



SNS academy
a fingerprint school



Chapter Civilisation and Cities. Question and answer.

I. Tick the correct answer.

1. c. Rakhalidas Banerjee.
2. b. a granary.
3. b. The citadel was a rectangular structure resembling a swimming pool.
4. c. the citadel and the lower town.
5. b. Lothal.
6. a. Karnataka in India.
7. a. steatite.
8. a. Cotton.
9. b. 1,500 BCE.
10. a. Pharaoh.

II. State whether the following statements are true or false. Rewrite the statements to correct them.

1. False. The Harappan Civilisation flourished on the banks of river Indus.
2. True.
3. False. The Harappan script has not been deciphered.
4. True.
5. False. The Harappans also worshiped a female deity.

Hots

Why do you think the Indus valley civilization emerged along a river?

ANS: The world's earliest civilisations developed around rivers. For example, the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, located in the region of modern-day Iraq. Similarly, the Indus Valley Civilisation also flourished on the banks of the Indus River, the main reason for this being food. The places located near rivers provided great scope to get meat. Not only did they provide easy access to fish, they also provided pretty good hunting opportunities as the rivers attracted thirsty animals. Apart from hunting and fishing, the valley also gave people a place to grow crops. Flooding of the river also carried some real and unexpected benefits for ancient people. When the rivers overflowed its banks, it dredged up nutrient-rich earth from their floor making the soil fertile.

Q: What was Citadel?

A citadel is the fortified area of a town or city. It may be a castle, fortress, or fortified center. The term is a diminutive of city, meaning "little city", because it is a smaller part of the city of which it is the defensive core.

Q: Why are the Harappan people said to have led a highly civilized life?

Ans: 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 made 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.

Q Write a short note on the town planning of the Harappan cities.

Ans: 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 east was bigger and lower, laid out in a grid pattern with houses, straight roads, and a proper sanitation system.

Q. How do we know that the Harappan people carried on trade with other contemporary civilisations? Ans: 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 excavated at Lothal shows that Harappans were familiar with ships.

Q Describe the Great Bath found at Mohenjo Daro.

Ans. 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.

Q. Write about the religious beliefs of the Harappan people.

Ans: 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.