

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What types of life did early men live?

Ans. In early stages, men were hunters and food gatherers. They had to travel from place to place in search of food, water and shelter. They led a primitive life. They used to wear barks of tree or skin of animals; spend nights on trees, caves or rock shelters.

Q.2. What was Stone Age?

Ans. The period when mostly stone tools were made is known as Stone Age. It covers the largest period of man's existence on earth.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. How do we know about early people?

Ans. Archaeologists have found out several tools used by hunter gatherers. Tools were made of stone, wood and bone. Stone tools were used to cut meat and bone to scrape bark, chop fruits, animal skin etc. Wood was used to make huts and as firewood also.

Q.2. Where did early man live? What were these sites called?

Ans.

- i. Early man lived near sources of water.
- ii. Places where stones were found and where people made tools, were called factory sites.
- iii. The factory sites were found near discarded blocks of stone.
- iv. Chips of waste stone were found here. These were even known as *habitation-cum-factory sites*.

Q.3. What do early rock paintings tell us?

Ans. Many early caves had paintings on their walls. Early man painted what they felt in these paintings. Even animals were drawn with great skill and accuracy. These paintings depict men hunting, women grinding, children jumping and animals, etc.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. How did man discover fire? How was it useful?

Ans.

- i. One of the biggest discoveries made by early man was fire.
- ii. Perhaps two flint stones were rubbed together accidentally and sparks fell on dry leaves nearby.
- iii. Further, early man may even have seen lightning strike a tree which went up in flames.
- iv. Over a period of time, man learnt several uses of fire.
- v. It kept them warm in winters. It was even burnt at the entrance of caves to scare wild animals.
- vi. Later, they even learnt the art of cooking food.

Q.2. How do we divide the Stone Age?

Ans. On the basis of type of tools used, Stone Age can be divided into three parts:

- i. **Paleolithic:** This is also called Old Stone Age. It is divided into three sub stages—Early (Lower), Middle and Later (upper) Palaeolithic Age. Crude stone tools were used during this age.
- ii. **Mesolithic:** This is also called Middle Stone Age. Tools of this were smaller and sharper and were called microlithic. Rounded tools also continued to be used in this period.
- iii. **Neolithic:** This is also called New Stone Age. The tools of this age were much sharper and polished to sparkle. A large number of axes, sickles, spears and arrowheads from these sites have been found.

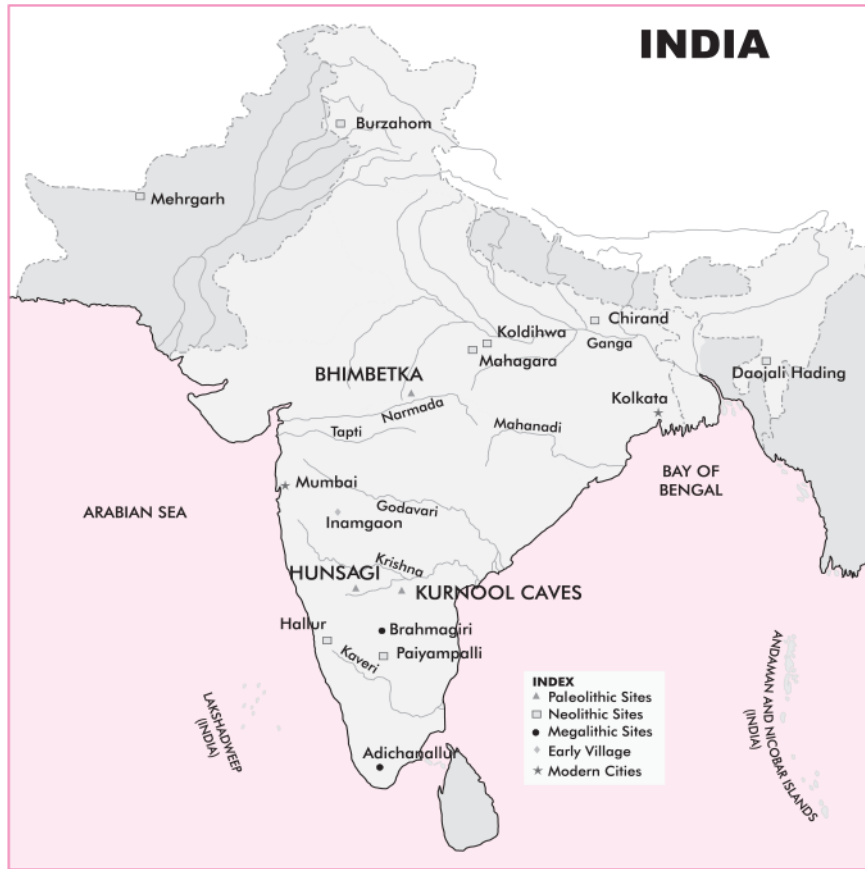
Q.3. Which skills were needed for food gatherers?

