

Key to Navjeevan Practice Book

Standard
5

Teacher's Copy

HOW WE CAME TO BE Environmental Studies : Part 2 (History)


NAVJEEVAN
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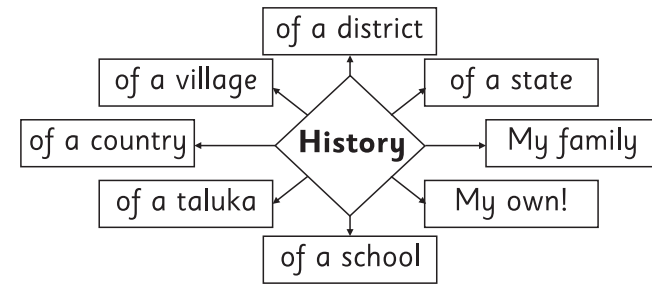
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Topic 1 : What is History ?

Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) History (b) imagination (c) present
(d) past, present, future
- Q.2.** (a) The method which uses a number of different tests to determine whether the evidence is reliable or not is called scientific method.
(b) India's Independence is the historical action of the Indian people who fought for Independence against the British.
(c) The study of history makes us realize that the future depends on past events.
(d) The past, present and future are linked by continuous chain of events.
- Q.3.** (a) (i) History uses scientific method for collecting evidence, examining it and putting it together.
(ii) When required, help is also taken from other sciences. Therefore, history is considered to be a scientific discipline.
(b) (i) Individual and collective actions of human beings have consequences.
(ii) Due to this, an environment is created which is either favourable or unfavourable for the development of society.
(iii) The obstacles in the way of village development are : People not working together and helping one another.

Q.4.



Q.5.

Material	Written	Oral
coins forts pots old structures pillars rock-cut caves	letters stone inscriptions biographies copper plates	traditional songs folk songs folk tales

Topic 2 : History and the Concept of 'Time'

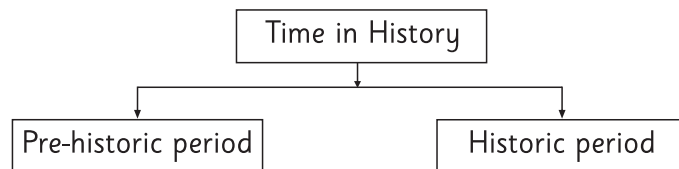
Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) Christian Era (b) Before Common Era
(c) earth (d) sun (e) 24
- Q.2.** (a) Shalivahan Shaka, Vikram Samvat
(b) Prophet Muhammad (c) Shahenshahi Era
(d) Rajyabhishek Shaka
- Q.3.** (a) The scientific methods used to estimate the age of the layers of soil and the remains found in them are Carbon-14 analysis, Tree rings analysis (Dendrochronology), etc.
(b) The first hundred years, i.e., the first century of this era is written as years '1-100 CE' or '1-100 AD'.
(c) The Christian Era began in the memory of Jesus Christ.
(d) Pre-historic period and Historic period are the two periods of history.

- (e) The pre-historic period is the period for which no written records are available.
- (f) The historic period is the period for which written records are available for which history can be written.

- Q.4.** (a) (i) The method that we use for reckoning time depends on our purpose for dividing it and the manner in which we do.
- (ii) Due to the rotation of the earth, day is formed which is divided into two parts, i.e., day and night.
- (iii) Accordingly, 24 hours make a day, seven days make one week, two weeks make a fortnight, four weeks make a month, twelve months make a year, 100 years make a century and 1000 years make a millenium.
This is called unilinear division of time.
- (b) (i) Measuring time is to measure the length of time.
- (ii) The following are the units of measuring time - second, minute, hour, day, week, fortnight, month, year, century and millenium.
- (iii) Among these, second is the smallest unit.
- (iv) In different parts of the world, different methods are used to measure time.

Q.5.



(No written records available) (Written records available)

- Q.6.** A rough estimate of how many years ago the layers of soil deposited one above the other under the surface of the ground and of the remains, existed can certainly be made using scientific methods such as Carbon - 14 analysis, Tree-rings analysis (Dendrochronology) etc. These methods are known as dating techniques.

