

KRISHNAGAR ACADEMY.
CLASS-VI, SUBJECT-HISTORY.
CHAPTER - THE INDUS VALLEY

9.6.2020

CIVILIZATION.

TOPIC - SOCIAL LIFE AND ECONOMIC
LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF
INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION.
PART-III.

SHORT QUESTIONS.

- Q1. Name four classes of people found in the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Q2. How the administration system was carried out in the Harappan Civilization.
- Q3. How can we say that the Harappans believed in life after death?
- Q4. Write about the dress code of the Harappan people.
- Q5. How can we say that both men and women in the Indus Valley were interested in personal grooming?
- Q6. What were the different modes of recreation and entertainment of the Harappan people?
- Q7. Name four types of crops grown by the people of Harappa.
- Q8. Name four countries with which the Harappan people traded with.
- Q9. Why Lothal in Gujarat famous for?
- Q10. Mention one noteworthy feature of trade of the Indus people.

Answers of the Questions (PART-II)

published on 06.06.2020.

A1. Four features of the well-planned cities made by the people of Harappa were:

(i) The well-planned cities were laid out in a grid-like formation.

(ii) The roads ran parallel to each other and cut at right angles.

(iii) They were rounded at the corners for easy turning of carts.

(iv) Different types of houses lined both sides of the streets.

A2. The Sindhi word Mohenjo-daro means 'mound of the dead'. It is a combination of three Sindhi words - moen or moen meaning 'dead', jo meaning 'of' and daro meaning 'tomb'.

A3. Citadel was a fort on high ground in a city where people could go in case of an attack. The citadel was built on a raised platform of mud and bricks. Public buildings, granaries, baths and quarters for important persons were built within the citadel. A wall surrounded the citadel and contained notches from which people could look out and defend the area.

A4. Four features of the Great Bath are as follows:

(i) It was a rectangular tank with six entrances resembled a large swimming pool.

(ii) It had two flights of steps to reach the bottom.

(iii) The Tank was supplied with fresh water from an adjacent well.

(iv) It was probably a public bath used by the people for ritual bathing.

A5. Large granaries have been excavated at Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Lothal and Kalibangan. These granaries were used to store surplus grains. The granaries were built in the citadel. The granary, excavated at Harappa is called the Great Granary. It had two rows and each row had six small granaries. The granaries were built near the rivers for easy transportation of grain.

A6. Four features of the houses of the common people are as follows:

(i) The flat-roofed houses were one or two-storey high.

(ii) The house walls were made of baked bricks of uniform size, wood and stone.

(iii) Most houses had a kitchen, a courtyard, a bathroom and a well.

(iv) Houses only opened to inner courtyards and small lanes.

A7. The drainage system built by Harappans was highly advanced. Their houses either had individual wells or they obtained water from public wells. The Harappan houses had separate rooms with sloping floors for bathing and washing. The drains, made of brick slabs, had manholes.

In the next class on 13.6.2020 (Saturday)
we shall complete the chapter following
the answers to the questions published
today in Part - III.