

class VI

HISTORY

FEBRUARY '20

Two Thousand Twenty

Monday

24

Appointments

Ch - 2

9th Week - 055-311

Q1. What is History?

Ans: Knowledge that is gained from the study of past is called History.

Q2. How did early humans make use of stones during the Prehistoric period?

Ans: In prehistoric period early humans used stone as their weapons, tools. The stone tools were used to dig the ground, hunt animals and skin them off. Cut trees, scrape the barks of trees, chop meat, fruits and wood and to stitch animal skins for making clothes.

Q3. When human beings first appeared on the Earth?

Ans: Human beings first appeared on Earth about 1.5 million years ago.

Q4. Why early human move from place to place?

Ans: Early human move from place to place in search of food.

Q5. What clothes early human wore?

Ans: Early humans wore animal skin, leaves and the bark of trees.

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MAR 2020

We are attitude former whether we like it or not.

25

Tuesday

Two Thousand Twenty

FEBRUARY '20

Appointments

90 Week - 098-110
Jannatibi of Ramkrishana Deb

Q6. Who were Hominids?

Ans: According to scientists hominids were not human beings but they were similar to human beings. Most of the scientists

Q7. Why the prehistoric period called as Stone Age?

Ans: The main object used by early humans was stone. They depended on stones for their survival; that is why this period is called as the Stone Age.

Q8. Which period is called as "Cold Period" or "Ice Age"?

Ans: In Lower Palaeolithic Age, many parts of the Earth were covered heavily with ice and the climate was extremely cold. Geologists define this period as 'Cold Period' or 'Ice Age'.

Q9. In which period early humans learnt to light fire?

Ans: In Upper Palaeolithic Age early human learnt to light fire.

Q10. What is Microliths?

Ans: In Mesolithic Age early humans developed small, sharp, pointed stone tools called microliths.

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It is always cheaper to do the job right the first time.

Q11. What do you mean by the word "flint"? write some special quality of it.

Ans: Flint a type of stone and used it for making tools and weapons by early humans.

Flint has special qualities, it can chip easily and can be moulded into different shapes.

Q12. Write about any one technique of tool making.

Ans: The stone tools were produced by two distinct techniques.

i) Stone on stone :

ii) Pressure Flaking :

Stone on Stone: In this method one hand of the tool maker firmly held the stone from which the tool was to be made.

ii) With the other hand, another stone was used as a hammer.

iii) This hammer stone was used to strike off flakes from the core stone till the required shape and size were obtained.

Q13. What is Pressure Flaking?

Ans: Pressure Flaking is a method consisting of applying pressure by means of a pointed stick or bone near the edge of a flake or blade to detach small flakes from both side and it could be shaped into tools.

Q14. How early humans decorated their caves?

Ans: - Early humans decorated their caves with paintings on the walls.

Q15. How grassland developed and why it was so important for mankind?

Ans: The climate of the world changed around 12000 years ago. It became warm from cold.

● Due to this changes grasslands developed.

● This development increased the number of animals that survived on grass.

● Slowly people started thinking about rearing this animals themselves.

● During this time several grain bearing grasses including rice, barley and wheat grew naturally in different parts of the sub-continent.

● Early human collected these grains and used them as food.

● This might have been the beginning of agriculture by human.

So this grassland became very much important for mankind.

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It is so simple to be happy but it is so difficult to be simple.

