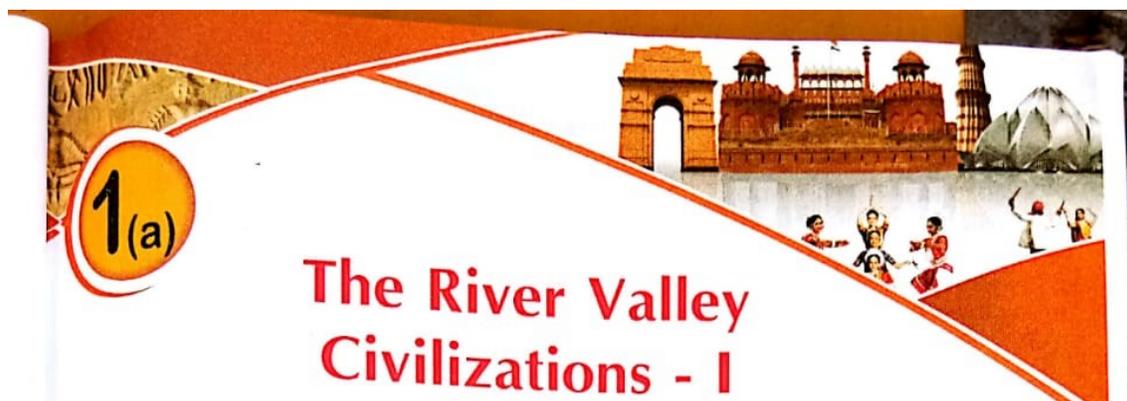




Boys' High School and College, Prayagraj.

Class-6-History and Civics .

CPT-1—Chapter-1-Worksheet-2.



LONG QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:-

Q1. “ Most of the ancient civilizations developed around the river beds.”
Analyse the reasons.

Ans :- Most of the civilizations developed around the river beds due to the following reasons given below :-

- 1. The people of the early civilization needed water for drinking and irrigation of their fields.**
- 2. The soil near rivers was very fertile and full of plant food for growing better quality crops.**
- 3. Water of the rivers was also used to transport goods and people from one place to another.**

Q2. “ Analyse any four features of town planning of the Harappan culture.”

Ans :- The four features of the town planning of the Harappan culture are given below :-

- 1. The streets and lanes were laid out according to a set pattern and plan.**
- 2. The roads were wide and the streets were paved with fire burnt bricks.**
- 3. There was a properly organized and covered drainage system.**
- 4. There were lamp-posts at regular distance for the convenience of the people at night.**

Q3. State any four features of the ‘Great public bath’ of Mohenjodaro ?

Ans :- The following are the four features of the great public bath given below :-

- 1. It was the most imposing structures in the city, having a large quadrangle in the centre.**
- 2. It also had a large swimming enclosure, 40 feet long, 23 feet broad and eighty feet deep.**
- 3. It had galleries and rooms on all sides, some of which had arrangements for hot water baths.**
- 4. It was used on religious occasions and festivals.**

Q4. “ The Harappan made beautiful and artistic sculptures of clay, stones and different metals”. Justify by giving examples.

Ans :- The Harappan made beautiful and artistic sculptures of clay, stones and different metals. Statues and figures of a young bull, a stout watch dog, a

shawl wearing yogi, a dancing girl, a male dancer etc. have been excavated from different sites.

A bronze statue of a dancing girl shown in a relaxing position after the performance has also been found. All this proves that they used clay, stones and different kinds of metals for sculptures.

Q5. Analyse the seals which have been found at different sites of the Indus valley civilization.

Ans :- More than 2000 seals have been found at different sites of the Indus valley civilization. These are made up of different materials such as pottery, steatite, glazed earthenware, ivory etc. Seals of terracotta and copper have also been found.

Most them are square and rectangular in shape. Figures of animals and human beings are engraved on them. The most important seal is of Lord Shiva and Pashupati, discovered at Mohanjodaro.

Q6. Compare and contrast the social life of the Indus valley people with the modern family life?

Ans :- The Indus people were great at utilizing their resources in the best possible way. Their techniques of town planning were way ahead of their times. Some of their agricultural methods are still in use till today, because it requires physical labour which kept them fit and healthy. Indus people also built great granaries at Harappa for food storage.

On the other hand, in present India urban population is less than the rural, there is no perfect planning in building towns. People do know about self-sufficiency and the produced grains go waste by rotting in our go-downs.

Q7. Analyse the economic life of the Indus valley people.

Ans :- The following points given below will throw some light on the economic life of the Indus valley people –

1. The Indus people were the first to spin cotton in the world and woollen yarn and knew the art of weaving and stitching.
2. Men or women, rich or poor, all wore ornaments. Rich people wore ornaments of gold and silver, while the others used copper and clay. Necklace, finger rings, armlets etc. were common.
3. They ate wheat and barley, by grinding them into milestones and baking them into bread.
4. Agriculture was the main occupation. Domestication of the animals was also done.
5. There were carpenters, goldsmiths, potters, toy-makers, weavers, engravers, seal-makers and brick-layers.
6. Trade and commerce also flourished among the merchants during the Indus valley civilization.

Q8. " Indus people cared for the playthings of children." Explain.

Ans :- A large number of toys and toy-dolls have also been excavated which proves that the Indus people cared for the playthings of children. Children toys included, vessels, toy-carts, marbles, rattles, clay-carts, toy-animals with movable heads, toy-birds on wheels and toy monkeys.

Q9. State any four features of religious life the Indus people?

Ans :- The following are the four features of religious life of the Indus people given below :-

1. Indus valley people worshipped 'Shakti and Shiva' , the people also worshipped peepal tree and cow, as they were considered to be holy.
2. They also believed in some kind of life after death, so they buried their people in graves along with their belongings.
3. The discovery of amulets (a thread or taveez) proves that they also believed in magic and charms to keep the evil spirits away.
4. They also began the worship of fire.

Q10. Describe the legacy and contribution of the Indus valley civilization ?

Ans :- The following points given below will tell us about the legacy and contribution of the Indus valley civilization:-

- 1. Being the first urban civilization, it gave the world its 'First Urban Civilization', first town planning, its first architecture in stone, the first example of sanitary, engineering, sewage work and civic administration.**
- 2. The Indus valley civilization also has the credit of producing pottery, wheel cart and domestication of animals for man's use.**
- 3. The worship of Shakti and Lord Shiva, respect for certain trees like peepal tree, animals like cows , all are taught to us by the Indus people.**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX END XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.

TEACHER:- S.R. DANIEL.