

# **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History**

## **Chapter 2 From Hunting – Gathering to Growing Food**

*NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2 by Physics Wallah explores the history of the earliest people, detailing their lifestyle, migration patterns, and the transition from hunting-gathering to agriculture!*

**NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2:** Welcome, history buffs and students of Class 6! Are you struggling with understanding the transition from hunting-gathering communities to agriculture-based civilizations?

Do you find yourself grappling with complex topics such as how farming began or why people settled down in specific areas? Look no further, for we have just the solution to all your queries – NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2: From Hunting-Gathering to Growing Food. In this blog post, we will be delving into Chapter 2 of History in your NCERT textbook – From Hunting – Gathering to Growing Food.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2 Overview**

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2 provide a comprehensive overview of ancient civilizations and their contributions to human history. From the highly advanced Indus Valley civilization to the influential Egyptian civilization, these early societies have shaped our world in countless ways.

By studying and understanding their systems of government, social structures, and cultural practices, we can gain valuable insights into our own societies and how they have evolved over time.

Along with these NCERT solutions, there are many other resources available to help us further deepen our understanding of these historical topics. One such resource is Physics Wallah notes and solutions, which offer an engaging and thorough approach to learning. They use innovative techniques and interactive content to make subjects like history more interesting and relatable for students.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2 From Hunting – Gathering to Growing Food**

The chapter explores the shift in human lifestyle from hunting and gathering to settled agriculture. It explains how early humans transitioned from being nomadic

hunter-gatherers to settled farmers. This transition was marked by the discovery and cultivation of plants for food.

### 1) Discovery of Agriculture:

- **Invention of Agriculture:** Early humans learned to cultivate certain plants, leading to a more stable and predictable food supply.
- **Domestication of Animals:** The chapter discusses how animals were domesticated for various purposes, including agriculture and transportation.

### 2) Changes in Lifestyle:

- **Settled Life:** With the practice of agriculture, people began to settle in one place, leading to the establishment of villages.
- **Permanent Shelters:** The shift to settled life resulted in the construction of permanent shelters such as houses made of mud, reeds, and other materials.

### 3) Importance of Agriculture:

- **Food Surplus:** Agriculture allowed for the production of surplus food, enabling communities to store food for times of scarcity.
- **Population Growth:** With a stable food supply, populations grew, and societies became more organized.

### 4) Crops and Farming Techniques:

- **Various Crops:** The chapter introduces various crops that were cultivated, including wheat, barley, rice, and millets.
- **Tools and Techniques:** It discusses the tools and techniques used in early farming, such as the plough and irrigation.

### 5) Importance of Animals:

- **Role of Animals:** Animals were not only sources of food but also served as important helpers in farming activities.

### 6) Changes Over Time:

- **Evolution of Agriculture:** The chapter outlines how agriculture evolved over time, leading to the development of more advanced farming practices.

### 7) Role of Women:

- **Women in Agriculture:** The chapter acknowledges the crucial role played by women in early agriculture, including seed selection and cultivation.

The chapter concludes by emphasizing the significance of agriculture in shaping the course of human history. The transition from hunting-gathering to settled agriculture was a pivotal moment in the development of societies.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2

### Exercise Questions

**Question 1: Why do you think people stopped moving from one place to another?**

**Answer:** People stopped moving from one place to another due to the discovery and practice of agriculture. With the cultivation of crops, individuals could settle in one place to tend to their fields. Agriculture provided a more stable and predictable food supply, leading to the establishment of permanent settlements.

**Question 2: How do archaeologists know that some people were hunters and gatherers 12,000 years ago?**

**Answer:** Archaeologists gather evidence from tools, weapons, and artifacts found during excavations. The types of tools, especially those related to hunting and gathering, provide insights into the lifestyle of people from that time. For example, the presence of tools for hunting or grinding grains suggests whether a community was primarily engaged in hunting-gathering or agriculture.

**Question 3: Why did people domesticate animals?**

**Answer:** People domesticated animals for various purposes, including:

- **Agricultural Assistance:** Animals were used for plowing fields and transporting goods.
- **Source of Food:** Domesticated animals provided a steady supply of meat, milk, and other products.
- **Companionship:** Some animals served as companions and guards.

**Question 4: What changes occurred in the way of life of people in the Neolithic Age that made it different from the Paleolithic Age?**

**Answer:** In the Neolithic Age, significant changes included:

- **Shift to Agriculture:** People started practicing agriculture, cultivating crops, and domesticating animals.
- **Settled Life:** Instead of being nomadic, communities settled in one place.
- **Permanent Shelters:** The construction of permanent houses became common.
- **Food Surplus:** Agriculture led to a surplus of food, allowing for storage and trade.