Topic 3 : Life on Earth

Exercises

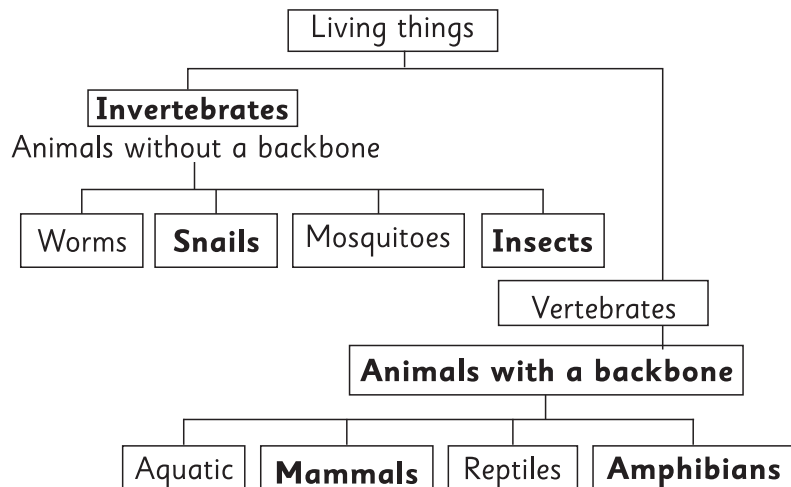
- Q.1.** (a) Earth (b) unicellular
(c) plants, animals (d) water
- Q.2.** (a) A microscope is needed to see the unicellular organism.
(b) The protozoa first appeared in water.
- Q.3.** (a) (i) Billion years ago, clouds of very hot gases and dust was spinning circular in motion and at a great speed causing its division in several portions.
(ii) Thus, the sun and the other planets in our solar system were created.
- (b) The two main characteristics of animals are :
(i) Animals breathe.
(ii) They move in order to get food or for other purposes.
- Q.4.** (1) Mercury (2) Venus (3) Earth (4) Mars
(5) Jupiter (6) Saturn (7) Uranus (8) Neptune
- Q.5.** (d) An enormous cloud of hot gases and dust was formed in space.
(b) The sun and the planets revolving around it were created.
(a) Water bodies appeared on the earth's surface.
(c) Protozoa appeared in water.

Topic 4 : Evolution

Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) Charles Darwin (b) Mammals
- Q.2.** (a) Animals which live in water and also on land are called Amphibians. e.g. Frog, Tortoise, etc.
(b) The first humans appeared on the African Continent.
- Q.3.** (a) According to Darwin, species that cannot adapt to certain changes in the environment become extinct in the process of evolution. It is believed that dinosaurs became extinct due to a sudden natural disaster or environmental changes.
(b) (i) In order to survive, some species of animals adopted environmental changes, certain internal physical changes occur in some species of animals.
(ii) Over a period of time, these internal changes become inherited characteristics seen in the generations that followed. Thus, in the course of time, a new species with characteristics different from the original species was created.

***Q.4. Evolution of Animals**



Topic 5 : Evolution of Mankind

Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) man (b) caves (c) primitive
(d) Genetics (e) lifestyle, diet
- Q.2.** (a) The Homo erectus is said to have first made tools like the hand-axe.
(b) The appearance and health characteristics of human beings indicate their similarity to their ancestors. This is known as heredity.
(c) Homo sapiens sapiens is the name given to humans.
(d) The appearance and health characteristics of human beings indicates their similarity to their ancestors.
- Q.3.** (a) It is believed that due to conflicts with Homo sapiens and inability to adapt to environmental changes, the Neanderthals became extinct.
(b) As the human being had developed larynx, he was able to produce a range of sounds with subtle difference. Also his jaws and muscles inside his mouth, were developed and his tongue became flexible.
(c) Homo erectus could survive in extremely cold climate because he had learnt the technique of fetching the burning branches of trees to use as fire.
- Q.4.** (a) The skilled human is the species of humans who could use their hand effectively.
Their evidence was found between Tanzania and Kenya in the African continent.
The scientist Louis Leakey discovered this species and named it Homo habilis.

- (b) In Latin 'Homo' means 'man' and habilis means 'the one who uses his hands skillfully'. Homo habilis could stand on two feet and walk, his spine was slightly bent, his brain was bigger than other apes and his face and limbs were same as other apes.
- (c) Homo erectus means one who stands erect.
Homo erectus man had more developed brain.
Homo erectus species of human knew about fire from the burning of tree branches.
During this time the earth was covered with ice and so the climate was extremely cold.
- (d) Homo sapien means intellectual man. Homo sapiens were also known as Cro-Magnon Man.
He started naming things as he saw them and by using his imagination he could put his thoughts and feelings into words.
By imagining and observing he started drawing pictures.
He also made artistic objects.
In short, he had a well developed language system.
And so he has been named as Homo sapien i.e., Intelligent Man or Thinking Man.

