


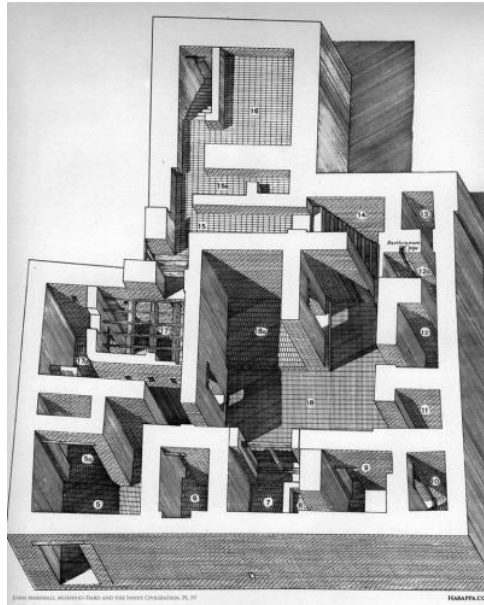
1. BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES: The Harappan civilization

Q. No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.1	<p>While researching the Harappan civilisation, which of these was NOT a way in which archaeologists attempted to map social stratification?</p> <p>A. studying architectural structures in different parts of the city</p> <p>B. analysing how they disposed of their dead</p> <p>C. classifying essential and luxury artefacts</p> <p>D. identifying prevalent food grains</p>	1
Q.2	<p>How did historians establish that Harappans had travelled to South India to procure raw materials for crafts?</p> <p>A. They found models of bullock carts, which are found only in South India.</p> <p>B. They followed riverine routes to South India.</p> <p>C. They found Harappan beads in South India.</p> <p>D. Lapis lazuli mines are found in South India.</p>	1
Q.3	<p>Which of the following signified a shift from the Mature to the Late Harappan period?</p> <p>A. change in burial patterns</p> <p>B. drying up of water bodies</p> <p>C. abandonment of the Citadels</p> <p>D. the disappearance of distinct artefacts</p>	1
Q.4	<p>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Some historians believe that there was a central state in the Harappan civilisation that had considerable power over a number of activities.</p> <p>Reason (R): The consistency of planning and similarity of decision-making in a large civilisation points to a singular authority.</p> <p>A. A is true and R is false.</p> <p>B. A is false and R is true.</p>	1


	<p>C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.</p> <p>D. Both A and R are true and R does not explain A.</p>	
Q.5	<p>Although Cunningham encountered some Harappan artefacts, the civilization missed capturing his attention due to his investigation strategies.</p> <p>Which of the following statements explains why this happened?</p> <p>A. He excavated in mainlands and not in fertile soil near rivers.</p> <p>B. He relied on travel accounts of Chinese travellers which did not cover Harappa.</p> <p>C. He studied only metal artefacts while excluding a lot of artefacts from Harappa.</p> <p>D. He used primitive dating techniques which put Harappan artefacts in different timelines.</p>	1
Q.6	<p>What is the significance of studying artefacts according to the layers in which they were found in?</p> <p>A. The lower layers have artefacts made from precious materials.</p> <p>B. The artefacts in lower layers are subjected to heavy erosion.</p> <p>C. Artefacts in lower layers have only one type of object.</p> <p>D. The lower layers usually have older artefacts.</p>	1
Q.7	<p>Which of the following is a modern-day equivalent of a Harappan seal?</p> <p>A. envelope</p> <p>B. signature</p> <p>C. postal stamp</p> <p>D. date on the letter</p>	1
Q.8	<p>Archaeologists face issues while piecing together information from artefacts and excavations.</p> <p>Which of the following actions can an archaeologist studying the Harappan civilisation do, to make their findings robust?</p> <p>A. Collect at least a hundred artefacts before making interpretations.</p> <p>B. Treat artefacts made from different materials the same, to remove bias.</p> <p>C. Consider each artefact as complete evidence and make definite interpretations.</p>	1


