

→ Class: 6th  
 → Subject: History  
 → Topic: "The Neolithic Revolution"  
 → Exercises

A) 1) Chalcolithic period  
 2) Gordon Childe  
 3) Celts  
 4) Mesopotamian Civilisation

5) Parzakhom  
 B) 1) 7000 BCE  
 2) Dajjali Hadig  
 3) wheat, rice  
 4) Kashmiri, place of birch

C) 1) True  
 2) False  
 3) False  
 4) True  
 5) False  
 6) False  
 7) False  
 8) True  
 9) False  
 10) True

D) 1) The ice cap had shrunk. Weather became warmer, life became easier and populations began to grow. People could not find enough food by hunting and gathering. They needed a new way to survive. Thus, they began agriculture.

2) The Neolithic Revolution was the first agricultural revolution. It was a gradual change from nomadic hunting and gathering communities and bands to agriculture and settlement.

3) People began settling near rivers and lakes. This is because land

- 4). The advantages of animal domestication were:
- domesticated animals helped them to kill wild animals.
  - dogs guarded their lands.
  - animals like goats and cows gave milk.
  - animals like camels and donkeys were used for transport and carrying heavy loads.
  - animals were killed for their meat.
  - fur and skin of animals were used for clothes.

5). Man settled to new ways of life. growing ~~the~~ crops assured man of a continuous supply of food. Although man still hunted, the rearing of animals assured him of a continuous supply of meat, milk and hides. Man could, thus, produce more food than he required. He was at last free from the continuous search for food and used his free time

of the dramatic effect it had on people's lives. The agricultural revolution of the 18th century paved the way for the industrial revolution. New farming techniques and improved livestock breeding led to amplified food production. This allowed a spike in population and increased health. The new farming techniques also led to an enclosure movement.

The main differences between life in the Palaeolithic period and life in the Neolithic period were:

Palaeolithic  
The period from ~~the~~ about 2 million BC to 10,000 BC is called the Palaeolithic period. This era is also known as the Old Stone Age. People of this age were hunters and gatherers. Humans used tools

Neolithic  
The period from about 9000 BC to 3500 BC is called the Neolithic period. This era is also known as the New Stone Age. People of this age were farmers and herders. Humans used tools

(4)

F) 1) Mehrgarh is an important Neolithic site discovered in the Indian subcontinent. It is located in the Kachi plains of Baluchistan in Pakistan. It is near the Bolan River Valley, near the Bolan Pass. Excavations in Mehrgarh began in 1974, and give evidence of crop cultivation and animal domestication. It was a small farming village dated about 7000 BCE to 5500 BCE and was ~~was~~ occupied continuously until about 2600 BCE. It is seen as the antecedent of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

2) Burzahom was the first Neolithic site to be discovered in Kashmir. The Neolithic settlement at Burzahom is dated to about 5000 BCE. Burzahom is a Kashmiri word meaning 'place of birch'. Excavations at this site revealed burnt birch indicating that birch trees grew here even in the Neolithic Age. Burzahom is located near the plains of the Ghelum River. The area is surrounded by forests and lakes which is probably the reason why the early people settled here. It was discovered in 1935.