

B. 1. Harappa, Mohenjodaro ; 2. Town planning, Great bath; 3. Trees, Animals

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
GCE

S. St
CLASS: 6

A. 1. (ii); 2. (ii); 3. (iii)

B. 1. Granaries; Pipal tree; 3. Terracotta; 4. Town hall

C. 1. Ropar; 2. Indus Valley Civilization; 3. Plants & animals; 4. Harappa

D. 1. Mohenjodaro; 2. Kalibangan; 3. Harappa; 4. Lothal

E. 1. Goats, Sheep, pigs, oxen and buffaloes were domesticated by the people.

2. The Indus Valley Civilization included cities were found on the banks of the river Indus. Later, more and more cities were discovered away from the river and had the same pattern as Harappa. So, the Civilization came to be known as the Harappan civilization.

3. Rakhigarhi, Lothal, Peshawar, Mohenjodaro, Karachi are the cities of the Indus Valley Civilization.

4. Great bath is the bath which tightly fitted from the bricks. A thick layer of natural tar was applied to stop seepage. The floor of the bath had five layers. tightly packed with bricks and mortar. It was so watertight that even today it holds water.

F. 1. The most striking feature of the Harappan cities is their planned layout. The city was generally divided into two sections- the upper town called the citadel and the lower town.

The citadel was built on a high platform. It had high walls which provided protection during floods. It was on the citadel that most public buildings such as the granaries, town hall and the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro were found.

2. The drainage system of the Harappan cities was the best known to the world in ancient times. The brick work was tight which prevented the dirty water from leaking. Wooden screens stopped the solid wastes from being washed away with the water. Drains were constructed on either side of the roads.

3. The men wore two-piece clothing made of cotton something like a dhoti and a shawl for the upper body. Women seemed to have worn skirts and shawls. They were fond of wearing jewellery. Ornaments were made of gold, silver, copper, bronze, ivory, terracotta and several types of beads and shells.

4. Many reasons are given for destruction of the Indus Valley Civilization. They are :

(a) It was destroyed by periodic floods and the people might have shifted to safer areas.

(b) Cities like Lothal and Dholavira thrived on extensive trade with others. With the decline of trade those cities might have suffered.

(c) Natural calamities like earthquakes might have brought about the end.

Remaining of
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