

Chapter 1

BRICKS, BEADS, AND BONES –

1. Who was Cunningham?

Ans- Cunningham was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India who began archaeological excavation in the mid-nineteenth century.

2. Give any two features of Harappan writing.

Ans- Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, which remains undeciphered still today. Its features are:

It is not alphabetical and has too many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400. The script is written from right to left.

3. From where have been traces of canals found?

Ans – Shortughai (Afghanistan)

4. Where the entire settlement was fortified?

Ans – Lothal, Dholavira (In Gujarat)

5. What were the distinctive objects of Harappa civilisation?

Ans – seals, beads, baked bricks, stone blades, weights

6. From where terracotta models of plough have been found?

Ans – Kalibangan (Rajasthan)

7. Where was the water reservoir in Harappan civilisation?

Ans – Dholavira (Gujarat)

8. How did the Harappan obtain red colour of carnelian?

Ans – By firing the yellowish raw material and beads at various stages of production.

9. What were the four items found in the graves of the Harappan?

Ans – Jewellery of both men and women ornaments consisting of three shell rings, a jasper bead, and copper mirror.

10. What were the food items available to the people in Harappan civilisation?

Ans – Products taken from plants, Fish and flesh, and Wheat, Millet, Pulses, Rice.

11. Where the citadel was not walled off?

Ans – Lothal

12. Which strategies are used to find out social or economic differences in Harappan culture?

Ans – There are two ways – 1. Studying burials 2. Studying artefacts according to luxuries and utilitarian.

13. For which things were Nageshwar and Balakot specialised?

Ans – Nageshwar (Gujarat) and Balakot (Pakistan) , both settlements were near the coast,famous for making shell objects including bangles, ladles and inlay. These objects were taken to other settlements also.

14. from where have been specialised drills found?

Ans – Chanhudaro, Lothal, Dholavira

15. Which sight was exclusively devoted to craft production in Harappan civilisation?

Ans – It was Chanhudaro where Bead making, Shell cutting, Seal making, Metal working and Weight making were happened.

16. What were the animals of Harappan civilisation?

Ans – Pet animal – Sheep, Goat, Buffalo, Pig

Wild animal – Boar, Deer, Ghariyal.

17. How can you say that there was a break between the early Harappan and the late Harappan Civilisation?

Ans – There are two reasons – 1. There is evidence of large scale burning at some places or sites. 2. The abandonment of certain settlements.

18. Which metals were known in Harappan culture?

Ans – Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze.

19. Which is the most antiquated object of the Indus civilisation?

Ans – Harappan Seals.

20. Where were the rare commodities made from expensive material found?

Ans – Harappa and Mohenjodaro

21. Who was Proto – Shiva ?

Ans – Early form of Shiva or Rudra , found on Harappan seals was called Proto Shiva.