



HISTORY

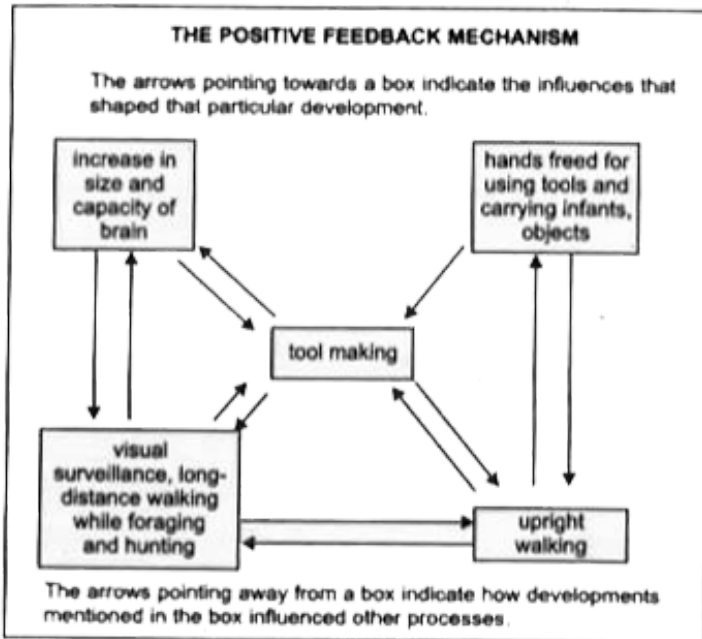
BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME

Ncert Textbook Questions

1. Look at the diagram showing the positive feedback mechanism . Can you list the inputs

that went into tool making? What were the processes that were strengthened by tool making?



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2. Humans and mammals such as monkeys and apes have certain similarities in behaviour and anatomy. This indicates that humans have possibly evolved from the apes. List these resemblances in two columns under the headings of (a) behaviour and (b) anatomy. Are there any differences that are noteworthy?



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3. Discuss the arguments advanced in favour of the regional continuity model of human origins. Do you think it provides a convincing explanation of the archaeological evidence? Give reasons for your answer.



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4. Which of the following do you think is best document in the archaeological record, (a) gathering, (b) tool making and (c) use of fire?





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5. Discuss the extent to which: (a) hunting and (b) constructing shelters would have been facilitated by the use of language. What other modes of communication could have been used for these activities?



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6. Choose any two developments each from Timelines 1 and 2 at the end of the chapter

and indicate why these are significant.

Timeline 1 (mya)	
36-24 mya	Primates; Monkeys in Asia and Africa
24 mya	(Superfamily) Hominoids; Gibbons, Asian orang-utan and African apes (gorilla, chimpanzee and bonobo or 'pygmy' chimpanzee)
6.4 mya	Branching out of hominoids and hominids
5.6 mya	Australopithecus
2.6-2.5 mya	Earliest stone tools
2.5-2.0 mya	Cooling and drying of Africa, resulting in decrease in woodlands and increase in grassland
2.5-2.0 mya	Homo
2.2 mya	Homo habilis
1.8 mya	Homo erectus
1.3 mya	Extinction of Australopithecus
0.8 mya	'Archaic' sapiens, Homo heidelbergensis
0.19-0.16 mya	Homo sapiens (Modern humans)

Timeline 2 (years ago)	
Earliest evidence of burials	300,000

Extinction of Homo erectus	200,000
Development of voice box	200,000
Archaic Homo sapiens skull in the Narmada valley, India	200,000- 130,000
Emergence of modern humans	195,000- 160,000
Emergence of Neanderthals	130,000
Earliest evidence of hearths	125,000
Extinction of Neanderthals	35,000
Earliest evidence of figurines made of fired clay	27,000
Invention of sewing needles	21,000



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More Questions Solved | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which sources enable us to understand the history of early humans?



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2. What do you know about Carl Fuhlrott?



