

Class 12th | History
Wpp

Bricks Beads and Bones

Chapter - 1

Multiple Choice Questions (1 x 5)

Total - 30 marks

1. Which one of the following mature Harappan sites is located in Rajasthan ?

- (a) Banawali
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Rakhigarhi
- (d) Dholavira

2. Study the following statements regarding the identification of centres of craft production in Harappan culture.

- I Archaeologists look for raw materials such as stone nodules, copper ore, shells, etc.
- II They study the soil texture.
- III They find unfinished objects, rejects and waste material.
- IV They try to have chemical analysis of the soils.

Which of the above are correct reasons for identifying centres of craft production?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) III and IV

3. Match the following.

Sites	Evidence
A. Dholavira	1. Great Bath
B. Mohenjodaro	2. Terracotta plough
C. Kalibangan	3. Plough field
D. Cholistan	4. Reservoir

Codes

A B C D

- (a) 1 3 4 2
- (b) 4 1 3 2
- (c) 2 4 3 1
- (d) 3 2 1 4

4. What are Shamans?

- (a) Men and women who claim magical and healing powers
- (b) Having an ability to communicate with other world
- (c) Techniques for making beads
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

5. Complete the following analogy. Copper: Rajasthan; Gold:_____.

- (a) Shortughai
- (b) South India
- (c) Meluha
- (d) Bahrain

Source-based Questions (4)

1. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Most Ancient System Yet Discovered

About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered."

Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while wastewater flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared".

From Ernest Mackay, Early Indus Civilisation, 1948.

- (a) Enumerate one reason, why, Mackay states that "it is certainly the most complete ancient systems yet discovered"
- (b) Define the term 'grid pattern' of the lower town and state one of its features.
- (c) Describe the features of the domestic drainage system.

short answer Type Questions (3x1)

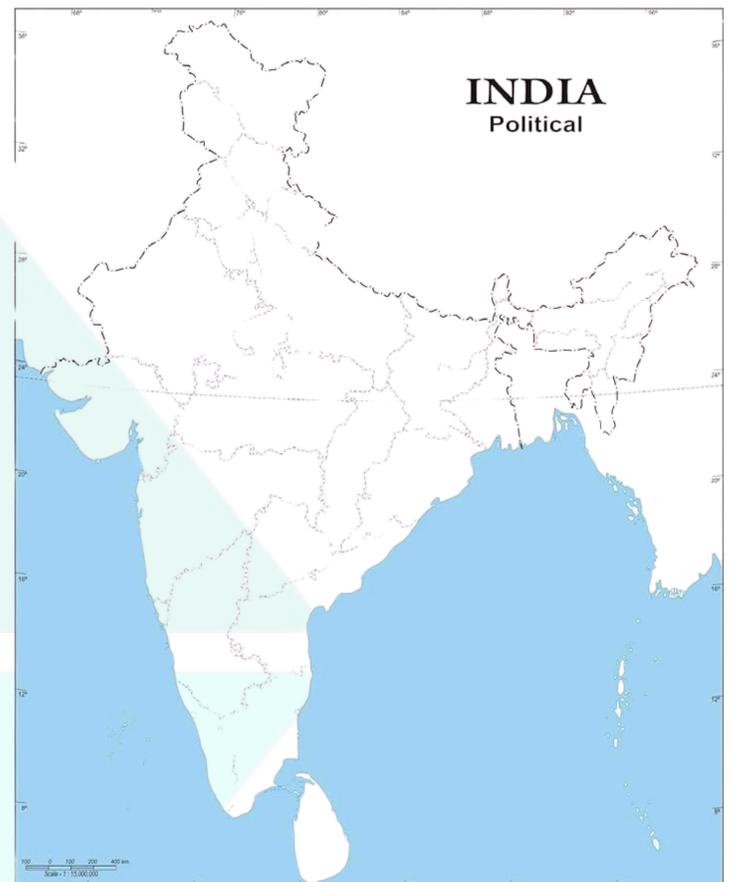
1. Explain the exclusive features of the craft production in Chanhudaro.
2. Describe any three sources to know about Harappan Civilisation.
3. Why do archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic? Explain reasons.

