CBSE CLASS 6 • SOCIAL SCIENCE • EXPLORING SOCIETY: INDIA AND BEYOND

Picture-Based Worksheet – Set A

Chapter 6: The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

Name:	Class: VI	Date:

Look at each picture from your textbook and answer the three questions. (Each question carries 2 marks.)

Picture 1



Fig. 6.1: The North Gate entrance to Dholavira's 'Castle' area

1. Name the Harappan city to which this gateway belongs. In which state is it located?

2. What material was mostly used for the foundations of buildings in this city?

3. How many distinct zones did Dholavira have? How was this different from other Harappan cities?

Picture 2 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]

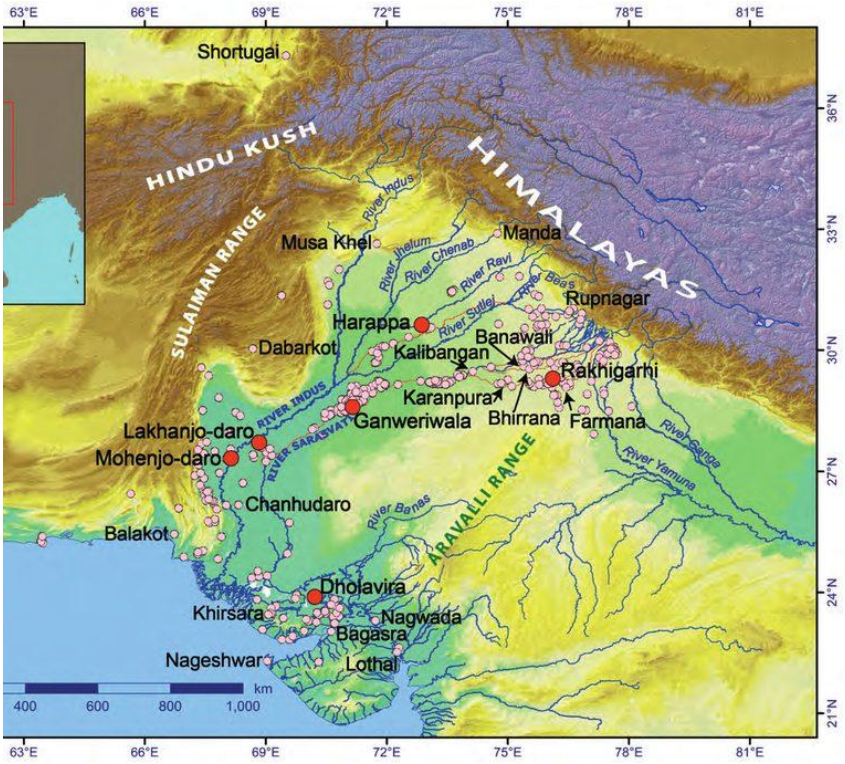


Fig. 6.3: Map of some main settlements of the Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation

1. Which colour shows the mountain ranges on this map? What do they form?

2. Which river and its five main tributaries are shown on the map? Name a city that grew along it.

3. Why is the term ‘Indus Valley civilisation’ considered obsolete after looking at this map?

Picture 3



Fig. 6.4: A wide street at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), in the lower town area

