

Chapter-9

Reappearance of Urbanization

A Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

1. The use of _____ resulted in producing better implements for agriculture.
(a) Aluminium (b) steel (c) bronze (d) **iron.**
2. India traded with the _____ Empire.
(a) **Roman** (b) Mughal (c) Gupta (d) Mauryan
3. The city of _____ was a market town.
(a) Sopara (b) Arikamedu (c) **Madurai** (d) Tanjore
4. Kodumanal in Tamil Nadu was rich in mineral resources and became an_____.
(a) Administrative centre (b) art centre (c) **industrial centre** (d) trading centre.
5. Trade began because of _____.
(a) Surplus production (b) exports of goods to other places
(c) Increase in product demand (d) all of the above.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Before the use of coins, people used the system of **barter** for goods and services.
2. Trading was done through the **trade** routes.
3. Iron tools were used for clearing **forest**.
4. A large number of urban centres came up during this period bringing about **development**.
5. **Kodumanal** was a town near Puducherry where export items like semi-precious stones.

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Vajji was an important port town. **False**
2. Indian silk and spices were traded along the Silk Route. **True.**
3. India imported ivory products from other countries. **False.**
4. Punch-mark coins were used as currency. **True.**

5. The guilds functioned as banks as well. **True.**

D. Answer the questions in brief:

1. What is transplanting?

Ans.1 Transplanting is the process to move a growing plant and plant it somewhere else.

2. State the factor that led to surplus production?

Ans.2 The use of better iron implements led to surplus production in agriculture.

3. What led to the emergence of specialized towns?

Ans.3 Art and craft and rich mineral resources led to the emergence of specialized towns.

4. Name the literary sources that give us information of the urban towns and cities?

Ans.4 The Jataka tales and the Sangam literature give us information of the urban towns and cities.

5. Name two port cities?

Ans.5 Kausambi and Patliputra were port cities.

E. Answer these questions in details:

1. Discuss the importance of guilds with reference to the traders?

Ans.1 The workers organised themselves into guilds or shrenis. The guilds made rules and regulations for the needs of the workers. They ensured that the workers got a good supply of raw materials. They also provided the training required for a particular crafts. The guilds also introduced weights and measures, and provided a check on the quality of the good produced. The head of the guilds decided the price of the goods and the wages provided to the labours. The guilds of merchants looked after matters relating to trade. Some also functioned as banks.

2. Explain the specialties of Mathura?

Ans.2 Mathura derived its importance as a centre of trade due to its location where the trade routes of the north were connected to central India and the west coast. Mathura being a fortified city, was the second capital of the Kushanas, a powerful empire, a religious centre and also a centre of art and craft. It is believed to be the homeland of Krishna, and it became a holy land for Hinduism. There are also many places of historic and religious importance in Mathura.

3. State the functions of an administrative town?

Ans.3 The administrative towns were capitals of kingdoms where all official and administrative matters were looked after. Towns like Madurai, Patliputra and Ujjain developed as capital cities. Some towns were used for exchange of surplus production and came to be used as centre of trade.

4. Write a note on the types of urban centres that exist during this period?

Ans.4 Urban centres had specific functions and were of different types. They were in contact with each other to fulfil their needs. Places where major religions developed became important religious towns. Some cities served as centres for arts and crafts. Tamil Nadu was rich in mineral resources and became an industrial centre for semi-precious stones like sapphire and quartz. Towns like Mathura, Amravati and Kondapur became important trading routes.