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**Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. **Give reasons why the Harappan people can be said to have led a highly civilized life?**

**The Harappan people led a highly civilized life.**

* **The cities of this civilisation were well developed urban centers with highly developed town planning and buildings of stone and burnt bricks.**
* **The drainage system of the Harappan cities was one of the best in ancient times. Besides, the Harappans were expert traders. They had also mastered several crafts.**
1. **Write a short note on the town planning of the Harappan cities.**

**The cities of the Indus Valley were well-planned. Many cities were divided into two parts: upper town and lower town. Usually, the upper part to the west was smaller and higher. The part to the cast was bigger and lower, laid out in a grid pattern with house straight roads, and a proper sanitation system.**

1. **How do we know that the Harappan people carried on trade with other contemporary civilisations?**

**Some Harappan seals have been found in the cities of ancient Mesopotamia, while Mesopotamian seals have been found in Harappan cities. This confirms that trade existed between both these civilisations. Moreover, the remains of a dockyard excave at Lothal shows that Harappans were familiar with ships.**

1. **Describe the Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.**

**The Great Bath is a rectangular structure resembling a swimming pool. The inner walls were layered with bricks and covered with natural tar and bitumen to prevent seepage. People probably used it for religious purposes. Perhaps, people took a dip in this bath on special occasions.**

1. **Write about the religious beliefs of the Harappan people.**

**The Harappan people probably worshiped trees and animals. The pipal tree and the bull are commonly seen on seals. Image worship was prevalent in the Harappan period The most commonly found figurine is that of a female deity, who has generally been identified as a Mother Goddess.**

**Answer the following questions in detail.**

1. **Discuss the extent of the Harappan Civilisation on the basis of the maps given in the chapter.**

**The Harappan Civilisation flourished in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent. It spread over Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and from Jammu in the north to the Narmada estuary in the west. A major portion of it is now in Pakistan, Shortugai in Afghanistan was a Harappan trading post.**

1. **Write a note on the features of the Indus Valley Civilisation.**

**In the ancient world, no other civilisation has shown as much advancement in the civic sense as the Indus Valley Civilisation. Indus Valley Civilisation came up on the bank of river Indus. It flourished in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent. The cities of this civilization were well-developed urban centers. The buildings were made of stones and burnt bricks. This civilisation was known for its spectacular city planning and efficiency.**

1. **How did people live their lives in the Indus Valley Civilisation?**

**There were probably different social groups in Harappan society. Political and social institutions had become more complex by this time. It was no longer a society where everyone was equal. There were differences in power, prestige, and wealth.**

* **At the top of Harappan society were people who planned the construction of monumental buildings in the city. They were probably the rulers.**
* **Then there were some people (scribes) who knew how to write on seals.**
* **There were also skilled merchants and traders and some kind of religious specialists.**
1. **What do you know about the trade carried out by the people of the Indus Valley Civilisation?**
* **Harappan people carried on trade with other countries. Some Harappan seals have**

**been found in the cities of ancient Mesopotamia while Mesopotamian seals have been found in Harappan cities.**

* **This confirms that trade existed between both these civilisations. The remains of a dockyard excavated at Lothal by S. R. Rao show that**

 **Harappans were familiar with ships.**

* **The Harappans made many things for which they needed raw materials. Some of them were not available in the region.**
* **They probably got copper from Oman in west Asia and Rajasthan, tin from Afghanistan and Iran, gold from Karnataka, precious stones from Gujarat and Iran, and lapis lazuli from northern Afghanistan.**