

**Grade VI**

**Lesson 3. In the Earliest Cities.**

**Objective Type Questions**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Earliest cities of Indus emerged around
  - a. 4500 years ago
  - b. 4700 years ago
  - c. both of these
  - d. none of these
2. The first city to be discovered in Indian Valley was
  - a. Mohenjodaro
  - b. Harappa
  - c. Lothal
  - d. none of these
3. The Great Bath is located at
  - a. Mohenjodaro
  - b. Lothal
  - c. Harappa
  - d. none of these
4. Assembly Hall was called
  - a. Granary
  - b. Collegiate building
  - c. Citadel
  - d. none of these
5. Harappans knew use of
  - a. Potter's wheel
  - b. Glaze
  - c. both of these
  - d. none of these
6. Dholavira is found in a
  - a. Gujarat
  - b. Punjab
  - c. Rajasthan
  - d. none of these
7. Lothal is found on the banks of river
  - a. Narmada
  - b. Sabarmati
  - c. Tapti
  - d. none of these

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. c	6. a	7. b
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**II. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The Great Bath has been discovered in
  - a. Lothal
  - b. Harappa
  - c. Mohenjodaro
  - d. Kalibangan
2. Most cities had the western part \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. smaller; higher
  - b. smaller; lower
  - c. larger; higher
  - d. larger; lower
3. Which of these groups of people did not usually live in cities, but the countryside?
  - a. Rules
  - b. Craft persons
  - c. Farmers and herders
  - d. Scribes
4. The alloy of tin and \_\_\_\_\_ is called bronze
  - a. Zinc
  - b. copper
  - c. gold
  - d. platinum



5. The city of Lothal was situated beside a river which was a tributary of
  - a. Ganga
  - b. Sabarmati
  - c. Narmada
  - d. Kaveri
6. What caused the end of Harappan civilization?
  - a. Deforestation
  - b. Rules lost control
  - c. Flooding
  - d. Authentic reason unknown; but might be the reason listed above

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. d
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### III. Multiple Choice Questions

1. When did Harappan cities develop?
  - a. About 4,700 years ago
  - b. About 3,700 years ago
  - c. About 2,700 years ago
  - d. About 1,700 years ago
2. How many storeys of houses were generally found in Harappan cities?
  - a. One or two stories
  - b. Four to five stories
  - c. Multi stories
  - d. None of these
3. Where did the crafts persons make the things in the earliest cities?
  - a. In their own homes
  - b. In special workshops
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these
4. Which metal were the most of things found by the archaeologists made of?
  - a. Stone
  - b. Copper and gold
  - c. Silver
  - d. All of these
5. What was the thing used to shape sand or powdered quartz into an object?
  - a. Gum
  - b. Ink
  - c. Nails
  - d. Rubber
6. Which colour were used for glazed resulting a shiny object?
  - a. Black and white
  - b. Red and yellow
  - c. Blue or sea green
  - d. Pink or brown
7. From where were the Harappans got copper?
  - a. Mumbai
  - b. Delhi
  - c. Kerala
  - d. Rajasthan
8. Who supplied food to craft persons scribes and rulers in the cities?
  - a. Local citizens
  - b. Farmers and herders
  - c. Post man
  - d. All of these
9. How did the Harappans irrigate their fields and grow plants?
  - a. Rainfall
  - b. Stored water
  - c. Streams
  - d. Rivers
10. From where did the boats and ships come into the sea and rivers?
  - a. Ports
  - b. Dockyards
  - c. None of these
  - d. Both a and b

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. a
6. c	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. b

**I . Fill in the blanks**

1. Man's Lifestyle changed significantly after he learnt the art of using \_\_\_\_\_.
2. British stumbled upon a mound of bricks in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Great Bath is made of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Collegiate Building has \_\_\_\_\_ massive pillars.
5. Seals of Mesopotamia have been found in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Indus ports were called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Lothal is near the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Both men and woman in Harappa loved \_\_\_\_\_ in jewellery.
9. Brick making was an important \_\_\_\_\_.

