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

Worksheet – Set C

Chapter 6: The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

Name:	Class: VI	Date:

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) or write the letter of the correct option.

1. Most Harappan cities had how many distinct parts?

(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

2. At least how many large reservoirs were built at Dholavira?

(a) Two (b) Four
(c) Six (d) Twelve

3. Which metal did the Harappans probably import because it was not common at home?

(a) Copper (b) Gold
(c) Silver (d) Tin

4. The statuette called ‘Priest King’ is so named although

(a) it is made of clay
(b) it is not known who the figure was
(c) it was found in Egypt
(d) it is a toy

5. The Sarasvatī River dried up in its

(a) mouth (b) upper hills
(c) central basin (d) delta

6. The cities of Kalibangan and Banawali were abandoned because

(a) of floods (b) of an invasion
(c) the Sarasvatī River dried up (d) of a fire

7. Which animal is NOT mentioned among the animals on the three seals in Fig. 6.13?

(a) Unicorn (b) Bull
(c) Horned tiger (d) Elephant

8. A small clay model of a plough was found at

(a) Banawali (b) Lothal
(c) Harappa (d) Dholavira

9. A climatic change causing reduced rainfall affected much of the world from

(a) 3500 BCE (b) 2600 BCE
(c) 2200 BCE (d) 1500 BCE

10. Villages in this region grew into towns from about

(a) 3500 BCE (b) 2600 BCE
(c) 1900 BCE (d) 6000 BCE

Q2. Fill in the Blanks

1. Harappa is today in Pakistan’s _____.

2. The dockyard basin at Lothal was 217 metres long and _____ metres wide.

3. The Harappans used _____ to make tools, pots, pans and some figurines.

4. Thousands of small _____ were excavated from many settlements and were linked to trade.

5. The Great Bath was surrounded by small rooms, one of which contained a _____.
6. The Harappans do not seem to have kept any army or _____ of war.
7. A design on a pot from Lothal seems to tell the story of the thirsty _____.
8. Ganweriwala is a major city in the _____ desert of Pakistan.
9. Cities depended on villages for _____ (and sometimes water).
10. The 'Dancing Girl' wears bangles covering an entire _____.

Q3. True or False

Write True or False. Do not change the statement.

1. The Harappans sometimes grew rice. (_____)
2. The Sarasvatī River is mentioned in the Ṛig Veda. (_____)
3. Harappan seals were large, over a metre in size. (_____)
4. The Sarasvatī basin had very few Harappan sites. (_____)
5. The Mesopotamian civilisation began after the Harappan civilisation. (_____)
6. The Harappans did not have money as we have today. (_____)
7. Lothal is a city in Haryana. (_____)
8. A rural lifestyle gave easier access to food and water than an urban one. (_____)
9. The Harappans did not use bricks to build their houses. (_____)
10. A terracotta figurine seated in a 'namaste' pose has been found. (_____)

Q4. Match the Following

Match each item in Column A with the correct item in Column B. Write the letter in the bracket: 1 → ( )

Column A	Column B
1. Ṛig Veda	(a) Copper mixed with tin
2. Warehouse	(b) Massive wall around a city
3. Fortification	(c) Drainage system and dockyard
4. Upper town	(d) Mentions the Sarasvatī River
5. Lower town	(e) Beans, peas and lentils
6. Lothal	(f) Where the elite probably lived
7. Cotton	(g) Grown first in Eurasia; woven into clothes
8. Copper	(h) Building to store goods for transport
9. Bronze	(i) Metal probably imported
10. Pulses	(j) Where common people lived

Q5. Answer in 2 lines

1. Who lived in the upper town and who lived in the lower town?

2. Why is the Sarasvatī now a seasonal river?

3. What kind of society did B.B. Lal think the Harappans had?

4. Why was Lothal suitable for sea trade?

5. What do we know about Harappan seals although their writing is not understood?

6. Name any two objects of daily use found at Dholavira.

7. Why did the Harappans move back to rural settlements?

8. Why is the Harappan civilisation thought to be peaceful?

9. How did the people of Mohenjo-daro get water?

10. How were carnelian beads made special by Harappan craftspeople?

Q6. Write Short Notes

Write 4 or 5 valid points with examples in your notebook.