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3. Name the book published by Carles Darwin.

When was it published and what did he argue

in it?



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4. Define 'Fossils'



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5. What are the two differences between Hominids and Hominoids?



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6. Write any two evidences that Hominoids have African origin.



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7. To which family does Hominids belong to?



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8. Describe in brief the distinctive features of Hominids.



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9. How will you differentiate Hominoids from monkeys?



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10. What are 'Genus'? Name two important genus of Hominids.



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11. Define 'Species'. How human species are differentiated from each other?



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12. When did glaciation phase come in being?

What were its impact?



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13. How have the fossils of human species

been classified?



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14. Name two places where the fossils of Homo habilis have been discovered.



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15. Where were the fossils of earlier Homo erectus found?



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16. Give two examples where the names of the fossils are derived from.



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17. The fossils of which *Homo heidelbergensis* have been widely distributed and where they are found?



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18. Write any two differences between Australopithecus and Homo.



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19. Who were Primates? When did they come into existence?



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20. Write any two evidences to show that Hominids originated from Eastern in Africa?



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21. What is meant by Australopithecus? Why are the earliest human called so?



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22. When and where were the traces of earliest Australopithecus found?



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23. How did early man obtained his food?



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24. When did hunting begin? From where do we get its earliest evidence?



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25. Where is Dolni Vestonice? Why is it famous for?



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26. What are artefacts?



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27. When were the caves and open-air sites begun to used? From where do we get its evidence?



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28. What are the advantages of living in caves?



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29. From where do we find the pieces of baked clay and burnt bone along with stone tools?



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30. How did the discovery of fire help early man?



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31. From where do we get the earliest evidence for making and use of stone tools?

Who were earliest tool makers?



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32. How do we notice the improvement in the technique for making tools for hunting wild animals? When did such change occur?



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33. When did spoken language emerge?



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34. Where is Altamira cave site? Who brought these caves into notice and when?



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35. Name a few places where cave painting depicting the pictures of animals have been

found.



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36. Define the concept of 'Anthropology'.



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37. Who is Jame Woodburn?



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38. Where did Hadza group live? Write any two features.



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39. What is Ethnography?



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40. When did people of different corners of world begin to learn domestication of plants and animals?



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41. When did last Ice age come to end? What was its result?



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42. Give reasons to prove why the people living in Hadza did not face food scarcity.



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43. What were the dietary habits of Hadza group?

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44. List the wild animals hunted and consumed as meat by Hadza groups.

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More Question Solved In Short Question Answer Type

1. What do you know about Java men? Why did scientists call them "The Erect Ape Men"?



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2. Who were Hominoids? When did they come into existence? Write their two unique characteristics.



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3. Name two most important genus of Hominids. How they are different from each other?



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4. When and where do we get earliest evidence of bipedalism? What are the benefits of bipedalism?



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5. What do you know about Replacement and Regional Continuity Models?



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6. Write any two features of Homo heidelbergensis and homo neanderthalensis.



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7. Explain the effects of changing environment around 12,000 years ago.



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8. The tools of earlier humans were made of which materials. Which tools survived the most? Write its uses also.



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9. Discuss the difficulties faced by early men to get their food.



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10. Where do we get the earliest evidence of planned hunting? What did it depict?



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11. Trace the process of evolution of homo habilis's growth.



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12. How did the use of language prove advantageous in hunting expedition?



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13. How did the use of language prove valuable in the construction of shelters?



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14. What do you know about cave paintings of Altamira?



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More Question Solved Iii Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write a discription about origin of human beings.



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2. What do you know about early man's tools and weapons made by them? Which techniques were used to make these tools?



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3. "Undoubtedly the modern man made tremendous progress since coming into being." Justify the statement.



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4. Discuss in details about the places of residence of early humans.



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5. Who were the first to use tools? How these tools used by early man were categorised?



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6. Distinguish between Homo heidelbergensis and Homo neanderthalensis.



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7. How did early man procure his food? Explain.



