

Class Notes	
Class: 6th	Topic: History Ch-2 From Hunting- Gathering to Growing food
Subject: Social Science	

EXERCISE QUESTION FROM NCERT TEXT BOOKS

Question: 2- Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

Answer: 2- People who grew crops had to stay in the same place for a long time:

- i. To look after the plants.
- ii. Watering and weeding the plants.
- iii. Driving away animals and birds – till the grain ripened.

Question: 3- Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?

Answer: 3- Archaeologists found different types of remains from different levels of excavation at Mehrgarh:

- i. Remains from deeper levels show bones of wild animals which shows that people were hunters.
- ii. Remains from upper levels show bones of domesticated animals which shows that later people became herders.

Question: 4- Why did the hunter-gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to/ different from the reasons for which we travel today?

Answer: 4- The hunter-gatherers travelled from place to place for following reasons:

- i. They would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources.
- ii. Animals move from place to place, they had to follow their movements.
- iii. Plants and trees bear fruits in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants.
- iv. They need water for survival during dry seasons.

Now-a-days, we do not travel in search of food and water but we do travel to explore new places. to meet relatives and friends, for education, work etc.

Question: 5- List three ways in which hunter-gatherers used fire (see page 15). Would you use fire for any of these purposes today?

Answer: 5- Earlier hunter-gatherers used fire for:

- i. Cooking
- ii. Clearing of forests
- iii. Saving themselves from wild animals.

Yes, now-a-days we do use fire for cooking.

Question: 6- List three ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers.

<u>Farmers-herders</u>	<u>Hunter-gatherers</u>
Lived settled life.	Lived nomadic life.
Depended on domesticated animals for meat.	Depended on natural resources and wild animals for meat.

Food supply was more secure.	Food supply was not secure.
Made huts for living.	Lived in rock caves.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Question: 1- Explain about the houses of Mehrgarh.

Answer: Mehrgarh houses had following features:

- i. Mehrgarh had square and rectangular houses.
- ii. Each house had four compartments.
- iii. One of them was used as storage.

Question: 2- What are the changes taken place in tools during Neolithic period than Paleolithic period?

Answer: 2- Three main changes in tools of Neolithic than Paleolithic period are:

- i. The tools were polished with fine cutting edge.
- ii. Mortars and pestles were used for grinding.
- iii. Some tools were made of bones.

Question: 3- Describe the houses built in Burzahom.

Answer: 3 The houses built in Burzahom had following features:

- i. People built pit houses which were dug into the ground.
- ii. They had steps leading into the pits.
- iii. There were hearths both inside and outside of house
- iv. They took shelter in pit houses to protect themselves from cold weather.

Question: 4- How did people became farmers and herders?

Answer: 4- The people became farmers and herders in following ways:

- i. During climatic changes, people observed places where edible (good to eat) plants were found.
- ii. They started growing their own plants.
- iii. They observed they could attract and tame animals by leaving food for them.
- iv. They started rearing animals like dog, sheep, goat, cattle etc.
- v. People often protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals.

Question: 5- What does Mehrgarh tell us about traces of early man?

Answer: 5- Burnt grains and bones of animals have been found in Mehrgarh.

In this, wheat and barley were grown and farmers reared cattle, such as sheep and goat.

Burial sites were small in number with objects like stone axe, lapis and lazuli, limestone and sandstone.

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