Long Answer Type Question (8)

1. What are the aspects of Harappan economy that have been reconstructed from archaeological evidence?

Map Based Question (4)

- 1.. On the given political outline map of india, locate and label the followings with appropriate symbols.
 - Rakhigarhi - A mature Harappan site
 - Name three mature Harappan sites



Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Kalibangan
2. (c) I and III
3. (b) A4, B1, C3, D2
4. (d) Both (a) and (b)
5. (b) South India

Source-Based Questions

1. (a) Mackay states that Harappan Civilisation is the most complete ancient system, since it has carefully planned drainage system.
- b) Grid pattern of the lower town means roads and streets, intersecting at right angles and the streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them.
- (c) The features of the domestic drainage system were
 - Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks.
 - Drains connected through the wall to the street drains.

Short answer Type Questions

1. Chanhudaro was a tiny settlement as compared to Mohenjodaro. This area was exclusively devoted to craft production. Its features are
 - The main craft productions included bead-making, shell-cutting, metal- working, seal-making and weight-making.
 - Here variety of materials were used to make beads. Stones like carnelian jasper, crystal, quartz, steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold, moreover shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay were used.
 - Some beads were made of two or more stones, these were cemented together and some were made of stones with beautiful gold caps. The shapes were of different types, e.g. dice cylindrical, spherical, barrel- shaped, etc. Some beads were decorated by incising or painting and some had designs etched (engraved) on to them.
 - Different techniques were applied in making beads. Steatite was a very soft stone and could be easily moulded. But how the steatite micro bead was made remains a surprise for the archaeologists. The red colour of carnelian was obtained by firing the raw material. Grinding, polishing and drilling completed the full process. Specialised drills have been found at Chanhudaro, Lothal and Dholavira.

2. Some evidences that tell us about Harappan Civilisation are
 - **The Harappan Seal** Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication. The Harappan seal is the most distinctive artefact (an object or ornament or tool of ancient time) of Harappan Civilisation.
 - **Artefacts** It includes objects of daily use that were made of stone or clay like a stone-hand mill for grinding corn (querns), pottery, needles and body scrubbers (flesh- rubbers), etc. These were easily found in the settlements.
 - **Weights** In Harappan Civilisation, exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a cubical stone called chert.

3. Archaeologists and historians found Harappan script enigmatic. The reasons behind it were
 - Harappan seals usually had a line of writing, containing the name and title of the owner, sometimes the motif conveyed a meaning to those who could not read.
 - The script was non-alphabetical, it had many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400. It was written from right to left.
 - Most inscriptions were short, the longest contained about 26 signs, each sign stood for a vowel or consonant. Sometimes it contained wider space, sometimes shorter, had no consistency. Till today, the script remains undeciphered.

Long Answer Type Question

1. The aspects of Harappan economy that have been reconstructed from the archaeological evidences are:
 - **Agriculture** From the evidences, it has been found that the agriculture was one of the most important source of food. Evidences such as charred grains have been found in the Harappan Civilisation. The seeds like wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea and sesame were cultivated in the Harappa whereas millets were found in Gujarat. The evidence of rice cultivation was not there. Evidence of agriculture was easy to find out, but there is difficulty to find out agricultural practices. From the finds of terracotta sculpture, it has been assumed that the oxen were used for ploughing the land. Moreover, terracotta models of plough also have been found at the sites in Eholistan (Thar desert), Pakistan. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other. The irrigation was also known to the Harappans. Traces of canals, well also have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan. Besides these finds, several water reservoirs also have been traced which may have been used for the irrigation of agriculture.
 - **Animal Domestication** From the finds of bones of animals such as sheep, goat, cow, oxen, buffalo, etc, it has been assumed that the domestication of animals was also there.
 - **Procurement of Crafts** Prevalence of artefacts such as pottery sculptures, bead making, seal and sealings were also there. Besides these, weaving, building construction, jewellery-making were there.

- **Trade** The Harappans had long distance communication, it is evident from the finds of seals and sealings of Harappans in the distant sites of Mesopotamia. From the finds of certain metals such as bronze, copper and gold in Harappa which was procured in different sites, these metals were traded with the other distant civilisations developed in Oman. Archaeologists think that there were communication between Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia with the Harappan Civilisation.

Map Based Question

