

Chapter 1

EARLY HUMAN LIFE

1.Features of cave paintings

- Most of them are pictures of animals.
- Also include pictures of human beings.
- Different colours were used in the cave paintings.

2.What information about the life of the earlyman can be obtained from these pictures?

Hunted animals

Collectively engaged in recreational activities

Beginning of collective living.

3.“Cave paintings are a source of information about the early hauman life”substantiate.

The pictures of hunting are the evidence for their planning of the hunting ground and the prey.

. Pictures are drawn on the ceiling of the caves this shows the evidence of their dexterity.

4.Can paleolithic age be termed as 'the age of hunters'? why

- Yes
- The paleolithic humans hunted collectively.
- The stronger among them led the group.
- There was no gender difference in hunting.
- For hunting they mainly used weapons of stones.

5.There are several pieces of evidence for the technological advancement of early humans....

List them..

*Stone statuettes were made

*Picures were drawn in the bones and horns of animals and on caces and rocks

*Human figures were moulded from clay

*Ornaments made of ivory,bones stones,and shells

*Vessels were woven out of bark fibre

6.The fields in which paleolithic man attained progress are listed below .find out the examples...

Fields- Examples

Sculpture- Stone statutes,clay figures

Paintings- Cave paintings

Handicraft -Vessels,ornaments ,wind instruments

7.Paleolithic sites in India

PALEOLITHIC SITES PRESENT -INDIAN STATES

BHIMBEDKA

MADHYA PRADESH

NARMADA VALLEY -

MADHYA PRADESH

NAGARJUNA KONDA-

ANDHRA PRADESH

MESOLITHIC AGE

8. Why is the mesolithic age called microlithic age?

- They are small stone tools
- They have sharp points
- They are microlithic weapons

9. What could have been the uses of these tools?

- To hunt animals by fastening to a pole
- They are small stone tools so that easy to carry

10. Identify the progress in human life during the mesolithic age?

- * Domesticated dogs
- * Bow and arrows were used for hunting
- * Was able to hunt animals from afar
- * Began settled life
- * Began to exchange food, tools, ornaments etc.
- * Logs were tied together and used for navigation

11. Evidence of human life in the mesolithic age
Europe

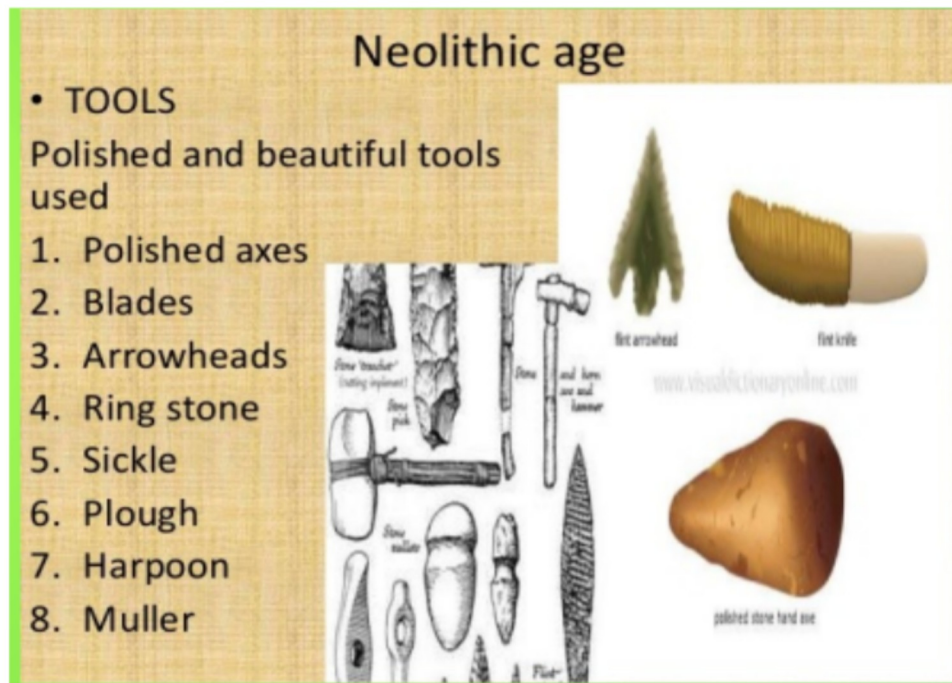
- West Asia
- India

12. Compare the human life in the mesolithic age with that of paleolithic age.

<u>Paleolithic age</u>	<u>Mesolithic age</u>
Hunted animals	Hunting became extensive
They cooked food	Man discovered new sources of food
Discovery of fire	Microlithic weapons
They also used bones of animals, ivory, pieces of wood and stones as weapons.	Began settled life

Neolithic age

1.



2. Write features of Neolithic age

- Use of polished stone tools
- Beginning of cultivation
- The change from food gathering to food production
- Settle down in the river valleys
- Domestication of animals
- Invention of wheel.

3. Name the historian who termed Neolithic changes as Neolithic revolution.

- Gordon Childe

4. Neolithic sites

- Edakkal caves
- Jarmo
- Lake villages in Switzerland
- Other places in India

5. Name the major Neolithic site in Kerala.

- Edakkal Caves

6. Write the factors which helped collective life in Neolithic age.

- Wheels were used for transportation.
- Development of cultivation.
- Permanent Settlement

7. Point out the major reasons that led to cultivation during the Neolithic age.

- Environmental changes
- Scarcity of food
- Population growth

8. Find out the changes that occurred during the Neolithic age from the paleolithic age and complete the table below.

	Paleolithic age	Neolithic age
Tools	Stones, bones, ivory, pieces of wood	Polished stones
Occupation	Hunting	Beginning of cultivation
Food gathering	Collective hunting	Food production
Settled life	Beginning of social life	River valleys
Animal husbandry	Cave paintings	Domestication of animals
Pottery	Human figures were moulded from clay	Made pots of clay
Technology	Stone statuettes	Rafts, ornaments, harpoons and fishing hooks...

9. Write down the Technological Progress in Neolithic age.

- Sharpened and polished stone tools
- Wooden wheels were used for making pottery
- Rafts were used for water transportation
- Ornaments made of stones, wood and bone

- Harpoons and fishing hooks
- Clothes woven out of jute fibres

10. Write short note about lake villages in Switzerland.

- Example for technological progress attained by the neolithic man.
- Dwellings in the lake were constructed using logs, animal skin and mud.

11. Write one feature of Jericho in Palestine.

- Walls and houses built of stones

CHALCOLITHIC AGE

12. Write features of Chalcolithic Age

- A transition period from the stone age to the metal age
- In addition to stone tools people also made copper tools.

13. List out Chalcolithic sites

- Catalhoyuk in Turkey
- India Mehrgarh in
- Baluchistan

14. What evidence of the chalcolithic age have been discovered from Catalhoyuk? Discuss.

- Ancient forms of urban settlement.
- Houses were built using mud-bricks.
- Remains of wheat and Barley.
- Pictures were drawn on the walls of huts.

15.Match (Answer)

A	B
Altamira	Paleolithic age
Catelhoyuk	Chalcolithic age
Edakkal	Neolithic age
Bagor	Mesolithic age

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