

Subject- S. S. T Class-6 Topic- Discovery Of Universe
Learn and Write

EXERCISE

Use Cardova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

1. Choose the correct answers.

(a) First excavation of Indus Valley Civilisation was done at

(i) Mohenjodaro

(ii) Harappa

(iii) Kalibangan

(iv) Lothal

(b) How old is Indus Valley Civilisation considered as compared to Christ?

(i) 2000 years

(ii) 5000 years

(iii) 2500 years

(iv) 4000 years

~~2.~~ What are the sources of knowing history?

3. How did primitive human beings live? At P-169

~~4.~~ What were the principal arms and tools of primitive human beings?

5. What were the reasons of the development of civilisation in the plains of river banks? At P-169

- X What are the important places of Indus Valley Civilisation?
- X Illustrate the town planning during Indus Valley Civilisation. P-164
- X Write brief comments on world civilisation contemporary with Indus Valley Civilisation.
- X Which are the important archaeological places of Rajasthan? Describe.

Activity

1. Collect photos of archaeologically important places of Rajasthan.
2. Collect stones of different shapes and think if any tool can be made from them. Prepare some tools and exhibit them.

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. Stone plaques of Samrat Ashoka's period have also been found here.

(a) Ganeshwar	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Bairath	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c) Noah	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. *Mudra Rakshasa* is a play written by

(a) Vishakhadatta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) Tulsidasa	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Kalidasa	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3. The Stone Age was divided into sub-periods.

(a) four	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) three	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c) five	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. was the capital of the Matsya region during the Mahabharata period.

(a) Bairath	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) Ahad	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Balathal	<input type="checkbox"/>
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5. The Town Hall was found in the area of Mohenjo-daro.

(a) citadel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) lower town	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) great granary	<input type="checkbox"/>
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B. Fill in the blanks.

1. History is the study of the past.
2. Old buildings which have historical importance are called monuments.
3. Invention of the wheel gave rise to pottery.
4. The Great Bath was probably used for bathing on special occasions.
5. Chandawali was the capital of the Parmar dynasty.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Coins are a valuable source of information.
2. *Indika* was written by Kautilya.
3. Pressure flaking was a method of tool making.
4. The Indus Valley Civilisation had a remarkable drainage system.

T
F
T
T

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who studies history? Historians
2. What are artefacts? P-159

3. Name the two places which are considered to be a part of the Ahad Civilisation. *Udaipur, Rajsthan*
4. What is a citadel? *P-164*
5. For how many years did the Indus Valley Civilisation last? *From 4500 BCE to 2500*

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Write a short note on the literary sources of history. *P-160*
2. What is secular literature? *P-160*
- ~~3~~ Why is Bairath an important archaeological place in Rajasthan?
- ~~4~~ Why was Harappan Civilisation also known as Indus Valley Civilisation? *P-164*
5. Who lived in the lower town of the Harappan Civilisation? *P-164*

F. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss how the following have a significant effect on the writing of history.
 - (a) Coins *P-159*
 - (b) Monuments *P-159*
2. Write a note on the drainage system of the Indus Valley Civilisation. *P-165*
3. Explain the techniques of 'stone on stone' and 'pressure flaking' of tool making. *P-161*
4. Write about two special buildings of the citadel area. *P-164*
5. Name and write about any three places of archaeological importance in Rajasthan. *P-166*

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answers.
(a) (ii) Harappa (b) (i) 2000 years
2. Monuments, coins, literature, artefacts.
3. Primitive human beings lived a nomadic life. They lived in caves and on trees and depended on forests for survival. They used tools made of stone.
4. Tools include axes, sickles, spears and arrow heads.
5. Civilisations developed near river banks because most of the people were engaged in agriculture and depended on rivers.
6. Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and Lothal
7. The town was divided into two parts.

The Citadel — It was built on a raised ground. It was surrounded by baked brick walls. It was inhabited by the ruling class, priests and rich merchants.

The Lower Town : It was built outside the citadel at a low height. Common people like craftsmen, labourers and merchants lived here.

8. Other civilisations which developed along with the Harappan Civilisation were the Nile River Civilisation in Egypt, the Dajla-Farat Civilisation in Mesopotamia and the Huang-Ho Civilisation of China.
9. Kalibangan, Ahad, Gilund, Bagore, Balthal, Noah, Chandrawati, Pachhamata.