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8. Discuss the progress made by early man in the field of art.



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More Question Solved Iv Passage Based Questions

1. The Discovery of Australopithecus, Olduvai Gorge, 17 July, 1759

The Olduvai Gorge was first 'discovered' in the early twentieth century by a German butterfly collector. However, Olduvai has come to be identified with Mary and Louis Leakey, who worked here for over 40 years. It was Mary Leakey who directed archaeological excavations at Olduvai and Laetoli and she made some of the most exciting discoveries. This is what Louis Leakey wrote about one of their most remarkable finds:

That morning I woke with a headache and slight fever. Reluctantly, I agreed to spend that day in camp. With one of us out of

commission, it was even more vital for the other to continue the work, for our precarious seven-week season was running out. So Mary departed for diggings with Sally and Toots [two of their dogs] in the Land-Rover[a jeep-like vehicle], and I settled back to a restless day off.

Some time later-perhaps I dazed off-I heard the Land-Rover coming up fast to camp. I had a momentary vision of Mary stung by one of our hundreds of resident scorpions or bitten by a snake that had slipped past dogs.

The Land-Rover rattled to a stop, and I heard

Mary's voice calling over and over: "I've got him! I've got him! I've got him!" Still groggy from headache, I couldn't make her out. "Got what? Are you hurt?" I asked. "Him, the man! Our man," Mary said. "The one we've been looking for 23 years. Come quick, I've found his teeth!"

(i) Where were the fossils of Australopithecus discovered? Who discovered it?



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(ii) When did they (Australopithecus) originate and become extinct?



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(iii) Describe any three features of Australopithecus.



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4. The Hadza

"The Hadza are a small group of hunters and gatherers, living in the vicinity of Lake Eyasi, a salt, rift-valley lake.... They country of the eastern Hadza, dry, rocks savanna, dominated by thorn scrub and acacia trees... is rich in wild foods. Animals are exceptionally numerous and were certainly commoner at the beginning of the century.

Elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, giraffe, zebra,

waterbuck, gazelle, warthog, baboon, lion, leopard, and hyena are all common, as are smaller animals such as porcupine, hare, jackal, tortoise and many others. All of these animals, apart from the elephant, are hunted and eaten by the Hadza. The amount of meat that could be regularly eaten without endangering the future of the game is probably greater than anywhere else in the world where hunters and gatherers live or have lived in the recent past.

Vegetable food-roots, berries, the fruit of the baobab tree, etc-though not often obvious to the casual observer, is always abundant even at

the height of the dry season in a year of drought. The type of vegetable food available is different in the six-month wet season from dry season but there is no period of shortage. The honey and grubs of seven species of wild bee are eaten, supplies of these vary from season-to-season and from year-to-year.

Sources of water are widely distributed over the country in the wet season but are very few in the dry season. The Hadza consider that about 5-6 kilometres is the maximum distance over which water can reasonably be carried and camps are normally sited within a kilometre of

a water course.

The eastern Hadza assert no rights over land and its resources. Any individual may live wherever he likes and may hunt animals, collect roots, berries, and honey and draw water anywhere in Hadza country without any sort of restriction.....

In spite of the exceptional numbers of game animals in their area, the Hadza rely mainly on wild vegetable, while meat and honey together account for the remaining 20 per cent.

Camps are commonly small and widely dispersed in the wet season, large and

concentrated near the few available sources of water in the dry season.

There is never any shortage of food even in the time of drought.

(i) What do you know about Hadza group?



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(iii) "People of Hadza group did not face scarcity during dry season." Why?



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(iv) Why did people of Hadza group not claim their right over land and its produce?



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More Question Solved V Map Skills

1. On the map of Africa mark and locate the sites related to early humans.

(i) Chad

(ii) Sudan

(iii) Ethiopia

(iv) Tanzania

(v) Democratic Republic of Congo

(vi) Mozambique



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2. On the given map of Europe locate the places/sites) from where the fish bones have been found.



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