- Q.5.** Homo erectus Grunt Home habilis
 Grain Flakes Fire Kenya
 Roast Hand Axe Draw Feet
 Germany Horns

Topic 6 : Stone Age : Stone Tools

Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) Stone Age (b) Gangapur
(c) Puducherry (d) Homo sapiens
- Q.2.** Maharashtra - Bijapur
- Q.3.** (1) - (b), (2) - (c), (3) - (a)
- Q.4.** (a) (i) The Homo habilis and Homo erectus belonged to the Old Stone Age.
(ii) They both made their tools by using 'percussion technique'.
(ii) This technique involved beating or striking one large pebble against another to obtain stone flakes.
- (b) (i) Homo sapiens made different tools and implements like the knife, scraper, borer, chisel, etc.
(ii) He also used ivory and rare stones of the quartz for making tools and other articles.
- (c) Homo sapiens made various implements like the knife, scraper, borer, chisel, etc.
- (d) Homo sapiens used ivory and rare stones of the quartz variety for making tools and other articles.
- (e) The Homo sapiens has made very important progress in gaining knowledge of his environment and techniques of making tools and obtaining foods. Due to this he started to settle in one place and stayed there for much longer period of time.
- Q.5.** Flour Mill
- Q.6.** (a) (To be done by students.)
(b) (To be done by students.)
(c) (To be done by students.)

Topic 7 : From Shelters to Village-settlements

Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) cultivation (b) Neanderthals (c) Homo sapiens
- Q.2.** (a) The Homo sapiens mainly hunted smaller animals like the wild boar, deer, mountain goat and sheep.
- (b) The beginning of cultivation is the characteristic of the culture of the New Stone Age.
- Q.3.** (a) The diet of Homo sapiens underwent a change because the environment of the world was changing and the climate was getting warmer.
- (b) (i) It was no longer necessary to wander from place to place in search of food.
- (ii) As per the seasons they moved their camps from one place to another.
- (iii) By using their knowledge they would find best season for fishing and also discover best hunting grounds.
- This made them stay in one place for longer periods.
- (c) Big animals like mammoths were on the way to extinction due to the changing environment and also because they were hunted on a large scale.
- (d) The Neanderthals could protect themselves from freezing temperatures by wearing leather clothes and by using fire.
- Q.4.** (a) Triangular in shape, they look like tents.
- (b) They used dry grass, wood, branches of trees.
- (c) People are seen doing jobs like, making small boats, catching fish, stone work, hunting, etc.

- Q.5.** Seasonal changes in weather have a lot of effect on our lives. During winter months, we wear long sleeved clothes, mufflers, scarves, sweaters, etc. We have extra energy and can do a lot of work. During summer, we lose a lot of our energy because we perspire a great deal. We do not feel like eating. We go to hill stations where it is cool. We wear loose, cotton clothes and try not to go out in the sun.

During rainy season, we look forward to the rain, but we are also scared of the floods. We carry raincoats and umbrellas and wear rain shoes.

- Q.6.** The New Stone Age village was sparse. The houses had tatched roofs and were almost open on all sides. Fields just outside the homes were cultivated. People did their household tasks in the open courtyard outside their homes.

Modern village homes have tiled roofs and terraces today. Even washing of clothes and utensils are done inside the house now-a-days. The homes are quite modern. Houses are built close to each other. Today's villages are quite densely populated and are becoming very modern.

Topic 8 : Beginning of Settled Life

Exercises

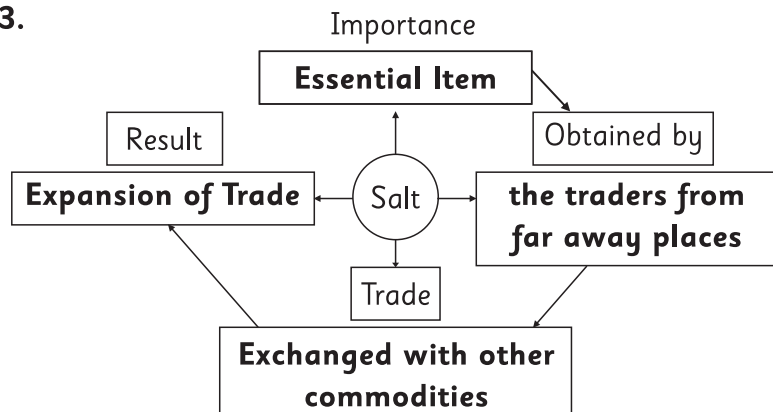
- Q.1.** (a) Iraq (b) wattle and daub (c) dog (d) salt
- Q.2.** (a) The three main steps are :
- (i) Capturing the wild animal.
- (ii) Taming the captured animals, i.e. training them to live with humans.
- (iii) Getting useful things like milk, meat, etc and training them work for humans.