1. metals	2. 1856	3. burnt bricks	4. 20	5. Indus region
6. Meluha	7. Gulf of Khambat	8. ornaments	9. craft	

**II . Fill in the blanks**

1. The western part of Harappan cities, which was usually smaller but higher, has been referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The eastern part of Harappan cities, which was usually larger but lower, has been referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Great Bath was made water tight with a layer of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Scribes were people who know how to write and helped to prepare the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Metals like gold and silver were used to make \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Most Harappan seals area made of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Archaeologists have found spindle wheels, made of terracotta and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Spindle whorls were used to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Harappans got copper from the present - day \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A tool called \_\_\_\_\_ was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ must have been used by farmers since the region of Harappa did not receive heavy rainfall.
12. Sealings are impressions of seals on \_\_\_\_\_.

1. citadel	2. lower town	3. natural tar	4. seals
5. ornaments; vessels	6. stone	7. faience	8. spin thread
9. Rajasthan	10. plough	11. Irrigation	12. clay

**I. Match the following**

1. Copper	a. Gujarat
2. Gold	b. Afghanistan
3. Tin	c. Rajasthan
4. Precious Stone	d. Karnataka
5. Lahore	e. Decline of Indus Valley
6. Dwelling house	f. Mortar
7. Drain	g. Mohenjodaro
8. Aryan	h. Multan Railway

1. c	2. d	3. b	4. a	5. h	6. g	7. f	8. e
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**II. Match the following**

1. Great Bath	a. Dholavira
2. altars	b. Mehrgarh
3. Cotton	c. Mohenjodaro
4. Storehouse	d. Kalibangan & Lothal
5. City divided into three parts	e. Lothal

1. c	2. d,e	3. b	4. e	5. a
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**I. True or False**

1. Woven cloth was found in Lothal.
2. A statue of a dancing girl reflects bronze casting.
3. Women used nose studs and anklets.
4. Trading turned only in Harappa city.



5. Dholavira is a large open area in Harappan settlement.
6. The priest king could have been the administrator.
7. Floods may have led to decline of Harappa.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. True	6. True	7. True
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## II. True or False

1. The bricks in Harappa were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong.
2. Usually, the special buildings were created in the lower town.
3. The houses of Harappa were poorly built.
4. Harappan seals were made of metal.
5. People knew about cotton much before Harappa.
6. All raw materials were available locally.
7. The hunter-gatherers used some form of irrigation.
8. The rainfall was low in the Harappan region.
9. We are not sure about what caused the end of the Harappan civilization.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. True	6. False	7. False	8. True	9. True
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## Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **What was 'Citadel'?**  
Citadel is the west part of Harappan city. It is smaller but higher.
2. **What was 'Lower town'?**  
The part of the city to the east was larger and lower called the 'lower town'.
3. **Who were Scribes?**  
People who knew how to write, who helped prepare the seals and perhaps wrote on other materials that have survived.
4. **What were 'seals'?**  
The Harappan made seals out of mud or clay. These were generally rectangular and usually had an animal curved on it.
5. **Who were called 'specialists'?**  
A specialist was a person who was skilled to do only one kind of work like cutting stone or polishing beads or carving seals.



6. **What does 'raw material' mean?**

Raw materials are substances that are either found naturally or produced by farmers or herders. These are then processed to produce finished goods.

7. **With which tool earth was dug to grow crops?**

A new tool 'plough' was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

8. **What does 'irrigation' mean?**

If there is not enough rainfall, water is stored and supplied to the fields when the plants are growing.

9. **When did earliest cities emerge in India?**

The earliest cities of the Indian subcontinent emerged around 4, 700 years in the region drained by Indus its tributaries in the North-west.

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**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. **How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?**

- i. Archaeologists knew that cloth was used in Harappan civilization because actual pieces of cloth attached to a silver vase and some copper objects have been found at Mohenjodaro.
- ii. Further, spindle whorls made of terracotta and faience, used to spin thread, and to produce cloth have also been found.

2. **How was Harappa discovered?**

- i. In 1856, When British were building the Lahore to Multan railways, they stumbled upon a mound of finely baked bricks near the site of Harappa in the present day Pakistan.
- ii. However, it was not until 1924 that John Marshall, the Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India, announced the existence of a great civilization called the Indus Valley Civilization.

3. **What do you know about agriculture and food habits of Harappa?**

- i. The Harappa culture used common food articles.
- ii. They took simple food.
- iii. They ate variety of food grains like wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea and sesame.
- iv. Besides, vegetables, fruits and cloves, milk were also included in their food.



