

**Chapter 2**

**On The Trail of the Earliest People**

Question 1. People who have been living in the continent as early as two million years ago, are known as?

Ans. Hunters-gatheres.

Question 2. Why early people are known as hunters-gatherers?

Ans. They hunted animals and gathered fruits and nuts.

Question 3. How did they usually procure food?

Ans. They usually gathered food from plants because of their large variety.

Question 4. What all things do we need to know before gathering plants?

Ans. We need to know about the edible parts of plants and the season when the fruits ripen.

Question 5. Why hunters-gatherers moved from one place to another?

Ans. 1. If they stayed at one place, then all the resources would have finished.

2. Since, animals move from one place to another, then people who were hunting them also had to continue moving.

3. People had to move in search of fruits in every season.

4. People living on the banks of seasonal river had to travel in search of water.

Question 6. What substances did they use to prepare tools?

Ans. They made tools of stones, woods and bones.

Question 7. Which tools were used for the longest time?

Ans. Stone tools.

Question 8. For what purposes, did they use their tools?

Ans. These tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark and hides (animal skin) and chop fruits.

Question 9. For what purposes, wood was used?

Ans. Wood was used to make huts and tools.

Question 10. What are factory sites?

Ans. Places where stone was found and tools were made.

Question 11.What were the places called where leftovers of stone tools were found?

Ans. Habitation-cum-factory sites.

Question 12. What do you understand by term “Sites”?

Ans. Sites are places where the remaining of things were found.

Question 13. How many methods could be used to make stone tools?

Ans. Two methods.

Question 14. What was the first method?

Ans. First method was called – Stone on stone.

Under this method, one stone was held in one hand out of which tool was to be made, and the other stone was used as hammer to give the required shape.

Question 15. What was the alternate method?

Ans. Second method was called – Pressure flaking.

In this method, one stone is placed on a surface and the hammer stone is used to remove flakes that could be shaped into tools.

Question 16. Where were the traces of ash were found?

Ans. Kurnool Caves.

Question 17. How many years ago, major changes in climatic conditions were seen?

Ans. Around 12000 years ago.

Question 18. What were the consequence of warm climatic condition?

Ans. It led to the development of grasslands and hence increase in number of grass animals.

Question 19. What ideas followed, when people started hunting grass animals?

Ans. People got the idea of rearing animals on their own. And fishing became a major occupation.

Question 20. What were the major crops at that time?

Ans. Wheat, barley and rice.

Question 21. Where are, the famous caves painted by the early people?

Ans. Mostly in Madhya Pradesh and southern Uttar Pradesh.

Question 22. In which period where ostriches found in India?

Ans. Paleolithic period.

Question 23. In Hunsgi, tools were made of which substance?

Ans. Limestone, which was locally available.