**Question 5: What are the advantages of settling down in one place?**

**Answer:** Settling down in one place offers several advantages, such as:

- **Stable Food Supply:** Agriculture provides a reliable and stable food supply.

- **Permanent Shelters:** People can build permanent shelters for protection.
- **Community Growth:** Stable settlements contribute to population growth and the formation of organized societies.
- **Storage and Trade:** Surplus food can be stored and traded.

**Question 6: How do you think the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from the lives of hunter-gatherers?**

**Answer:** The lives of farmers and herders differed significantly from those of hunter-gatherers:

- **Settled Lifestyle:** Farmers and herders lived in settled communities, whereas hunter-gatherers were nomadic.
- **Occupations:** Farmers cultivated crops and domesticated animals, while hunter-gatherers relied on hunting and gathering.
- **Permanent Dwellings:** Farmers built permanent houses, while hunter-gatherers used temporary shelters.
- **Food Supply:** Farmers had a more stable and consistent food supply from agriculture, while hunter-gatherers depended on seasonal availability.

**Question 7: Why did people in the past paint on cave walls?**

**Answer:** People in the past painted on cave walls for various reasons:

- **Communication:** Cave paintings might have served as a form of communication, conveying stories, events, or rituals.
- **Religious or Ritualistic Purposes:** Some paintings may have had religious or ritualistic significance.
- **Expression of Creativity:** Cave art could have been an expression of human creativity and artistic impulses.
- **Record Keeping:** It might have been a way to record significant events or experiences.

**Question 8: Make a list of all the animals that you eat. For each, find out where and how they are reared.**

**Answer:** The list of animals people eat varies, and the rearing methods depend on cultural and geographical factors. Commonly consumed animals include:

- **Chicken:** Often reared in poultry farms for meat and eggs.
- **Cows:** Raised on dairy farms for milk and meat.
- **Pigs:** Raised on pig farms for pork.
- **Fish:** Caught from oceans, rivers, or fish farms.
- **Sheep/Goats:** Raised for meat and wool.

**Question 9: Find out whether any of the food items mentioned in this chapter are used by your family, and in what form.**

**Answer:** The answer to this question will vary based on individual families and their dietary preferences. Students are encouraged to explore and discuss the types of food items used in their families and in what form, considering both plant-based and animal-based products.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2**

### **Important Questions**

Here are some important questions for NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2:

**1. What were the major changes in lifestyle that occurred during the Neolithic Age compared to the Paleolithic Age?**

The major changes during the Neolithic Age included the shift from a nomadic lifestyle to settled agriculture, the practice of cultivating crops, domestication of animals, construction of permanent shelters, and the establishment of villages.

**2. How did the invention of agriculture impact the lives of early humans?**

The invention of agriculture had a profound impact, leading to a more stable food supply, settled communities, the construction of permanent shelters, and the development of organized societies. It also contributed to population growth and the ability to store surplus food.

**3. Explain the significance of the domestication of animals during the Neolithic Age.**

The domestication of animals was significant as it provided assistance in agricultural activities, such as plowing fields and transportation. Animals also served as a constant source of food, including meat and milk. Additionally, they played a crucial role in various aspects of daily life.

**4. How did settled agriculture contribute to the growth of communities and the development of civilizations?**

Settled agriculture contributed to the growth of communities by providing a steady and predictable food supply. This led to an increase in population, the establishment of permanent settlements, and the development of organized civilizations with shared resources and responsibilities.

**5. Discuss the importance of tools and techniques in early farming during the Neolithic Age.**

Tools and techniques in early farming were crucial for efficient cultivation. The invention of tools such as the plough and the use of irrigation techniques enhanced agricultural productivity, making it possible to cultivate larger areas and improve crop yields.

**6. Why do you think people started painting on cave walls during prehistoric times?**

Painting on cave walls during prehistoric times may have served various purposes, including communication, religious or ritualistic expressions, creativity, and record-keeping. Cave paintings are considered a form of early human expression and communication.

**7. Explain the role of women in early agricultural societies.**

Women played a significant role in early agricultural societies. They were involved in activities such as seed selection, cultivation, and food processing. The development of agriculture also led to changes in gender roles and responsibilities within communities.

**8. Investigate and discuss the archaeological significance of sites like Bhimbetka, Mehrgarh, and Mundigak.**

Bhimbetka, Mehrgarh, and Mundigak are important archaeological sites that provide insights into early human settlements, cultural practices, and the transition from hunting-gathering to settled agriculture. Investigating these sites involves studying artifacts, tools, and structures to understand prehistoric human life.