#### 4. Why seals seems to be puzzling items in Indus Valley?

- i. Of the various articles discovered in the Indus Valley, about 200 seals are the most puzzling
- ii. They were little pieces of soft stones, ivory and clay.
- iii. They were generally rectangular in shape.
- iv. On these are engraved figures of animals and birds.
- v. Seals were perhaps used by different guilds or merchants or traders.

#### 5. What kind of jewellery was worn by Harappan men and woman?

- i. Both men and women seem to be fond of ornaments.
- ii. Necklaces, armlets, finger rings and bangles were worn both by men and woman
- iii. Ornaments were of great variety and design.
- iv. The ornaments were made of different metals such as gold, silver, copper and bronze.

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### Long Answer Type Questions

#### 1. Describe the trade under Indus Valley Civilization.

- i. Trading thrived in Harappa.
- ii. It suggests that long-distance trade existed.
- iii. Goods coming from outside perhaps included copper from Rajasthan, gold from Karnataka and precious stones from Iran and Afghanistan.
- iv. Seals of Mesopotamia have been found in Indus region while seals of Indus valley have been found in Mesopotamia.

#### 2. Describe the architectural features of Indus Valley Civilization

Harappan cities were well-planned. This is proved by the excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa. The architecture consisted of the following features:

- i. **Dwelling Houses:** Residential houses of Mohenjodaro were of different sizes varying from a small house of two rooms to a palatial building. All houses were built of bricks which were usually well burnt and of good quality.
- ii. **The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro:** Perhaps the most imposing construction of the Indus Valley was the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro. It consisted of a large open quadrangle in the centre with verandahs, galleries and rooms on all the sides.
- iii. **The Citadels:** The Harappan settlements had small citadels. The settlement had a small but higher western part and the lower eastern section. It was in citadels that structures were built for special public purposes.



iv. **Assembly Hall:** A big hall had been unearthed at Mohenjodaro which had been named as 'Collegiate Building'. It had 20 massive pillars made of kiln-burnt bricks arranged in rows of five each.

v. **Great Granary at Harappa:** The most remarkable and the largest building excavated at Harappa was the Great Granary. In all, there were six such granaries and may have been used as government storehouses.

**Vi. Drainage System:** One of the most striking features of the town was the well-planned drainage system. The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum. They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to clean the drains. Smaller drains from houses on both sides of the streets came and joined a brick-laid main channel. For sewage from the houses, pits were provided at either side of the street. It showed skill in town planning and sanitation.

### 3. How did Harappan or Indus Valley civilization decline?

We are sure about the causes of decline of this civilization but scholars are sure of the following reasons:

- i. Probably the rivers dried up.
- ii. There could be deforestation as fuel was required for baking bricks and for smelting copper ore.
- iii. Grazing by large herds of cattle, sheep and goats may have destroyed the green belt.
- iv. It could be frequent floods troubling people.
- v. Or it could be invasion of Aryans who must have posted them towards South India.

### 4. What do you know about Great Bath of Mohenjodaro?

- i. It's a special tank, archaeologist called it Great Bath.
- ii. This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made watertight with a layer of natural tar.
- iii. There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides.
- iv. Water was probably brought in from a well and drained out after use.
- v. Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

### 5. Describe the drains laid in the cities of Harappan.

- i. Many of the cities had covered drains.
- ii. Very carefully these were laid out in straight lines.
- iii. Each drain had a gentle slope so that the water could flow through it.
- iv. Very often drains in houses were connected to those on streets and smaller drains led into bigger ones.



**6. What do you know about the city of Dholavira?**

- i. The city old Dholavira were located on Khadir Beyt in Rann of Kutchh, where there was fresh and fertile soil.
- ii. Dholavira was divided into three parts, and each part was surrounded with massive store walls, with entrance through getaways.
- iii. There was also a large open area in the settlement, where public ceremonies could be held.
- iv. There were larger letters of Harappan script that were carved out of white stone and perhaps inlaid in wood.
- v. This was unique as generally Harappan writing has been found in small objects such as a scale.

**7. Where is Lothal city located? What all we could find there?**

- i. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of Sabaramati, in Gujarat.
- ii. It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were easily available.
- iii. This was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal.
- iv. There was also a storehouse in the city.
- v. Many seals and sealings were found in this storehouse.

**8. On an outline map of India mark major Harappan sites.**

The earliest cities in the subcontinent.



Ms.

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