

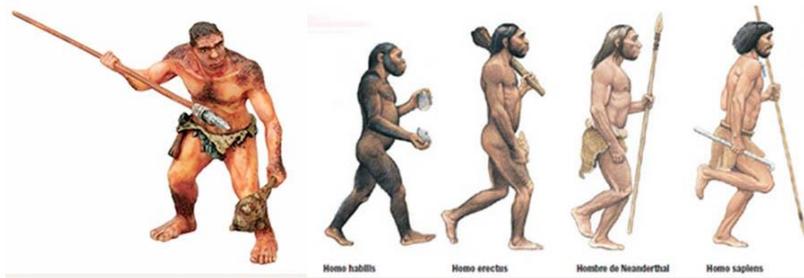
Meta data of E-Content Resource 1

S.N.	AREA OF META DATA	TO BE FILLED BY CONTENT GENERATOR
1	Theme	The Stone Ages
2	Subject	History
3	Linkage of theme with chapter	<p><i>On the Traill of the Earliest People</i></p> <p>The chapter traces the history of mankind starting from the Stone ages. Through this resource I have tried to explain the stone ages so the child is able to follow chronologically the 3 different ages involved – Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. This will help the learners to compare and differentiate the events that shaped the history and evolution of mankind during those times.</p>
4	Class/Level	VI
5	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help the learner know about the stone ages and understand the events that led to evolution of mankind.
	Description ^a	<p>During this time humans used stone to make tools and stone was used many times as part of the actual tool. Tools are objects that make our lives easier. The first stone tools were used to meet people's three basic needs of food, shelter, and clothing. These were difficult times; there were no stores to buy food, and people had to cooperate in small groups to make clothing and shelter. To hunt for food, early humans formed spears, first by sharpening the ends of sticks, but later by attaching a sharp stone spear-tip to wood. A tool made up of more than one material is called a composite tool. Flaking was one of the first uses of technology. Flaking involves using a hammer stone to form sharp edges on an object stone by striking it on its sides. By flaking early humans could sharpen spear and arrow tips to hunt prey. In order for Stone Age people to survive, they had to move with these herds of animals. Thus, they were always on the move. Because of their nomadic lifestyle, Old Stone Age people built temporary homes, rather than permanent homes. Old Stone Age people had two ways of obtaining food, by hunting and gathering. Gathering is finding wild berries and other plants to eat. We sometimes call these people hunter-gatherers.</p> <p><u>Mesolithic:</u> Mesolithic stood as a well-defined stage of terminal food gathering, which can safely be placed between Palaeolithic and Neolithic. In Mesolithic, fishing, fowling and collecting were added. At the same time, the base of farming was prepared.. The Mesolithic or the Middle Stone Age is therefore a transitional phase; lying between the Old Stone Age and the New Stone Age, it denotes a period of readjustment.</p> <p><u>Neolithic:</u>As the Earth warmed, the population of people and animals increased. A temperate climate meant that animals and people could stay in one place. Some people decided to give up their nomadic lifestyle and settle down. Homes became permanent. People learned to grow their own crops, rather than search for wild berries and grains. The raising of crops and animals is called agriculture. The people of the New Stone Age also learned how to train animals to be useful to humans. The training of crops and animals is called domestication. The biggest invention of this time was the invention of wheel.</p> <p><u>Iron Age:</u> This age is characterized by the widespread use of iron or steel in</p>

		making tools agricultural implements, building material and utensils.
7	Key Words	Paaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, rudimentary, tribes, fire, farming, tools, flaking, hammer, iron tools, implements, settlements, nomadic, hunting, gathering
8	Content Developer person	Ananta Prasad,TGT, Sanskriti School ,New Delhi
9	Subject Coordinator	Dr.Mily Roy Anand
10	CIET Coordinator	Dr. Indu Kumar

Note to CIET: The highlighted words are to made into a hyperlink. Below are the details that should pop up when the child takes the cursor to the highlighted word.

spears :



Flaking:



nomadic lifestyle: A lifestyle in which the people do not have a permanent house, they are constantly moving from one place to another in search of food, water, shelter, animals to hunt and greener pastures for their herds to graze on.

hunter-gatherers: Nomadic people who lived mainly by hunting and fishing, and harvesting wild food.

transitional phase: A period of slight change or readjustment between two major time periods.

temperate climate : The temperatures are generally moderate, that means neither extremely hot nor very cold, and the changes between summer and winter are also usually moderate.

invention of wheel:

Invention of the Wheel



The wheel is the most important invention of the Human History.

The oldest wheel known use of the wheel for transportation was probably on Mesopotamian and probably dates back to 3,500 B.C

EARLY AGES TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Read the information in the bubbles. Then click on the question mark and chose the correct set of images that are suited to that particular age! You have two attempts before the right answer appears.....

LOWER PALAEOLITHIC AGE

Around 450,000 years ago
People lived in caves
They were hunters and gatherers
They ate raw meat

?
*1

MIDDLE PALAEOLITHIC AGE

Around 200,000 years ago
People started making crude stone tools - for
hunting and skinning meat

?
*2

UPPER PALAEOLITHIC AGE

Around 50,000-30,000 years ago
People discovered fire - used for cooking,
heating and protecting against animals

?
*3

?
*4

MESOLITHIC AGE
(MIDDLE STONE AGES)

Around 10,000 years ago
People started making smaller and more refined stone tools called microliths (saws, sickles, axes) Another highlight was pottery making for utensils which helped storing food.



