

Lesson-4

The Advent and Urbanization and civilization in India

Activities and Question and Answers

A. Write T for true and F for false.

1. The Mesopotamian Civilization developed along the banks of river Nile. **F**
2. Toys of the Indus valley Civilization were made of terracotta. **F**
3. The Lothal dock was located in present- day Pakistan. **F**
4. The Great Bath was believed to be used for religious purposes and rituals. **T**
5. A large sign board was discovered in Lothal. **F**

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

1. _____ was the first Indus Valley Civilization to be excavated.
(a) Rangpur (b) Lothal (c) Harappa (d) Dholavira.
2. _____ were people who could write on seals.
(a) Scribes (b) Craftsmen (c) Farmers (d) Rulers
3. The civilization that came up on the banks of river Tigris was called the _____ civilization.
(a) Chinese (b) Egyptian (c) Indus Valley (d) Mesopotamian.
4. The Indus valley civilization seals were made of _____.
(a) Burnt bricks (b) copper (c) terracotta (d) both a and b.
5. _____ was a city of the Indus Valley Civilization.
(a) Mysore (b) Bhimbetka (c) Kurnool (d) Kalibangan.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The raised upper part of the Harrapan City was termed as the Citadel.
2. The Indus Valley people believed in life after death.
3. Seals were used as stamps.
4. Stones lapis lazuli, agate, and carnelian were used for making beads.
5. The Great Bath was situated in Mohenjo-Daro.

D. Answer these questions in brief:

1. What do you understand by civilization?

Ans.1 Civilization is that feature of human life where, the human society reaches an advanced stage of social development and organization.

2. What are store houses used for?

Ans.2 Store houses are the places where all the surplus grain is stored for further use.

3. Name three occupations of the Indus Valley people?

Ans.3 The three occupations of the Indus Valley people were farming, pottery making and fishing.

4. What has the upper part of the city been called by archaeologist?

Ans.4 The upper part of the city has been called Citadel.

5. What were seals made of?

Ans.5 Seals were made of terracotta.

E. Answer these questions in detail.

1. How were the houses and streets designed?

Ans.1 The houses were two-storeyed and built on both sides of the streets. Each house had two to twenty rooms and each house had a central courtyard and a bathing area. Houses were separated by a network of roads cutting each other at right angles, forming a grid-like pattern. The entrance to the house never faced the main road, but towards secondary roads and smaller alleyways.

2. The Drainage system and the Great Bath reflected excellent planning. Explain this?

Ans.2 The Drainage system in these cities was very impressive. The drains were water tight which prevented leakage of dirty water. Wooden screens filtered solid waste and over flowing of dirty water was avoided.

The Great Bath was another magnificent structure. It was water tight and layered with bricks and mortar. There were changing rooms along the sides.

3. Describe the seals found in Harappa and what were they used for?

Ans.3 The seals had a knob at the back through which runs a hole. Most seals have a pictorial inscription on them. They had figure of pashupati, the unicorn and the bull on them.

These seals were used by merchants for stamping purposes and trading purposes

4. How can we say that the Indus valley people traded with other countries?

Ans.4 Evidence of seals, weights and measures suggest that active trade relations was carried out as Mesopotamian seals were found in Harappa. The dockyard in Lothal suggests brisk trade. All the cities and villages were connected through a trade system. Trade is reflected in the widespread distribution of

beads, ornaments, pots, metals, tools and seals. Archaeologists think that copper may have been brought from Rajasthan and tin from Afghanistan.

5. Write down the main difference between Dholavira and Lothal?

Ans.5 Dholavira is one of the largest settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization located in the Rann of Kutch. It was divided into three parts. The city was constructed as a geometric plan. It stands as the most distinctive and impressive sites of the Indus Valley cities. It was known as the lake city.

Lothal is one of the most prominent cities of the Indus Valley Civilization located in Gujarat. It was a prominent trading centre. This is because evidence of dockyard has been found there. A mound of township and market has been found at this site. Lothal had elaborate storehouses too.