



CLASS - VI - SOCIAL SCIENCE NOTES JUNE

1. From Hunting - Gathering to Growing Food

I. TECHNICAL WORDS

1. Burials - The action or practice of interring a dead body.
2. Domestication - Act of taming and keeping animals as pets.
3. Farmers - Persons who grow crops or manage farms.
4. Herders - Persons who look after a herd of livestock.
5. Neolithic - Relating to the later part of the stone age, when polished stone weapons and implements were in use.
6. Tribes - A social division in traditional society consisting of a group of Families.

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How did the hunter-gatherers become herders?

Ans. The environmental changes that took around 12,000 years ago, also led to an increase in the number of animals that survived on grass. People now began to take interest in these animals and followed them to learn about their food habits and their breeding seasons. Gradually, people also began to think about herding and rearing them. People left food for them and encouraged animals like goats, sheep, cattle and pigs to come near the camps where they lived. People also protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals. In this way, people became herders.

2. What did people do to store the grains?

Ans. People used pots, woven baskets and dug pits to store grains and other things.

2. Name the sites where wheat was grown.

Ans. Mehrgarh, Burzahom, Gufkral, Chirand.

3. What do you mean by tribes?

Ans. A social division in a traditional society consisting of a group of families.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The people who grow crops, have to stay in the same place for a long time. Why?

Ans. People who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time. This is because a seed in the soil takes some time to grow and ripen. This time may be for several days, weeks, months and in some cases, years. People have to look after the

where plants, water them, weed them and drive away animals and birds to save them. All these are done till the grains ripen. Then, the grains have to be used carefully. They have to be stored to be used both as food and seed. All these procedures bound Neolithic people to give up their nomadic life and start a settled life.

2. What were the benefits of domestication of animals?

Ans. The benefits of domestication of animals were as follows:

- (a) Domestication of dogs helped to save lives from dangerous wild animals .
- (b) Animals like cow, goats, sheep, camels etc. solved the problems of food to a great extent by providing milk and meat as food.
- (c) Thus the animals that were reared could be used as store of food.
- (d) Animals like bullocks, donkeys, horses, camels etc were used for agricultural work and for riding and ploughing the field .
- (e) They provided clothing in the form of wool and skin.
- (f) Thus domestication now made human lives much easier and safer.

1. Differentiate between Palaeolithic tools and Neolithic tools.

Ans.

<i>Palaeolithic tools</i>	<i>Neolithic tools</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. These were crude, unpolished and bigger in size.2. Cutting edges were rough.3. Used only for hunting.4. Their uses were limited for limited needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. These were polished, smaller and more improved.2. Fine cutting edges.3. These could be used for hunting, clearing forests, harvesting, grinding, bows and arrows, fishing etc.4. Bone tools were widely used as needles for sewing arrowheads, spearheads and daggers for hunting.

4 Give the reasons that make the archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters in the beginning and that herding became more important later.

Ans. The archaeologists think so because excavation or digging at the earliest levels of site show the evidence of many kinds of animal bones like deer, pigs, sheep and goats. Still in later level bones of cattles have been found this suggests that this was the animal which was generally kept by the people.

5. How would have the lives of farmers and herders been different from that of hunter-gatherers ? Mention at least three ways.

Three ways in which lives of farmers and herders have been different from that of hunter gatherers are :

- (i) They had begun to lead settled life.

- (ii) They built houses and lived in groups.
They had store of food. So, problem of food was solved to a great extent.

3. PICTURE STUDY

These are the agricultural tools of the Neolithic Period



a) Identify these agricultural tools

Ans. Tools are axes, sickles, mortars, pestles, needles, arrowhead, daggers, etc.,

b) Mention different uses each of these tools.

Ans. These tools were used for hunting, clearing, forests, grinding, grains, finishing and harvesting.