# **Class 6**

# **Ch-6 The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation**

1. Multiple Choice Questions

1.What is the main feature of a Civilisation?
(a) Nomadic lifestyle
(b) Absence of writing
(c) Advanced urban planning
(d) Lack of trade

2.Why are the inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilisation called ‘Harappans\*?
(a) They lived near the Sarasvati River
(b) The city of Harappa was the first to he excavated
(c) They spoke the Harappan language
(d) They invented the first writing system

3.What was the main reason for the decline of the Harappan Civilisation?
(a) Invasion by foreign armies
(b) Lack of trade
(c) Climatic changes and drying up of the Sarasvati River
(d) Over population

4.What was a common feature of Harappan cities in terms of construction?
(a) Made of wood
(b) Made of bricks with uniform quality
(c) Made of stones with varied quality
(d) Built on hills

5.What was the primary purpose of the Great Bath in Mohenjo-daro?
(a) Agricultural storage
(b) A temple for worship
(c) A residential house
(d) None of the above

6.Which metal did the Harappans use extensively for their tools and ornaments?
(a) Iron
(b) Silver
(c) Bronze
(d) Platinum

7.What does the presence of beads of carnelian in Harappan sites suggest about their society?
(a) They had advanced trade networks
(b) They lacked artistic skills
(c) They did not use metals
(d) They were isolated from other regions

8.Which crops were commonly grown by the Harappans?
(a) Corn and tomatoes
(b) Barley and wheat
(c) Pineapples and mangoes
(d) Potatoes and carrots

9.How old is the Harappa civilisation?
(a) About 4000 years old
(b) About 3000 years old
(c) About 4700 years old
(d) About 5500 years old

10.The Great Bath is a part of
(a) Mohenjo-daro
(b) Lothal
(c) Dholavira
(d) Kalibangan

11.Tin was mixed with to produce bronze.
(a) aluminium
(b) gold
(c) copper
(d) silver

12.The discovery of weights and measures at Harappan sites indicates
(a) a lack of trade
(b) standardisation in trade practices
(c) the use of barter system
(d) no evidence of trade activities

13.What was one of the primary reasons for the growth of villages and towns in the Indus-Sarasvati region?
(a) Advancement in metallurgy
(b) Increased trade and exchanges
(c) Discovery of gold mines
(d) Development of art and architecture

14.Arrange the following places from North-South direction.
I. Lothal
II. Mohenjo-daro
III. Harappa
IV. Kalibangan
Codes
(a) I, II, III, IV
(b) II, I, III, IV
(c) III, II, II, IV
(d) III, IV, II, I

II. Fill in the blank

1.The five main tributaries of Indus river are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.The Great Bath ruins of the Indus Valley Civilisation are at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the earliest city discovered in India.

4. The Harappan civilisation is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civilisation.

5. The city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first Harappan site to be excavated in 1920-21.

III.Mark whether True/False

1. The Harappans may have imported copper in exchange of imported goods.

2. Harappans did not know about Ornament making.

3. Till date, no concrete reasons have been found for the decline of Harappan cities.

4. Most of the houses in Harappa had separate bathing areas.

5. The term “Indus Valley Civilisation” is no longer widely used because the civilisation extended beyond the Indus region.

IV. Passage based questions:

1. Read the below mentioned passage and answer the questions carefully.

The most ancient civilisation of India, known variously as the Harappan, Indus or Indus-Sarasvatī Civilisation, was indeed remarkable in many ways. ... [It showed how] a well-balanced community lives — in which the differences between the rich and the poor are not glaring. ... In essence, the Harappan societal scenario was not that of ‘exploitation’, but of mutual ‘accommodation’.

1. Mention any two reasons for calling Harappan civilisation remarkable? (2 Marks)
2. What is the reasons or calling Indus- Sarasvati civilisation as Harappan civilisation? (1 Mark)

2. The Harappans were engaged in active trade, not only within their own civilisation (other cities nearby or far away), but with other civilisations and cultures within and outside India. They exported ornaments, timber, some objects of daily use (Fig. 6.11 on page 98), probably also gold and cotton, and possibly some food items. The most favoured ornaments were beads of carnelian.\What the Harappans imported in exchange of the exported goods is not so clear. It probably included copper\.

1. What were some of the commodities exported by Harappans? (1 Mark)
2. Where is Carnelian a reddish semiprecious stone mostly found in India? ( 1 Mark)
3. What makes us think that Harappans probably imported copper? ( 1 Mark)

IV. Short Questions (2 Marks/Approximately 40 Words)

1. What is a civilisation?
2. What do you mean by Metallurgy?
3. Which development is called the first urbanisation of India?
4. Where was Sarasvati River first mentioned?
5. Which were the first two cities to be discovered in Harappan Civilization?
6. What was the earliest civilisation of Indian Subcontinent?
7. Mention any two figures found in Harappan civilisation.

V. 3 Mark Questions (Approximately 60 Words)

1. When did different civilisation begin in the world?
2. What is great bath?
3. Mention the flow of river Sarasvati a few millennium ago.
4. Why the Civilisation we studies in the chapter has several names?
5. Mention and explain any two characteristics of a civilisation.

VI. Long Answer Questions ( Approximately 120 words with five different points)

1. What are the characteristics required for a human society to be called a civilisation?
2. Write a note on town planning of Harappan civilisation.
3. What do you know about the eating habits of Harappans.

Or

What did Harappans eat?

1. Describe the main features of Harappan civilisation.
2. Write a brief report which sums up some of the achievements of the Indus Sarasvati Civilisation.

Or

Write a short note on harappan civilisation.

1. Mention some of the artifacts found from the Harappan sites, and what do they indicate.
2. Write a note on water management of the Harappan civilisation.