NEOLITHIC AGE
(NEW STONE AGE)

Around 8,000 years ago
Domestication of animals
Rudimentary farming
Settling in small tribes

?
*5



?
*6

IRON AGE

4,000 years ago
Iron used to make better tools
Invention of crude wheel

***INSTRUCTION TO CIET for above:**

When the student points the mouse at the questionmarks, the 6 GIFs that have been emailed to you should pop up and start blinking. The child has to click on the correct GIF suited for that bubble. The correct GIF number has been shared next to the question mark. Hide it. If the correct GIF is selected by the child, then it should start blinking and impose itself upon the question mark, the other GIFs should vanish. For the next question, the same process follows but instead of 6 there would be 5 GIFs blinking (minus the one for the previous answer). If the child selects the wrong GIF, there should be a bubble that pops up saying "Try again!". After the second attempt the correct GIF should pop up by itself and impose itself upon the question mark.

Resource 2

QUIZ:

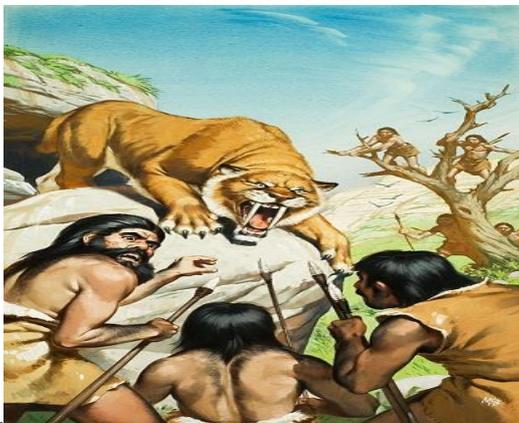
1.



Using a hammer stone for flaking. Which stone do you think is harder? a) The object stone b) The hammer stone?

Ans. **b)** The hammer stone. (If the hammer stone was soft, it would break on impact and no tool would be made.)

instruction: *Hide the answer. Show it when the child selects **a)**



2.

*Hide the answer. Show it when the child selects **b)**.

Old Stone Age people hunting a saber-toothed tiger using Spears. Do you think it is easy to make a spear?

- a) No
- b) Yes

Ans. **a)** No. The spear was a composite tool made by attaching a sharp stone spear-tip to wood. (A tool made up of more than one material is called a composite tool)

3.



*Hide the answer. Show it when the child selects **b)**

Woolly Mammoth herd.
Which region of the world would they be best suited for in modern times?

- a) Frigid Zones
- b) Torrid Zones

Ans. **a)** Frigid Zones.
Their skin is covered by a very thick layer of fur which helps them stay warm in icy cold climates. They wouldn't survive hotter climates.

4.



*Hide the answer. Show it when the child selects **a)** or **c)**

A Mesolithic settlement.
What materials were used for building them?

- a) Bricks, mortar and cement.
- b) Twigs, branches, skins, bones and stones.
- c) None of the above.

Ans. **B)** Twigs, branches, skins, bones and stones. They were the only material available at that time.

5.



*Hide the answer. Show it when the child selects **b)**

Ans. **a)** Iron tools and implements; because they were harder, sharper and could be molded into various shapes and sizes in a much more easier manner than stone tools.

Which tools do you think they preferred and why?

- a) iron tools and implements
- b) Stone tools and implements?

Resource 1 & 2

Title: Stone ages and progress of early man (Ch-1 On The Trail Of The Earliest People)

Subject: History

Level: Middle (class VI)

Target Audience: Students

Language: English

Tags/Key words: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, rudimentary, tribes, fire, farming, stone tools, flaking, hammer, iron tools, implements, settlement, nomadic, hunting and gathering.

Description:

Palaeolithic: During this time humans used stone to make tools and stone was used many times as part of the actual tool. Tools are objects that make our lives easier. The first stone tools were used to meet people's three basic needs of food, shelter, and clothing. These were difficult times; there were no stores to buy food, and people had to cooperate in small groups to make clothing and shelter. To hunt for food, early humans formed spears, first by sharpening the ends of sticks, but later by attaching a sharp stone spear-tip to wood. A tool made up of more than one material is called a composite tool. Flaking was one of the first uses of technology. Flaking involves using a hammer stone to form sharp edges on an object stone by striking it on its sides. By flaking early humans could sharpen spear and arrow tips to hunt prey. In order for Stone Age people to survive, they had to move with these herds of animals. Thus, they were always on the move. Because of their nomadic lifestyle, Old Stone Age people built temporary homes, rather than permanent homes. Old Stone Age people had two ways of obtaining food, by hunting and gathering. Gathering is finding wild berries and other plants to eat. We sometimes call these people hunter-gatherers.

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Neolithic: As the Earth warmed, the population of people and animals increased. A temperate climate meant that animals and people could stay in one place. Some people decided to give up their nomadic lifestyle and settle down. Homes became permanent. People learned to grow their own crops, rather than search for wild berries and grains. The raising of crops and animals is called agriculture. The people of the New Stone Age also learned how to train animals

to be useful to humans. The training of crops and animals is called domestication. The biggest invention of this time was the invention of wheel.

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