremonial occasions.

Q1. Very short questions

1. Where is Bhimbetka located ?

Ans. Bhimbetka located in Madhya Pradesh

2. Why did the people choose to live in natural caves ?

Ans. Early humans choose to live in the natural caves because they provided shelter from the rain, heat and wind

3. What were the factory sites ?

Answer: Factory sites were places where stone was found and where people made tools.

4. Why did earlier people use fire?

Answer. Earlier people used fire to make light, to cook meat and to frighten animals

5. Where were the early palaeolithic sites found ?

Answer. Early palaeolithic sites were found in Bhimbetka, Kurnool and Hunsgi

Q2. Short answers questions

1. What tools would you use today for cutting fruits ? What would they be made of?

Answer: Today, for cutting fruit, we would use modern tools like knives, which are made of iron or steel.

2. List three ways in which hunter gatherers used fire. Would you use fire for any of these purposes today?

Answer: Hunter-gatherers used fire for purposes like:

- A source of light
- A resource of cook meat
- A way to scare away wild animals.

Nowadays we use fire for:

- Cooking
- To keep ourselves warm.

3. Why it was difficult for hunter gatherers to collect food ?

Hunting animals was difficult because there were several animals that ran faster than human beings, many were stronger.

Q3. Long answers type questions

1. How did the archaeologists know about the factories ?

Ans. Usually, archaeologists find blocks of stone, tools that were made and perhaps discarded because they were not perfect, and chips of waste stone left behind at these sites

2. What were the major agricultural produces at that time?

The major agricultural products at that time were several grain bearing grasses, including wheat, barley and rice