- (b) (i) Due to agriculture people were able to produce ample food grains and also able to store the grains for a long time.
- (ii) Thus members of the community had spare time, they started using this spare time for their natural creativity to develop special skills.

This is how they became skilled craftsmen.

- (c) Domestication of animals and keeping them for our own use is called animal husbandry.

Q.3.



- Q.4.** (1) Cow gives milk.
 (2) Bullocks help the farmer in farming.
 (3) Sheep gives fur, which is made into wool.
 (4) Dogs are very faithful animals and they guard our houses.
 (5) Chickens gives us eggs and meat.
- Q.5.** Dog is used by the modern police. Police dogs help the police to solve crimes. These dogs have saved many lives with their skills and bravery. These dogs have a powerful sense of smell to track down criminal suspects.

Topic 9 : Settled Life and Urban Civilization

Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) Europe (b) Christian Thomsen
 (c) Gold (d) Copper Age

Q.2.

S	I	G	P	M	I
C	O	P	P	E	R
A	E	C	O	L	O
S	T	O	N	E	N

- (a) Stone (b) Copper (c) Iron
- Q.3.** (a) (1) Gold (2) Copper (3) Iron
 (b) (1) Stone Age (2) Copper Age (3) Iron Age
- Q.4.** (a) Used for making tools and implements.
 (b) (i) Used by potters
 (ii) Used in carts and chariots for transport.
 (c) (i) Sign and symbols used for record keeping
 (ii) Culture developed
- Q.5.** (i) (i) With the use of wheel by the potter, he started making pots on a very large scale.
 (ii) Pots made were symmetrical in shape.
 (iii) They were colourful, and beautiful designs were drawn.
 (iv) In order to manage their work easily potters and other craftsmen began to live close to each other in village settlements.

- (v) Village settlements became industrial area of the village, where skilled craftsmen had their settlements and centre of production.
 - (vi) This was possible in those villages where raw material was easily available and convenient for trade.
 - (vii) Such villages developed and expanded rapidly.
 - (viii) Trade expanded as scale of production increased.
 - (ix) Due to this there was need for the change of old system of transport.
 - (x) And so wheeled vehicles like carts and chariots were used.
- (2) **Teacher's Note** : The question has been wrongly printed we request you to ask students to cancel the question. Apologies for the inconvenience.
- (3) (i) After the discovery of copper, tools and implements were made of copper by the early man.
(ii) These tools and implements were used for various purposes.
- (4) (i) The main factor for the emergence and development of cities was the rise in trade.
(ii) However the culture of the cities had its roots in the culture of village settlements.
(iii) The faith of the people in the urban settlement was the same as rooted in the agricultural way of life.
(iv) Because of the rise in trade social life and festivals were more elaborate in the cities.

Topic 10 : Historical Period

Exercises

- Q.1.** (a) Mesopotamia (b) River Nile
(c) Huang He river (d) Harappan Civilization
- Q.2.** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (b), (4) - (e), (5) - (f), (6) - (a)
- Q.3.** (a) The people in the New Stone Age established their village settlements on the banks of various rivers.
(b) The Harappan craftsmen were highly skilled in making bronze objects and beads from semi-precious stones of various colours.
(c) Chinese people believed that his queen invented the technique of silk production and silk dyeing.
(d) Luoyang, Beijing and Chang'an were among the important cities of ancient China.
(e) Lothal, Dholavira, Kaliban were the famous sites in Rajasthan.
(f) The knowledge of various arts, skills and traditions inherited from generation to generation and the way of life founded on that knowledge is called culture.
- Q.4.** (a) The well known characteristics of Harappan cities are as follows :
- (i) Systematic town planning.
 - (ii) Houses built in blocks, created by parallel roads that crossed each other at right angles.
 - (iii) There were huge granaries and spacious houses.
 - (iv) Each house had bathrooms and laterines and covered drainage system.
 - (v) Well constructed private and public wells.

- (vi) Cities were divided into two to four parts.
- (b) (i) As the River Nile is flooded every year, the land along its bank has become fertile due to the flooded deposits.
- (ii) Also small embankments have been built to store flood water.
- (iii) After the flood that water was used for irrigation.
- (c) The factors are :
- (i) The use of the wheel.
- (ii) Increase in production due to various skills.
- (iii) Flourishing trade.
- (iv) Use of well developed scripts.
- (d) The early civilizations increased production due to various skills, use of wheels, flourishing trade, use of well-developed scripts, etc. These became the reason for rise of the early civilizations. This civilization came into existence in the regions developed in river valleys. Hence, they are know as 'Riverine Civilizations'.

***Q.5.**

