

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
 Session: 2023-24

कक्षा /Class :VI **विषय /Subject : History (Social Science)**

ANSWERS OF WORKSHEET NO. 01

Name of Chapter-04- In the Earliest Cities

Name of Topic: The story of Harappa

Q1	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
	Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:
	Answer: (i)—(c), (ii)—(a), (iii)—(c), (iv)—(b), (v)—(b), (vi)—(d). (vii)----- (a) (viii) -----(b), (ix)----- (c), (x)----- (a)
Q.2	Very Short Answer Type Questions
(i)	What were the seals used for? Answer: Seals may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another.
(ii)	What do you understand by 'Raw Material'? Answer: Raw materials are substances that are either found naturally (such as wood, or ores of metals) or produced by farmers or herders.
(iii)	Discuss the term 'Citadel'. Answer: Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher. Archaeologists describe this as the citadel.
(iv)	What types of houses was found in the earlier cities? Answer: Generally, houses were either one or two storeys high, with rooms built around a courtyard. Most houses had a separate bathing area, and some had wells to supply water.
(v)	How do we know that cotton was grown in Mohenjodaro? Answer: Archaeologists have found pieces of cloth with vases and other objects in Mohenjodaro. So cotton must have been grown.

(vi)	<p>Who was a ‘specialist’ in Harappan context?</p> <p>Answer: A specialist was one who was trained to do one kind of work, e.g. cutting stone, polishing beads, or carving seals.</p>
(vii)	<p>Name some foreign countries from where raw materials were imported.</p> <p>Answer: Raw materials were imported from Oman, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.</p>
(viii)	<p>What was the use of the plough?</p> <p>Answer: A plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.</p>
(ix)	<p>Give one point of difference between Dholavira and other Harappan cities.</p> <p>Answer: Unlike other Harappan cities which were divided into two parts, Dholavira was divided into three.</p>
(x)	<p>Where did people move to from Sind?</p> <p>Answer: People moved into newer and smaller settlements to the east and the south.</p>
Q.5	Short Answer Type Questions
(i)	<p>Describe the two parts of a typical Harappan city.</p> <p>Answer: A Harappan city was usually divided into two or more parts. The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called ‘citadel’. The part to the east was larger but-lower. Archaeologists call it the lower town.</p>
(ii)	<p>Describe the drains of the cities.</p> <p>Answer: Most cities had covered drains. They were laid out carefully in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope. Thus, water could flow easily through it. Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led to bigger ones.</p>
(iii)	<p>Write a short note on the craft practised by Harappan.</p> <p>Answer: Harappan objects were made of stone, shell and metal. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. Harappans also made stone seals. They made pots with beautiful black designs.</p>
(iv)	<p>Where did the Harappan get the raw materials from?</p> <p>Answer: The Harappans got the raw materials from various places. They got copper probably from present-day Rajasthan, and also from Oman. Tin</p>

(v)	<p>was brought from Afghanistan and Iran. Gold was brought may be from Karnataka. Precious stones were brought from Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan.</p> <p>Write a short note on the city of Lothal.</p> <p>Answer: Lothal was a city on the banks of a tributary of the Sabarmati. It was an important centre for making stone, shell and metal objects. There was a store house in the city. Fire altars have been found here.</p>
Q.6	Short Answer Type Questions
(i)	<p>What types of metals were used to make tools in earlier cities?</p>
	<p>Answer: There were mainly four types of metals that were used to make tools in earlier cities. They were – Copper, bronze, gold, and silver. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels.</p>
(ii)	<p>What was the use of the Great Bath? What materials were used in the great bath?</p>
	<p>Answer: Important people (priests, rulers) took ritual baths in this tank. The tank was lined with kiln burnt bricks, plaster of gypsum and bitumen was used to make the tank water resistant.</p>
(iii)	<p>How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?</p>
	<p>Answer: The archaeologists have found actual pieces of cloth attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro. As we know that cloth is made up of cotton, probably, the farmers grew cotton at that time. The archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience which were used to spin thread. This proves that the cloth was used in Harappan civilization.</p>
(iv)	<p>What is the meaning of seals and sealing?</p>
	<p>Answer: Seals may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another. After a bag was closed or tied, a layer of wet clay was applied on the knot, and the seal was pressed on it. The impression of the seal is known as sealing. Harappan people used the seals for signs of proprietorship, against ill or bad omens etc also.</p>
(v)	<p>Write about the drains in the Harappan cities.</p>

	<p>Answer: People of Harappa paid special attention to the drainage system. Many of the cities had covered drains. All the drains were laid out in straight lines having a gentle slope so that water could flow through it. Drains in the houses were connected to the street drains. Inspection holes were provided at regular intervals to ensure proper cleaning of the drains.</p>
Q.7	Long Answer Type Questions
(i)	<p>What could have been the possible reasons behind the end of the Harappan civilization?</p> <p>Answer: The Harappan civilization suddenly seems to have started to end, around 3900 years ago. People stopped living in many cities. Writing, seals and weights became ‘extinct’. Raw materials were now rarely imported. Some scholars suggest that this happened due to the drying of rivers. Some others have explained it with deforestation. In some areas there were floods. The floods could have been a reason for the end. Rulers might also have lost control. Consequently, People abandoned sites in Sind and Punjab and moved to newer, smaller settlements to the east and the south.</p>
(ii)	<p>Describe the life of the people in Harappan cities?</p> <p>Answer: The Harappan city was a very busy place. There were people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city. They may have kept the most valuable objects, such as ornaments of gold and silver, or beautiful beads, for themselves. And there were scribes, people who knew how to write, who helped prepare the seals, and perhaps wrote on other materials that have not survived till date. Men and women, craftsmen, made all kinds of things – either in their own homes, or in special workshops. People were travelling to distant lands at that time by carts to inland places or by ship to foreign lands.</p>
(iii)	<p>List three factors which show that Lothal was an important production centre of the Harappan civilisation.</p> <p>Answer: Following factors show that Lothal was an important production centre of the Harappan civilisation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were easily available.

<p>(iv)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. This was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal. 3. Pieces of stone, half made beads, tools for bead making and finished beads have all been found in a building. This building was probably a workshop for making beads. <p>What led to the decline of the Harappan civilisation?</p> <p>Answer: The historians are uncertain regarding the causes for the decline of the Harappan civilisation. Various factors were responsible for the end of the physical existence of the Harappan cities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The decline in the quality of buildings and town planning indicates as if the rulers were losing control which forced the people to move to newer settlements. 2. The rivers changed their course, which led to either heavy floods or drought like situations. 3. Ecological changes led to the decline of land and agriculture. With time, the requirement for fuel increased, which led to excessive deforestation. Moreover, grazing by large herds of animals destroyed the green cover. All this must have enforced them to evacuate to other areas.
<p>(v)</p>	<p>What were the important crafts of the Harappan people?</p> <p>Answer: In the Harappan cities, there were men and women who made all kinds of things either in their own homes or in special workshop known as crafts persons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. 2. The Harappans made seals out of stone. These seals were generally rectangular in shape and had an animal carved on them. 3. The Harappans made beads, weights and blades. Most of the beads were made out of carnelian, a beautiful red stone. They also made pots with beautiful black designs.