

Name :

School :

HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR

HISTORY

UNIT

1

Early India: From the Beginnings to the Indus Civilisation

I. Choose the Correct Answer

- The period before the development of script is called _____.
(a) Pre-historic (b) Historic
(c) palaeolithic (d) Neolithic
- The earliest age in history is called _____.
(a) Old Stone Age (b) New Stone Age
(c) Copper Age (d) Iron Age
- The first Palaeolithic tools were identified in _____.
(a) 1860 (b) 1863 (c) 1873 (d) 1883
- Baghor I and Baghor III of Son Valley in Madhya Pradesh are some of _____ sites in India.
(a) Lower Palaeolithic
(b) Middle Palaeolithic
(c) Upper Palaeolithic
(d) Neolithic
- The site of Mehrgarh has been associated with _____ culture.
(a) Palaeolithic (b) Neolithic
(c) Mesolithic (d) Chalcolithic
- The _____ inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and Harappan civilisation.
(a) Cuneiform (b) Hieroglyphics
(c) Devanagiri (d) Kharoshti
- Burzahom is an important site of _____.
(a) Neolithic culture of Kashmir
(b) Neolithic culture of Ganga Valley
(c) Neolithic culture of Eastern India
(d) Neolithic culture of South India
- Early Harappan period was _____.
(a) 3000–2600 BCE (b) 2600–1900 BCE
(c) 1900–1700 BCE (d) 1700–1500 BCE
- _____ was an important source of subsistence for the Harappans.
(a) Agriculture (b) Pottery
(c) Craft production (d) Fishing
- The Indus civilisation declined from about _____.
(a) 1800 BCE (b) 1900 BCE
(c) 1950 BCE (d) 1955 BCE