Ans.

- i. There are several animals who run faster than men and many are stronger than men.
- ii. To hunt animals or to catch fish and birds, people need to be alert, quick and have lots of presence of mind.
- iii. To collect plant produce, they had to know which are edible and which are poisonous.
- iv. They also need to know the seasons of various fruits, when they can be ripened to be eaten.

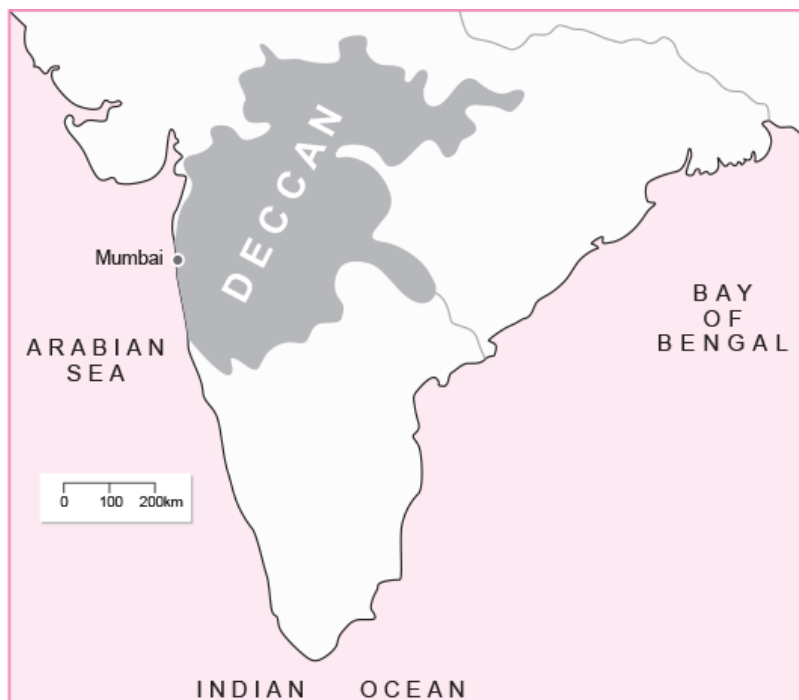
Q.4. On an outline map of India, show major archaeological sites of early man.

Ans.



Q.5. On an outline map of India mark Deccan.

Ans.



Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Why did the earliest people lead a nomadic life?

Ans. The earliest people lead a nomadic life because

- i. If they stayed at one place for a long time, resources like plant and animal would finish.
- ii. Even animals used to move from place to place in search of food.
- iii. Plants bear different fruits in different seasons. So, men too had to move in search of these as per seasons.
- iv. River water is both perennial and seasonal. Wherever it was seasonal, people had to move to areas having water.

Q.2. How were stone tools made?

Ans. Stone tools were made using two techniques. These included:

- i. **Stone on Stone:** In this, the pebble from which the tool was to be made was held in first hand. In the other hand, another stone called hammer was held. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained.
- ii. **Pressure Flaking:** In this, the core was placed on a hard surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone or stone placed on the core to remove flakes that could be shaped into tools.