

Chapter 3 History

On the Trail of the Earliest People

EXCERSISES

Multiple Choice Questions

Answers

1. 2 million years ago
2. The Paleolithic Period
3. Microliths
4. 12,000 years ago
5. Wall of Caves
6. Limestone

II Very Short Answer Type Question

1. Why is the age before 3,000 BC called as the Stone Age?

Ans. The age before 3,000 BC is called as the Stone Age because early humans used stone on a large scale for various purposes.

2. What do you mean by Paleolithic Period?

Ans. The term, 'Paleolithic' is derived from two Greek words, 'Palaeo' meaning old and 'lithos' meaning stone together it means Old Stone Age.

3. What types of tools were used by the hunter-gatherers?

Ans. The hunter-gatherers used tools made of stone, wood and bones. For example hammers, scrapers and axe-heads.

4. What do you mean by the New Stone Age?

Ans. The period from about 10,000 years ago to 4,000 BC is known as Neolithic period or New Stone Age.

5. Mention the techniques that were adopted by the hunter-gatherers for making stone tools.

Ans. The techniques that were adopted by the hunter-gatherers for making tools are-

1. Stone on stone
2. Pressure Flaking.

III Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by hunter gatherers?

Ans. The people were hunter gatherers because-

Normally they gathered fruits, roots, nuts etc. And hunted wild animals and caught fish and birds for their food.

2. Name three purposes for which the hunter gatherers used fire. Would you use fire for any of these purpose today?

Ans. The hunter gatherers used fire for-

1. Light in the dark.
2. Kept people warm when it was cold.
3. Used to cook food or meat.
4. Used as weapon for protection from wild animals.

Yes, we also use fire for light, to cook food and make us warm in winter.

3. What do you mean by factory sites?

Ans. The places where stone was found and where people made tools were known as factory sites.

4. What do you mean by factories?

Ans. Factory was an industrial site where hunter-gatherers made stone tools.

5. Describe habitation-cum- factory sites.

Ans. Sometimes people lived at factory sites for long duration. Such sites were called habitation-cum-factory sites.

IV Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mention different techniques that were adopted by hunter-gatherers for making stone tools.

Ans. Two different techniques have been adopted by the hunter-gatherers for making stone tools-

1. Stone on Stone- In this technique the core pebble from which the tool was held in one hand. Another stone, that was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. This process continued till the required shape was obtained.
2. Pressure Flaking- In this technique the core was a pebble on a firm surface like a rock. A piece of bone or stone was placed on the core pebble. Then, a hammer stone was used on the placed bone or stone to

remove flakes so that it could be shaped into tools.

2. What were the various uses of stone tools for the hunter- gatherers?

Ans. Stone tools were put to many uses-

1. Some stone tools were used to chop fruits and roots, cut meat, bones and trees.
2. Some of the tools like spears and arrow were used for hunting.
3. Some tools were used to chop wood that was used as firewood.
4. Some tools were also used for stitching clothes made out of animal skin.

3. What were the factors responsible for choosing a place by hunter- gatherers to live in?

Ans. The factors were responsible for choosing a place by the hunter-gatherers to live in are as follows-

1. Place must have different types of food for them like variety of animals and trees must be available.
2. Place must be able to provide shelter to them like caves, leafy branches etc.
3. There must be sufficient sources of water like rivers, ponds, lakes etc.

4. What were the major impacts of the changes in environment around 12,000 years ago?

Ans. Due to the environmental changes the climatic conditions became warm. As a result grasslands developed in many areas. This increase in those animals that survived on grass like deer, antelope, goat, sheep etc. So, domestication of animals began and idea of growing crops developed.

5. How did the Paleolithic people come to know about fire?

Ans. In course of time, people discovered that striking two stones together could make fire. Although this was an accidental discovery but a very important one for this age. Perhaps, two stones were struck together while shaping a tool which fell on some dry grass or leaves and caused fire.

V Match the following

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|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hunter- Gatherers. | Earliest men |
| 2. Bhimbetka and Hunsgi. | Paleolithic sites |
| 3. Pressure Flaking. | A technique of making stone tools |
| 4. Factory sites. | Places where stone was found |
| 5. Rock Painting. | Wall of the Caves. |