

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES
CHAPTER -FROM HUNTERS TO FARMERS

Grade 6

- a) Two types of stone tools that were developed during the Neolithic Age.
- b) The period of human history that began towards the end of the Neolithic Age around 4000 BC and lasted till 2000 BC.
- c) An invention of the Neolithic period that revolutionized transportation.
- d) Two Neolithic sites located in Karnataka.
- e) The _____ Age refers to the New Stone Age that lasted from 8000 B.C to 4000 B.C, when man learnt to produce his own food.
- f) _____ lifestyle is the style where people are living and staying at the same place.
- g) Differentiate between Palaeolithic Age and Neolithic Age

Palaeolithic Age	Neolithic Age
• _____ and _____ stone tools were made. • People were mostly _____, hunters and food _____. • People clothed themselves with _____ and bark of the tree. • People lived in _____ and moved from one place to another. • People did not know how to make _____.	• _____ and _____ tools began to be made. • People _____ animals and began _____. • People weaved clothes and started using _____ and _____ to cover themselves. • People built mud _____ and started living in one place for a _____ period of time • _____ making was a significant feature of this age.

h. The 4 main features of the Neolithic Age.

- The development of well-shaped polished _____ tools.
- The beginning of _____.
- The domestication of _____.
- The invention of the _____.

- i. The site of _____ was the earliest agricultural settlement in the Indian subcontinent. _____ near the Bolan Pass in Baluchistan was the earliest agricultural settlement in the Indian subcontinent. After _____ BCE, this settlement saw a gradual shift from dependence on wild animals to _____ of food crops and _____ of animals. At this site, bones of _____ and _____, cattle, etc., were found indicating that these were the commonly used animals. Remains of houses, _____ or _____ in shape, have also been found.
- j. The Neolithic Age is also known as _____ as this phase of human progress saw dramatic transformations. Domestication of plants and animals led to _____ of village communities based on _____ lifestyle. People began building mud houses and dug up dwelling pits for living. As per the requirements, humans developed _____ with _____ and _____ for tilling soil. The new types of stone tools were polished to give a sharp edge. _____ led to the requirements for _____ the grains and cereals so that they can be used till the next season. Probably this need for storing of grains led to the beginning of _____ in the Neolithic Age. People started engaging in other activities such as _____. The invention of _____ had _____ pottery-making, spinning and _____.