1. In which modern state is Kalibangan located?

2. In which part of the city was this street found? Who lived in that part?

3. What does a wide street tell us about Harappan cities?

Picture 4



Fig. 6.6: Mohenjo-daro's Great Bath

1. Name the structure shown. What are its approximate measurements?

2. What material was applied on the bricks to make it waterproof?

3. Write any one interpretation of the purpose of this structure.

Picture 5

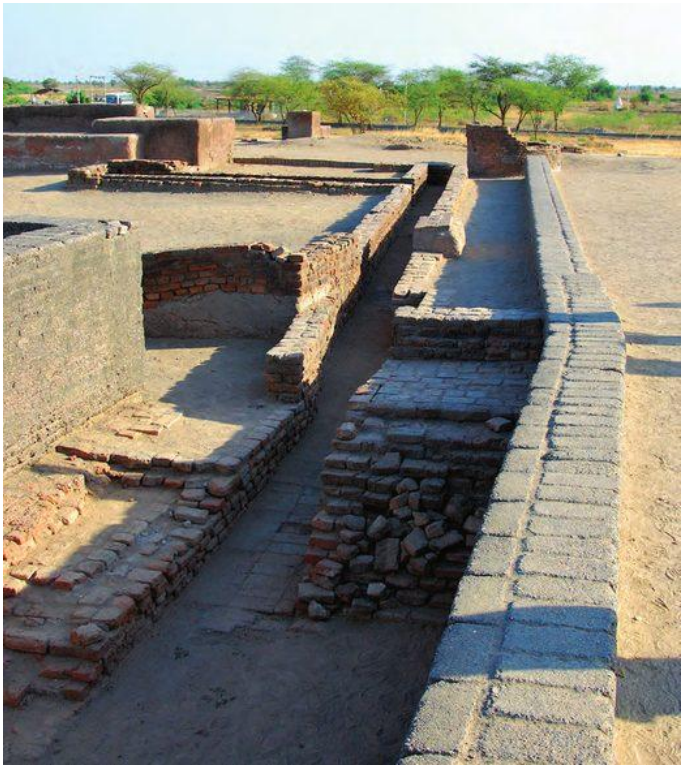


Fig. 6.7: Drainage system at Lothal (Gujarat)

1. What is shown in this picture and where is it located?

2. Where did the drains generally run in Harappan cities?

3. What was the purpose of such drains? What does it show about the Harappans?

Picture-Based Worksheet – Set B

Chapter 6: The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

Name:	Class: VI	Date:

Look at each picture from your textbook and answer the three questions. (Each question carries 2 marks.)

Picture 1 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]



Fig. 6.5: Housing area in Dholavira, with perpendicular streets

1. What kind of streets can be seen in the picture?

2. In which zone of Dholavira was this housing area?

3. What was special about the foundations of buildings in Dholavira?

Picture 2 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]



Fig. 6.8: A large reservoir cut in the rock at Dholavira, 33 metres in length

1. What is a reservoir?

2. How long is the reservoir shown? How long was the largest reservoir at Dholavira?

3. How were most reservoirs of Dholavira connected? Why?

Picture 3 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]



Fig. 6.9: A small clay model of a plough (from Banawali, Haryana)

1. Name the object shown and the material it is made of.

2. Where was it found?

3. What does this object tell us about Harappan life? What is special about such tools today?

Picture 4 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]



Fig. 6.10: Harappan carnelian beads excavated at Susa (present-day Iran)

1. Which semiprecious stone were these beads made of? What is its colour?

2. Where is carnelian found mostly?

3. What do these beads found in Iran tell us? Mention one special skill needed to make them.

Picture 5 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]



Fig. 6.11: Harappan ivory comb (about 7 cm long) found on the coast of Oman

1. What is the object shown made of? What is its length?

2. Where was it found?

3. What does the discovery tell us about the Harappans?

Picture-Based Worksheet – Set C

Chapter 6: The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

Name:	Class: VI	Date:

Look at each picture from your textbook and answer the three questions. (Each question carries 2 marks.)

Picture 1 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]



Fig. 6.12: The huge dockyard at Lothal

1. Name the structure shown and the place where it is found.

2. What are its measurements?

3. What was it used for? Which type of trade does it show?

Picture 2 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]



Fig. 6.13: Harappan seals showing (a) a unicorn, (b) a bull, (c) a horned tiger

1. Name the animals shown on seals (a), (b) and (c).

2. What is seen above the animal figures? Has it been understood?

3. Of what material were seals generally made? What was their chief purpose?

Picture 3 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]

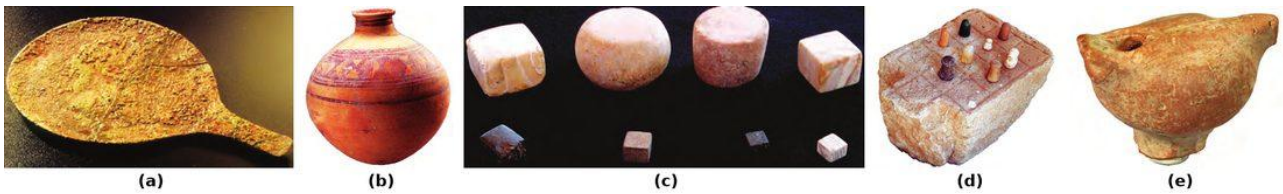


Fig. 6.14: Objects of daily use: (a) mirror, (b) terracotta pot, (c) stone weights, (d) gamesboard, (e) whistle