1. **Short note on:** The Sarasvatī River.
2. **Short note on:** Names and discovery of the civilisation.
3. **Short note on:** Dholavira.
4. **Short note on:** Lothal.
5. **Short note on:** Cultural and symbolic objects of the Harappans.

Q7. Answer in One Word

Read the definition and write the correct term.

1. The soft metal that the Harappans mastered working is _____.
2. The nickname of the statuette whose real identity is unknown is the '_____'.

3. The 10.8 cm bronze figurine from Mohenjo-daro is the '_____'.

4. The seasonal river now called Ghaggar-Hakra was the ancient _____.

5. Baked clay used for Harappan pots, figurines and whistles is called _____.

6. A building where goods to be transported were stored is a _____.

7. The salty region of Gujarat where Dholavira lies is the Rann of _____.

8. The hard material from the sea used to make bangles is _____ shell.

9. A major Harappan city in the Cholistan desert of Pakistan is _____.

10. The growth of villages into cities is also called the 'First _____ of India'.

ANSWER KEY – SET C

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Two
2. (c) Six
3. (a) Copper
4. (b) it is not known who the figure was
5. (c) central basin
6. (c) the Sarasvatī River dried up
7. (d) Elephant
8. (a) Banawali
9. (c) 2200 BCE
10. (a) 3500 BCE

Q2. Fill in the Blanks

1. **Punjab**
2. **36**
3. **bronze**
4. **seals**
5. **well**
6. **weapons**
7. **crow**
8. **Cholistan**
9. **food**
10. **arm**

Q3. True or False

1. **True**
2. **True**
3. **False** – They measure only a few centimetres.
4. **False** – The map shows a high density of sites there.
5. **False** – Mesopotamia began about 6,000 years ago, earlier than the Harappan cities.
6. **True**
7. **False** – Lothal is in Gujarat.
8. **True**
9. **False** – Buildings were generally made of bricks.
10. **True**

Q4. Match the Following

1 → (d) 2 → (h) 3 → (b) 4 → (f) 5 → (j) 6 → (c) 7 → (g) 8 → (i) 9 → (a) 10 → (e)

Pairs: Ṛig Veda – Mentions the Sarasvatī River; Warehouse – Building to store goods for transport; Fortification – Massive wall around a city; Upper town – Where the elite probably lived; Lower town – Where common people lived; Lothal – Drainage system and dockyard; Cotton – Grown first in Eurasia; woven into clothes; Copper – Metal probably imported; Bronze – Copper mixed with tin; Pulses – Beans, peas and lentils

Q5. Answer in 2 lines

1. The local elite probably lived in the upper town, while common people lived in the lower town.
2. It flows only during the rainy season today; the river dried up in its central basin in ancient times.

3. A well-balanced community where rich and poor were not very different, based on mutual accommodation, not exploitation.
4. It is in coastal Gujarat and had a huge dockyard basin (217 m × 36 m) to receive and send boats.
5. They were made of steatite, show animal figures with signs, and were linked to trade activities.
6. Any two: bronze mirror, terracotta pot, stone weights, bronze chisel, gamesboard.
7. A rural lifestyle gave easier access to food and water than the cities, which had become difficult to sustain.
8. There is no trace of warfare, and no evidence that they kept an army or weapons of war.
9. They drew water from hundreds of brick-built wells.
10. They used special techniques to drill the beads so a string could pass through, and decorated them in various ways.

