

# Food gatherer to food producer:

Q) Ans. Book

## Neolithic Age:-

In the term Neolithic, it is derived from the two Greek words Neo and Lithos. The term Neo denotes New and Lithos denotes Stone. So, it is also known as the stone age.

The time period of Neolithic age is 8000 BC to 4,000 BC.

→ Tools made by Neolithic people were - hand axes with wooden handles, digging sticks for tilling the soil.

→ Cereals grown by Neolithic people - Barley, wheat and rice. (Book)

→ Main animals domesticated by the Neolithic people - sheep, goats, cattle, dogs, horses. These animals also supply wool and skin. (Book)

→ The Dog:- First animal to be tamed by the early man.

## Neolithic sites

Place

Mehargarh - Baluchistan

Killi Ghul Mohammad - Baluchistan

Burzahom - Kashmir

Jufkral - Kashmir

Mahagara - Uttar Pradesh

Chicand - Patna (Bihar)

Sonetaru - Assam

Dagajling Hading - Near Brahmaputra Valley

Hallur - Karnataka

Book

Q. where is Jufkral located?

Ans. Jufkral is located in Kashmir.

Q. Did the Neolithic people eat cooked food?

Ans. No.

Book



Q what does the greek word Neo means?

Ans New

Q Neolithic age lasted from 8000 BC to

Ans 4,000 BC.

Q Maize :- This crop was not widely grown by the Neolithic people.

Q Hallur is situated in - Karnataka

Q How did the early man learn to grow crops?  
Book

Ans The early man began to observe the natural activities. They came to know about edible plants that grew naturally in different seasons. They also observed how seeds broke off from stalks, fell on the ground and new plants sprouted from them. Gradually, people started producing cereals and grow crops.

Book

Q Why did the Neolithic man begin to lead a settled life?

Ans Growing crops and domesticating the animals made the Neolithic people settle at one place as they had to look after their crops as well as their animals. Gradually, many people began to live at one place.

Book

Q What led to the beginning of pottery making?

Ans After the grain was collected, it has to be stored at a proper place so that it could be used till the next cultivation season. Probably, this need for storing the grain led to the beginning of pottery making.

Anthropology :-

The study of groups of people across the world who lived in the past.



Q. How can we know about the customs and practices of the Neolithic Age?

Ans. Since, we do not have any concrete evidence of the customs and practices of Neolithic people, we are only dependent on Anthropologists to get an insight into these.

Q. Make a list of the Neolithic sites.

Ans. Following are the list of the Neolithic sites:-

Mehargarh - Baluchistan

Killi Ghul Mahammad - Baluchistan

Burzahom - Kashmir

Gufkral - Kashmir

Mahagara - Uttar Pradesh

Chirand - Patna (Bihar)

Sarutaru - Assam

Dasjali Hadung

Near Brahmaputra Valley.

Hallur

Karnataka

Book

Q. Why is the invention of wheel considered as a major achievement of the Neolithic people?

Ans. The making of pottery, weaving, spinning, transportation was also made possible due to invention of the wheel, which was a major achievement of the Neolithic people.

Matching :-

Mehargarh

- Baluchistan

Sarutaru

- Assam

Chirand

- Bihar

Dasjali Hadung

- Near Brahmaputra Valley

Hallur

- Karnataka

Q. Invention of wheel was a major achievement of Mesolithic age :- ~~False~~

Q. Mehargarh is in Kashmir :- ~~False~~

Q. Rice was the cereal grown by the Neolithic people :- ~~True~~

Q. Lithic means Age - ~~True~~

~~Pushay Kumar~~  
~~Chapter completed~~