1. Name the objects marked (a) and (c). From which city were they found?

2. Which two objects show that the Harappans loved games and toys?

3. Where was the terracotta whistle found? What was its approximate length?

Picture 4 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]

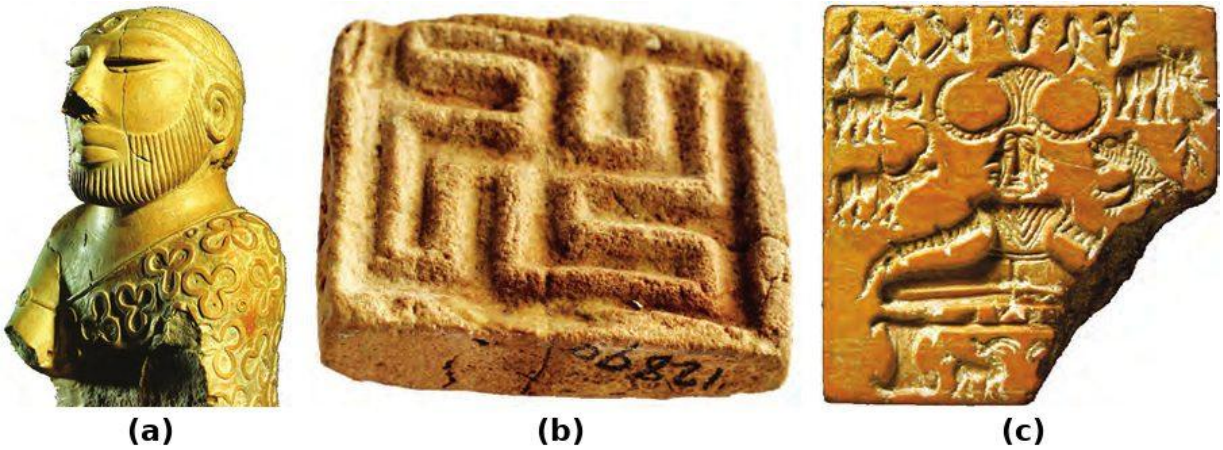


Fig. 6.15: (a) 'Priest King' statuette, (b) a seal showing a swastika, (c) a seal with a three-faced deity

1. What is figure (a) often called? Why is the name uncertain?

2. Which symbol is shown on seal (b)?

3. Describe the figure on seal (c).

Picture 5 [3 × 2 = 6 marks]

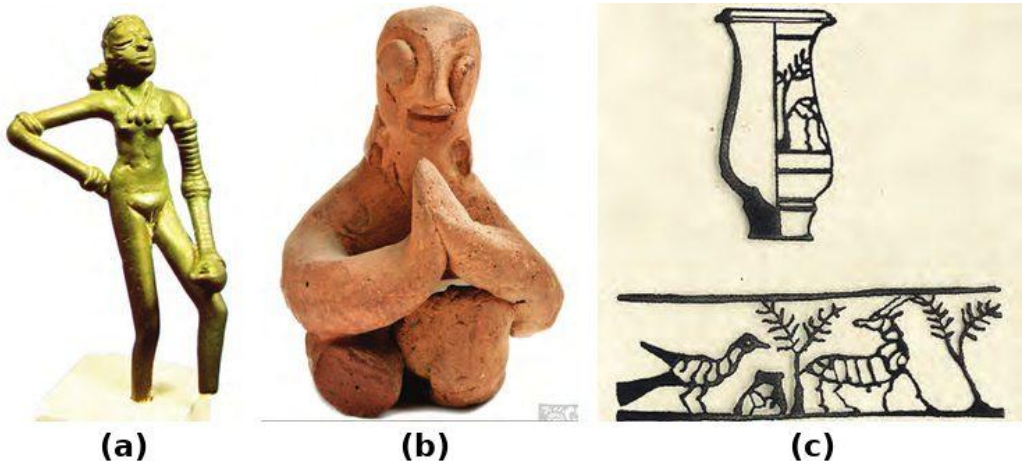


Fig. 6.15: (a) Dancing Girl, (b) terracotta figurine in 'namaste', (c) design on a pot from Lothal