Q6. Short Notes (model answers)

1. The Sarasvatī River.

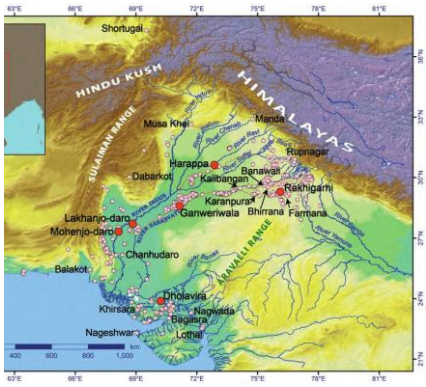

Fig. 6.3: Map of main settlements of the Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation

- It once flowed from the foothills of the **Himalayas** through **Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat**.
- Today it is called **Ghaggar** in India and **Hakra** in Pakistan (**Ghaggar-Hakra River**).
- It is now a **seasonal river**, flowing only in the rainy season.
- It is first mentioned in the **Ṛig Veda**, as a goddess and a river flowing 'from the mountain to the sea'.
- Many sites such as **Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan, Banawali** lie along it; its **drying up** led to the abandoning of cities.

2. Names and discovery of the civilisation.

- It is called **Harappan, Indus, Indus-Sarasvatī or Sindhu-Sarasvatī** civilisation.
- **Harappa** was the first city excavated (**1920–21**), so people are called **Harappans**.
- Harappa and **Mohenjo-daro** were identified in **1924**.
- The name 'Indus Valley' was used first, but is now **obsolete** since sites extend far beyond the Indus.
- Other cities discovered: **Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Ganweriwala, Lothal**.

3. Dholavira.



Fig. 6.8: A large rock-cut reservoir at Dholavira (33 m long)

- It lies in the **Rann of Kutch, Gujarat**, and had **three distinct zones**.
- Foundations of most buildings were made with **stones**.
- It had at least **six large reservoirs**; the largest measured **73 m**, and one rock-cut reservoir measured **33 m**.
- Reservoirs were linked by **underground drains** for water harvesting.
- Finds include a **bronze mirror, stone weights, a chisel, a gamesboard**; its North Gate is shown in Fig. 6.1.

4. Lothal.



Fig. 6.12: The huge dockyard at Lothal

- Lothal is a small settlement in **Gujarat**, near the coast.
- It had a **drainage system** with drains running below streets.
- It had a huge **dockyard** basin of **217 m × 36 m**, a little more than two football grounds.
- Boats were received and sent from here to carry goods, showing **maritime trade**.
- A pot from Lothal shows the story of the **thirsty crow**.

5. Cultural and symbolic objects of the Harappans.

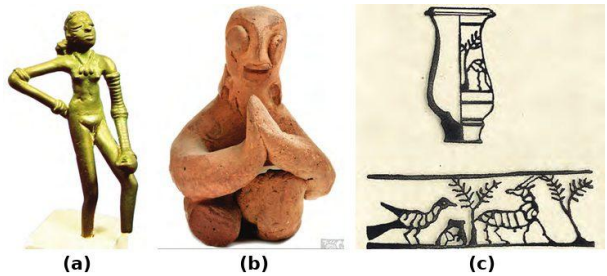

Fig. 6.15: (a) Dancing Girl, (b) namaste figurine, (c) thirsty crow pot

- A statuette often called the **'Priest King'**, though it is not known who it was.
- Seals showing a **swastika** and a **three-faced deity** seated on a platform, surrounded by animals.
- The bronze **'Dancing Girl'** (10.8 cm) from Mohenjo-daro, wearing **bangles** on her whole arm.
- A terracotta figurine seated in **'namaste'**.
- A pot design from Lothal telling the story of the **thirsty crow**.

Q7. Answer in One Word

1. **Copper**
2. **Priest King**
3. **Dancing Girl**
4. **Sarasvatī**
5. **Terracotta**
6. **Warehouse**
7. **Kutch**
8. **Conch**
9. **Ganweriwala**
10. **Urbanisation**

Check your score: MCQ __/10 Fill __/10 T/F __/10 Match __/10 2-line __/20 Notes __/20 One word __/10 Total __/90

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