



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



<b>Subject :</b> History	<b>Topic:</b> From Gathering to Growing Food.	<b>Date of Worksheet:</b> 02/05/2017
<b>Resource Person: Francis Mary Viju</b>		<b>Submission Date : 07/05/2017</b>
<b>Name of the Student :</b>		<b>Class : VI      Roll</b>
		<b>Division :      Number:</b>

**Answer the following in one word or in one sentence:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Which was the 1 <sup>st</sup> animal to be tamed by the Herders? | 1 |
| 2. Who have found the evidence of ancient farmers and herders?      | 1 |
| 3. Where is Mehrgarh located today?                                 | 1 |
| 4. When did domestication begin?                                    | 1 |
| 5. Give any two ways in which grain were used by Herders.           | 1 |

**Name the following:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 6. The process in which people grow plants and look after animals.                             | 1 |
| 7. One who tends herds of cattle or a keeper of herds of animals?                              | 1 |
| 8. Two or three generations live together in small settlements or village.                     | 1 |
| 9. The earliest plants domesticated by the herders.  | 1 |
| 10. People look after them, perhaps in the belief that there is some form of life after death. | 1 |



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11.

**Map Work 2:** Refer Pg: 25 (Our past - I)

Identify and shade the states where the early grains were found in India.

300 km  
200 mi  
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RICE

WHEAT

BARLEY

MILLET/BLACK GRAM



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**FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD (Printed notes)**

**Answer the following questions:**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?<br>a) People who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time to look after plants-protecting them from birds, animals and their other fellow so that they could grow and crops or seeds could ripen safely.<br>b) Settled life is useful and essential to lead a civilized life.<br>c) People grow crops to meet their daily food and some other needs.  | 3 |
| 2. | Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?<br>a) Archaeologists who excavated the site of Mehrgarh found evidences of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as deer and pig.<br>b) In later levels, they found more bones of sheep and goat.<br>c) And in still later levels, cattle bones are most common, suggesting that these were the animals those were kept generally by the people of Mehrgarh.   | 3 |
| 3. | List four ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers?<br>The lives of farmers and herders had been different from that of hunter-gatherers in the following ways;<br>a) They started leading a settled life instead of a nomadic life, like of hunter-gatherers.<br>b) They became food producers instead of food gatherers. Domestication of plants and animals became part and parcel of the people of the Neolithic stage.<br>c) Different types of houses were built by farmers and herders. They used tools of different forms. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce.<br>d) Generally farmers ate cooked and well prepared foods, while the hunter-gatherers ate uncooked food. | 4 |
| 4. | How did cultivation give a new way of life to the people?<br>a) When people began growing plants it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds-till the grain ripened. And then, the grain had to be used carefully.<br>b) As grain had to be stored for both food and seed, people had to think of ways of storing it. In many years, they began making large clay pots, or woven baskets, or dug pits into the ground.   | 2 |
| 5. | Write a note on “Towards a settled life in Burzahom”.<br>a) Archaeologists have found traces of huts or house at some sites. For example in Burzahom (Kashmir) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather.<br>b) Archaeologists have also found fire places both inside and outside the huts which suggests that, depending on the weather people could cook food either indoors or outdoors.   | 2 |



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**FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD (Teacher's notes)**

6.	What do you mean by the following terms; a) <b>Domestication:</b> It is the name given to the process in which people grow plants and look after animals. b) <b>Tribes:</b> Usually two or three generations live together in small settlements or village. Most of the families are related to one another and groups of such families form a tribe. c) <b>Herders:</b> One who tends herds of cattle or a keeper of herds of animals	3
7.	Write one of the characteristic of a village-life. a) One of the distinctive features (or characteristics) of a village-life is that most people who live there are engaged in food production (or farming).	1
8.	When did Domestication start? Write the names of the earliest domesticated plants and animals. a) Domestication began about 12,000 years ago. It was a gradual process that took place in many parts of the world. b) Some of the earliest plants to be domesticated were wheat and barley. The earliest domesticated animals include sheep and goat.	2
9.	What were the results of Domestication? a) As a result of domestication, gradually domesticated animals and plants became different from wild animals and plants. b) For instance, the teeth and horns of wild animals are usually much larger than those of domesticated animals.	2
10.	“Environment effects greatly the framing of cereals and rearing of animals.” Justify the statement. a) Each different plant thrives in certain conditions - for example, rice requires more water than wheat and barley. This explains why people grow some plants in some areas and not in others. b) Different animals prefer different environments – for example, sheep and goats survive more easily than cattle in dry, hilly environments.	2
	<b>Map:</b> Rice – Uttar Pradesh Wheat – Kashmir Barley – Bihar Millet/Black gram – Andhra Pradesh	