1. Of what is the 'Dancing Girl' (a) made? How high is it, and where was it found?

2. What gesture does figurine (b) show? Is it still familiar today?

3. What story seems to be told by the design (c)?

ANSWER KEY – PICTURE-BASED SET A

Picture 1 (Fig. 6.1)

1. It belongs to Dholavira, which is in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
2. Stones.
3. Dholavira had three distinct zones, while other cities had two parts (upper town and lower town).

Picture 2 (Fig. 6.3)

1. Brown. The mountain ranges form natural boundaries.
2. The Indus (Sindhu) and its tributaries; cities such as Mohenjo-daro and Harappa grew along them.
3. The map shows that the civilisation extended much beyond the Indus region (e.g., the Sarasvatī basin and Gujarat).

Picture 3 (Fig. 6.4)

1. Rajasthan.
2. In the lower town, where common people lived.
3. It shows that cities were built according to precise plans, with wide streets often oriented to the cardinal directions.

Picture 4 (Fig. 6.6)

1. It is the Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro, measuring about 12 × 7 metres.
2. Natural bitumen, a form of tar.
3. It may have been a bath for the royal family only, or a tank used for religious rituals. (A public bath is ruled out.)

Picture 5 (Fig. 6.7)

1. The drainage system of Lothal in Gujarat.
2. Below the streets.
3. They took waste water away from homes. It shows the Harappans gave great importance to water management and cleanliness.

ANSWER KEY – PICTURE-BASED SET B

Picture 1 (Fig. 6.5)

1. Perpendicular streets (streets meeting at right angles).
2. In the middle town.
3. The foundations of most buildings were made with stones.

Picture 2 (Fig. 6.8)

1. A large natural or artificial place where water is stored.
2. The one shown is 33 metres; the largest was 73 metres long.
3. By underground drains, for efficient water harvesting and distribution.

Picture 3 (Fig. 6.9)

1. A plough; it is a small clay model.
2. Banawali in Haryana.
3. The Harappans practised agriculture and made farming tools like the plough. Some such tools are still used by modern farmers.

Picture 4 (Fig. 6.10)

1. Carnelian; it is reddish.
2. In Gujarat.
3. They show trade between the Harappans and distant lands. Craftspeople used special techniques to drill them so a string could pass through.

Picture 5 (Fig. 6.11)

1. It is made of ivory and is about 7 cm long.
2. On the coast of Oman.
3. It shows that the Harappans traded with other civilisations and distant regions, using routes including the sea.

ANSWER KEY – PICTURE-BASED SET C

Picture 1 (Fig. 6.12)

1. The dockyard (basin) at Lothal, Gujarat.
2. 217 metres in length and 36 metres in width.
3. It was used to receive and send boats for transporting goods; it shows maritime (sea) trade.

Picture 2 (Fig. 6.13)

1. (a) A unicorn, (b) a bull, (c) a horned tiger.
2. Signs that are part of a writing system. It is yet to be understood.
3. Steatite, a soft stone hardened by heating. They were used for trade, to identify goods and traders.

Picture 3 (Fig. 6.14)

1. (a) A bronze mirror and (c) stone weights; both are from Dholavira.
2. (d) The gamesboard and (e) the terracotta whistle.
3. At Karanpura in Rajasthan; it is about 4 cm long.

Picture 4 (Fig. 6.15)

1. It is often called the ‘Priest King’, but it is not known who this figure was.
2. A swastika.
3. A three-faced deity seated on a raised platform and surrounded by powerful animals.

Picture 5 (Fig. 6.15)

1. It is made of bronze, is 10.8 cm high and was found at Mohenjo-daro.
2. The ‘namaste’ gesture, seated with folded hands. Yes, it is still used today.
3. The story of the thirsty crow, which finds a clever way to drink water at the bottom of a pot.