**9. How did the transition to settled agriculture impact the relationship between humans and the environment?**

The transition to settled agriculture altered the relationship between humans and the environment. It led to the cultivation of specific crops, domestication of animals, and changes in land use. The impact on the environment included deforestation, changes in biodiversity, and the development of agricultural landscapes.

**10. Investigate the present-day relevance of early agricultural practices and their influence on modern farming.**

Early agricultural practices laid the foundation for modern farming. Investigating their present-day relevance involves studying the evolution of agricultural techniques, the domestication of plants and animals, and the impact on global food production. Understanding these influences helps address contemporary agricultural challenges.

These questions are designed to encourage a comprehensive understanding of Chapter 2. Students are encouraged to explore the textbook for detailed answers and further insights.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2 PDF**

Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2 deals with the rise of human civilizations and the advancements made by ancient societies. We have discussed various key concepts such as civilizations, nomads, farming, early forms of writing and trade routes.

Through these discussions, we have gained a deeper understanding of our past and how it has shaped the world we live in today. However, learning should not stop here. It is important for students to continue their academic journey by seeking out additional

resources and materials that can aid in their understanding. This is where Physics Wallah notes and solutions come into play.

From my personal experience, we can confidently say that Physics Wallah notes and solutions are unmatched in quality and effectiveness. Their comprehensive explanations and step-by-step solutions have helped me grasp difficult concepts and ace my exams.

## **From Hunting-Gathering to Growing Food Summary**

Chapter 2 of Class 6 Social Science History is titled "From Hunting-Gathering to Growing Food." This chapter delves into the significant transition in human history from a lifestyle centered around hunting and gathering to settled agriculture. Below is a summary of the key points covered in this chapter:

### **1) Introduction:**

- The chapter begins by highlighting the shift in human lifestyle during the Neolithic Age, characterized by settled agriculture.

### **2) Neolithic Revolution:**

- The Neolithic Age marks a crucial period when humans transitioned from a nomadic existence to settled life, primarily engaged in agriculture.

### **3) Discovery of Agriculture:**

- Early humans discovered the cultivation of plants for food, leading to a more stable and predictable food supply.
- Domestication of animals became a significant practice, serving various purposes in agriculture.

### **4) Changes in Lifestyle:**

- Settlements became permanent as people constructed more durable houses.
- Permanent dwellings allowed for the storage of surplus food, contributing to population growth.

### **5) Tools and Techniques:**

- The chapter discusses the tools and techniques developed during the Neolithic Age, such as the plough and irrigation methods.
- These advancements enhanced agricultural productivity and efficiency.

### **6) Importance of Animals:**

- Domesticated animals played a vital role in agriculture, providing assistance in farming activities and serving as a source of food.

### **7) Cave Paintings:**

- The chapter explores cave paintings as a form of expression during prehistoric times.
- The possible reasons behind cave paintings include communication, religious significance, creativity, and record-keeping.

### **8) Role of Women:**

- Women played a significant role in early agricultural societies, being involved in activities like seed selection and food processing.

#### **9) Archaeological Sites:**

- Notable archaeological sites like Bhimbetka, Mehrgarh, and Mundigak are mentioned, providing insights into early human settlements.

#### **10) Environmental Impact:**

- The transition to settled agriculture had implications for the environment, including changes in land use and biodiversity.

#### **11) Present-Day Relevance:**

- The chapter encourages students to consider the present-day relevance of early agricultural practices and their influence on modern farming.

Chapter 2 outlines the profound impact of the Neolithic Revolution on human civilization. The transition from hunting and gathering to settled agriculture marked a pivotal moment in history, shaping societies, settlements, and the relationship between humans and the environment.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 2 FAQs**

### **Q1: What is the Neolithic Age, and how did it differ from the Paleolithic Age?**

**A:** The Neolithic Age was a period in human history characterized by the transition from a nomadic lifestyle to settled agriculture. It differed from the Paleolithic Age in terms of settled communities, the cultivation of crops, domestication of animals, and the establishment of permanent shelters.

### **Q2: How did the invention of agriculture impact early human societies?**

**A:** The invention of agriculture had a profound impact on early human societies. It led to a stable and predictable food supply, settled communities, the construction of permanent shelters, and the development of organized civilizations.

### **Q3: Why did early humans domesticate animals during the Neolithic Age?**

**A:** Early humans domesticated animals for various purposes, including agricultural assistance (plowing fields, transportation), a constant source of food (meat, milk), and companionship.

### **Q4: What tools and techniques were developed during the Neolithic Age for farming?**

**A:** The Neolithic Age saw the development of tools such as the plough and irrigation techniques, enhancing agricultural productivity and efficiency.

### **Q5: What role did women play in early agricultural societies?**



**A:** Women played a significant role in early agricultural societies, being involved in activities such as seed selection, cultivation, and food processing.