

(1)

Chapter - 1

Harappan Civilization

(1) Name the important sources of information on the Harappan Civilization?

Ans The main sources of the Harappan Civilization are as follows:

(1) The archaeological remains such as buildings, pottery, sculpture, seals and cemeteries. A number of seals were discovered with a few letters engraved on but the script has not been deciphered as yet.

2. Name two important public buildings of Indus Valley Civilization and its importance.

Ans -> The Great Bath: The Great Bath is one of the largest public

P-2

building at Mohenjodaro.
② And the Great granary.

3 Give any two characteristic feature of the Citadel.

Ans - The raised area of city was called the Citadel. It owed its height to the building constructed on mud bricks platform. The Citadel had the houses of the ruling classes.

(4) How were seals used? What information do they give about Harappan trade?

Ans → The seals are the important sources of information about the Harappan Civilization. The seals used by the Harappans show their artistic skill. About 2000 seals have been discovered.

Most of the seals are rectangular or square but some of them are circular shape. Harappan seals give useful information about the script, and trade relationship of the Harappan civilization with other countries.

5 Briefly describe granaries at Harappa?

Ans Granaries have been found at several sites - Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Lothal and Kalibangan. However, at Harappa there were two rows of six granaries each to the south of granaries at Harappa. Working floors consisting of rows of circular bricks platforms were discovered.

6 Briefly describe the ornaments worn by the Harappans.

Ans - Ornaments were worn by both men and women. Some of the common

P-4

Ornaments were necklace, finger-rings, bangles, armlets, anklets, nose rings, fan-shaped head-dress and earrings. They were made of gold, silver, precious stone and ivory.

7. Briefly describe the statue of dancing girl.

Ans:- The bronze statue of a dancing girl, found at Mohenjodaro is a masterpiece of art it shows a high degree of development in the art of sculpture. The figurine shows vigour, variety and ingenuity. The right arm of the dancing girl rest on the hip and the left arm is heavily bangled.

(8) Mention the types of dress-worn by the Indus valley people.

Ans - In general, the Indus valley civilization wore traditional type of dresses that also includes saree, dhoti, and turban, on the other hand the upper

Class people wore silk clothes as well as the lower class people wore ordinary fabrics.

Even men wore a cloth around the waist, often passed between the legs and tucked up held.

(9) State two features of the trade in the Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans → The elaborate social structure and standard of living confirmed by the presence of granaries, numerous seals, uniform script and regulated weights and measures in wide area indicate the existence a highly developed system of trade. The Harappans carried on considerable trade in stone, metal shell etc within the Indus civilization zone. The Indus valley people did not use metal money but carried on all exchange through barter system.

(10) What do you know about the Indus Script?

Ans → Harappan seals provide useful information

P-6

about the script, trade, religion and beliefs of the Harappan seals of Pashupati show that people believed in Shiva. The Harappan used a script which is regarded as pictographic since its signs represent birds, fish and varieties of human forms.

⑪ In what two respects is Harappan civilization our greatest heritage?

Ans - The Harappan civilization is a great national heritage because many of its features were found in the later cultural development. The Harappan way of making baked pottery, bricks, beads, jewellery, textiles was adopted by the later civilizations.