Chapter – 1

Ancient Excavation

Evaluation

I. Choose the best Answer:

Question 1.

study the history of humans and places through excavation.

- a) Archaeologists
- b) Scientists
- c) Excavationist

Answer:

a) Archaeologists

Question 2.

Small pyramids were made for the _____ in Egypt.a) Princeb) Kingc) Queen

Answer:

c) Queen

Question 3.

Indus civilisation is also called as _____ Civilisation.

- a) Egypt
- b) Harappan
- c) American

Answer:

b) Harappan

Question 4.

Adichanallur is in _____ . a) Thoothukudi b) Chennai

c) Pondicherry

Answer:

a) Thoothukudi

Question 5.

keezhadi revealed the _____ era.a) Modernb) Sangamc) Middle age

Answer:

b) Sangam

II. Match the Following:

Pyramids - Adichanallur
Baked bricks - Ceramic tools
Earthern pots - Roman lamp
Sewage Canal - Indus civilisation
Arikamedu - Egypt

Answer:

- Pyramids Egypt
- 2. Baked bricks Indus civilisation
- 3. Earthern pots Adichanallur
- 4. Sewage Canal Ceramic tools
- 5. Arikamedu Roman lamp

III. True or False:

Question 1.

During excavations many artifacts were found.

Answer:

True

Question 2.

Indus Civilisation is located in Harappa.

Answer:

False

Question 3.

Adichanallur is an archaeological site in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu.

Answer:

False

Question 4.

Keezhadi excavation revealed that it was not a developed city.

Answer:

False

Question 5.

Roman lamps, glass, stone beads, gems etc. were found in Arikamedu.

Answer:

True

IV. Answer the following:

Question 1. What is excavation?

Answer:

Excavation is the process in which people dig the Earth to find things that were used long ago.

Question 2.

Who is an archaeologist?

Answer:

They study the history of humans and places through excavation and analyse the artefacts. Excavation gives us a glimpse of the past.

Question 3.

Write a short note on pyramids.

Answer:

When the Pyramids were excavated it was found that the small pyramids were made for the Queens with personal chapels in it. They found huge tombs with super structures which were built for the burial of the royal family.

Question 4.

What are the artifacts that were found in Adichanallur?

Answer:

The artefacts unearthed were Urns, pottery of various kinds (Red Ware, Black Ware), iron implements, daggers, swords, spears and arrows, some stone beads and a few gold ornaments.

Question 5. Where is Keezhadi located?

Answer: Keezhadi is located in Sivagangai District.

V. Answer the following in detail:

Question 1.

Describe the Indus Civilisation.

Answer:

Indus Civilisation is also called Harappan Civilisation. This was the first site to be excavated in the early 20th century. Baked bricks were found underground. The city was a well-planned, proper sanitation systems, proper well and a way to direct waste water to closed drains. There were advanced granaries, Great bath and protective walls.

Question 2.

Give a detailed study of Keezhadi.

Answer:

Keezhadi is located in Sivagangai district and the village at Thiruppuvanam taluk. Excavations have produced evidence for brick buildings, and well laid –

out drainage system. Tamil – Brahmi inscription on pottery, beads of glass, cornelian and quartz, pearl, gold ornaments and iron objects, shell bangles, ivory dice have been unearthed. The Roman artifacts found at the site add to the evidence of ancient Indo – Roman trade relations.

Question 3.

Write about Arikamedu in detail.

Answer:

Arikamedu is an archaeological site situated 4 km from Pondicherry. An archeologist found Roman lamps, glass, stone beads, gems etc. It was a small fishing village, which in earlier times, was a major chola port. Beads of glass, stone, gold and precious and semi-precious stones were made here. Arikamedu was unique because of its production of both stones and glass beads. It was considered as "mother of all bead centres".

Think Zone:

Question 1.

If I dig the ground near my house, will I get artifacts?

Answer:

No, but if we have the chance to get lucky.

Question 2.

How do archaeologists identify the places with artifacts in it?

Answer:

Archaeologists also look at buildings, ruins, unusual mounds or sunken spots in the land. Sometimes, archaeologists can tell where old roads or walls once stood by looking at aerial photographs. Other times they can get clues from old books, documents and maps.

Question 3.

How do archaeologists get to know the history of a place by looking at the artifacts found in the site of excavation?

Answer:

Test pits are a small hole dug to determine the location, density and spread of artifacts. Then archaeologists excavate the site using trowels shovels and

various other tools. They carefully remove dirt and note the precise location of any artifacts found.