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (b) Bairath
2. (a) Vishakhadatta
3. (b) three
4. (a) Bairath
5. (a) citadel

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. History
2. monuments
3. wheel
4. occasions
5. Chandrawati

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. Historians
2. Toys, jewellery, weapons, tools, pottery and sculptures made and used by humans in the past are called artefact.
3. Udaipur and Rajsamand.
4. The structure built on a raised ground was called citadel.
5. From 4500 BCE to 2500 BCE.

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Literary sources refer to the written records of the past. The oldest literary sources are handwritten documents called manuscripts. Before the invention of paper, people wrote on dried barks or leaves, rocks and stones. Literary sources are divided into two parts— religious and secular.
2. The literature that does not deal with religion is called secular literature. It includes historical accounts and biographies.
3. Bairath has been a very developed place during various eras. It was the capital of Matsya region during Mahabharata period. Stone plaques of Samrat Ashoka's period, have also been found here.
4. Since this civilisation grew on the banks of River Indus, it is also known as the Indus Valley Civilisation.
5. Common people like craftsmen, labourers and merchants inhabited the lower town.

F. Long Answer Questions

1. (a) **Coins** : They give information about the reign of the king and the extent of his empire, i.e., the areas ruled by the kings. Sometimes, they carry the date of accession or death of a ruler. They carry names and images of the rulers. Coins also tell us about the trade activities, art and religion that flourished during a particular age. The metals used to make coins tell us about the level of scientific advancement of that age.
(b) **Monuments** : Temples, mosques, palaces, forts and other structures that were built for some special purposes are called

monuments. They give informations about the artistic skills and the occasions on which they were built. For instance, the ruins of Nalanda University in Bihar reveal the ancient system of education.

2. The drainage system of the Indus Valley Civilisation is regarded as the best example known to the ancient world. Drains were built on both sides of the road and were connected with each house. They were covered with baked bricks; wooden traps were also fixed to check the passing of solid waste. Each house had its own soak-system. It helped to collect all the sediments. It allowed only the water to flow into the drains.
3. **Stone on stone:** The stone out of which a tool was to be made (called core) was held in one hand. The second stone which was used as a hammer, was held in the other hand. The hammer stone was used to strike off flakes from the core stone till the required shape was obtained.

Pressure flaking: The core was placed on a firm surface. It was struck using the hammer stone to remove flakes in order to shape the core into a tool.

Over a period of time humans learnt to cut wood with the help of stone tools. They learnt to make wooden handles for their tools and use them properly. Tools now became more advanced than earlier tools. They sparkled due to polishing. Hard handles were fixed on them. Bones were used to make needles and blades. Some of the tools of this period are axes, sickles, spears and arrow heads.

4. **The Great Granary :** In the citadel of Harappa, the most remarkable building was the Great Granary. It was used to store surplus grains probably to be used during famines or floods. The granaries here were arranged into two rows of six each. A circular working platform was used for threshing grains. A similar granary was found in Mohenjo-daro. All granaries were the best means of transporting food grains on boats from one place to another. It was cheap, required less time and labour.

The Great Bath: In Mohenjo-daro, a special tank called the Great Bath was discovered. This Great Bath was probably used for

bathing on special occasions. It was lined with layers of baked bricks and was made watertight. Water was probably brought in from a well and drained out after use. The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro resembled a large swimming pool with multiple entrances and dressing rooms around the central pool.

The Assembly Hall or Town Hall : Another important structure found in the citadel area, in Mohenjo-daro was the Assembly Hall or Town Hall. It was a large hall consisting of twenty pillars of baked bricks which were arranged into four rows of five each. It might have been used as a meeting place for a large gathering to discuss important issues or as a prayer hall.

5. **Kalibangan:** During the year 1961, excavation of two sand dunes in Kalibangan in Hanumangarh district provided remains of articles of pre-historic period. Articles found in excavation on the banks of River Ghaggar are similar to the Harappan Civilisation.

Ahad: It was situated on the banks of River Bedach in Udaipur. It is also known as the copper town. Excavation was carried out on the eastern side hillocks of this habitation and remains of utensils of stone, copper and earthen pots were found.

Gilund : Remains similar to those found in Ahad were found in excavations at Gilund. Both Ahad and Gilund are considered a part of the Ahad Civilisation. Gilund is situated about 95 km north of Udaipur in Rajsamand.

Bagore : Bagore is situated on the banks of Kothari river at Bagore in Bhilwara district. Stone Age and Copper Age articles were found here.

Balathal : This is an extension of the Ahad Civilisation. It is situated 42 km in the east of Udaipur. Stone and Copper Age utensils, statues and other remains were found there.

Noah : Artefacts made of copper and bones and iron axes were found here. They are said to be of the Copper Age.

(Any Three)