

Date = 26/07/19

Chapter = 2 From Hunting - gathering To growing food.

Notes :

* Hunter-gatherers →

The name comes from the way in which they got their food. Generally, they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs.

* Why Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place. →

- They move place to place in search of them.
- Sometimes, while chasing animal they moved one place to another.
- Plants and trees bear fruits in different seasons. So people may have moved from season to season in search of different types of plants.
- They move in the search of water.

* How do we know about the hunter gatherers →

Archaeologists have found some of the things hunter-gatherers made and



used. Example → Tools of stones, wood and bone.

* Uses of Tools →

- Scrapebark and hides
- To cut meat and bones.
- Chock fruits and root.
- Spears, Arrows.

* Habitation - cum - factory → The place where people lived and made stone tools are called habitation cum - factory.

* Habitation sites → Places where people lived are called habitation sites.

* Sites →

Sites are places where the remains of things (tools, pots, buildings etc.) were found. These were made used and left behind by the people.



* Changing Environment →

About 12000 years ago - due to change in climate, grasslands developed, so, many animals who were survived on grass increased in number - deer, goat, sheep etc.

* The beginning of farming and herding -

people collected grains as food and learnt where they grew and when they ripened. The people started to tame animals like sheep, goat, pig. The first animal that domesticated by man was wild dog.

* Domestication →

is the name given to the process in which people grow plants and look after animals.

* A new way of life → 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.

* Archaeologists have given lengthy names for the time that we are studying. They call the earliest period the Palaeolithic. This comes from two Greek words, 'palaeo', meaning old, and 'lithos', meaning stone. The name points



to the importance of finds of stone tools. The Palaeolithic period extends from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago.

* The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago is called the Mesolithic.

* The next stage, from about 10,000 years ago, is known as the Neolithic.

QUESTIONS / ANSWERS.

Q.1= Complete the sentences:

a) Hunter-gatherers chose to live in caves and rock shelters because. They provided rain heat and cold.

b) Grasslands developed around 12,000 years ago.

Q.2= Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

Ans= People who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time for watering, weeding, driving away birds



and animals.

Q.3 = Why did the hunter-gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to / different from the reasons for which we travel today?

Ans = Today we travel for -

- 1) Employment.
- 2) Trade.
- 3) Enjoy.

Q.3 = Why do archaeologists ^{think} that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important?

Ans = At the Mehrgarh site, on lower level of soil bones of wild animals were found while on upper level bones of domestic animal like sheep and goat were found. This shows that people were hunters to start with and that herding became more important.

Q.4 = List three ways in which hunter-gatherers use fire would you use fire for any of these purposes today?



Ans = Hunter-gatherers used fire as a source of light, to roast meat and to scare away animals.

Today, we use fire for cooking (to roast meat).

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