	D. Search for all sources of history such as artefacts, books, inscriptions and seals.	
Q.9	<p>While piecing together history and studying artefacts, historians attempt to find centres of production by looking for discarded materials like stones, shells and beads.</p> <p>What could be a potential problem faced by historians while studying products like straw baskets, vegetable dyes and products made from animal hide?</p> <p>A. Artefacts made from soft material do not form occupational debris or mounds.</p> <p>B. These are raw materials that would not have been discarded directly.</p> <p>C. These artefacts cannot be dated using modern technologies.</p> <p>D. Organic materials may decompose before being excavated.</p>	1
Q.10	<p>Public goods are those goods that can be accessed by all, irrespective of whether they pay for them or not. Which of the following will <u>DEFINITELY</u> be a Harappan equivalent of public good?</p> <p>A. the courtyard of a Harappan house</p> <p>B. The Lower Town</p> <p>C. The Great Bath</p> <p>D. The Citadel</p>	1
Q.11	<p>Which of these pieces of evidence indicate the end of the Harappan civilisation?</p> <p>A. destruction of the drainage system</p> <p>B. Western influences on script and seals</p> <p>C. the use of standardised weights for measurement</p> <p>D. the disappearance of distinctive artifacts of the region</p>	1
Q.12	<p>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Historians believe that the Harappan civilisation was highly literate.</p> <p>Reason (R): Writing has been found in many everyday objects such as seals, copper tools, jewellery, and terracotta tablets in the Harappan region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A. Both A and R are true, and A is the correct explanation for A. A is true, but R is false. 	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A is false, but R is true. 	
Free Response Question/ Subjective Question		
Q.13	 <p>(a) Mention any two features about the Harappan script from the seal shown in the above image.</p> <p>(b) What was the possible purpose of B as interpreted by historians?</p>	3
Q.14	In the present day, cities undergo some form of planning before they are created. Explain why historians compared Mohenjodaro to present-day cities in terms of planning.	3
Q.15	<p>Namana is trying to understand about the agriculture innovations done by the Harappans.</p> <p>Mention one Harappan agriculture practice each that can be derived from the following archaeological sources:</p> <p>a) water reservoir at Dholavira</p> <p>b) a terracotta bull</p>	2
Q.16	<p>Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct the dietary practices and the different types of grains that were eaten by the Harappans.</p> <p>State one source from which this could be reconstructed.</p>	1
Q.17	Identify and explain the features of the Harappan structure given below.	5



Q.18	Mention two features that are common to the citadel and the lower town in Mohenjodaro.	2
Q.19	'Archaeologists generally use certain strategies to find out whether there were social or economic differences amongst people living within a particular culture.' Mention any two strategies that are used to do this.	2
Q.20	Archaeologists have found gold jewellery at a location during the excavation of Harappan civilisation. Where did they <u>MOST LIKELY</u> find it?	1
Q.21	An archaeologist is analysing raw materials, tools, unfinished projects and waste material found in the various sites of the Harappan civilisation. She is especially focussing on the waste material. What is she trying to identify?	1
Q.22	(a) Identify the artefact given below. (b) State one way in which this artefact was <u>MOST LIKELY</u> to be used in the Harappan civilisation.	2

		
Q.23	<p>Archaeologists have found a place which was used for a special ritual bath in the Harappan civilisation.</p> <p>Which part of the city is it <u>MOST LIKELY</u> to be in?</p>	1
Q.24	<p>How do we know that the Harappan civilization had trade contacts with Oman?</p>	2
Q.25	<p>Archaeologists have found a copper mirror and a few beaded ornaments in a burial chamber in Harappa. Along with these, they have also found shards of faience pots scattered around.</p> <p>What can these artefacts tell us about the person who was buried? Justify your answer.</p>	2
Q.26	<p>'The problems of archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices of the Harappan civilisation.'</p> <p>Explain this statement with examples wherever necessary.</p>	5
Q.27	<p>Explain the different approaches used for the classification of found objects by archaeologists, with examples from the Harappan ruins.</p>	5
Q.28	<p>'John Marshall's time as Director-General of the ASI marked a major change in Indian archaeology.'</p> <p>Critically analyse this statement.</p>	3
Q.29	<p>'The archaeological evidence shows that the Harappan civilisation had a flourishing, vibrant craft production.'</p> <p>Discuss the two ways in which the people of the Harappan civilization procured raw materials for this enterprise. Give examples of archaeological and textual evidence to show that overseas trade was also practiced in aid of this enterprise.</p>	6

Q.30	Archeologists had different interpretations of the depiction of power in the Harappan civilization. Discuss in detail the various theories used to describe this with examples of sources.	6
Q.31	Give four pieces of evidence that tell us about the changes that marked the end of the Harappan civilisation.	4
Q.32	Present four pieces of evidences that support the theory that the Harappan civilisation was ruled by a single state.	4
Q.33	<p>a) Identify the structure shown below.</p>  <p>b) State two reasons why scholars suggest that it had a special purpose in the Harappan Civilisation.</p>	3

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q. No	Answers	Marks
Q.1	D. identifying prevalent food grains	1
Q.2	C. They found Harappan beads in South India.	1
Q.3	D. the disappearance of distinct artefacts	1
Q.4	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
Q.5	B. He relied on travel accounts of Chinese travellers which did not cover Harappa.	1
Q.6	D. The lower layers usually have older artefacts.	1
Q.7	B. signature	1
Q.8	D. Search for all sources of history such as artefacts, books, inscriptions and seals.	1
Q.9	D. Organic materials may decompose before being excavated.	1
Q.10	C. The Great Bath	1
Q.11	D. the disappearance of distinctive artifacts of the region	1
Q.12	B. Both A and R are true, and A is the correct explanation for A.	1
Q.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were about 375-400 signs. - The signs were not alphabetical, no specific sign was assigned to consonants and vowels. - The script was written from right to left. (any two to be evaluated) Historians thought that animal figures were included on seals for illiterate people.	3

Q.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building activities within the city were restricted to a fixed area, proving that there was prior planning. - Bricks used had fixed and standardised dimensions. - The extensive drainage system arranged in grids, ran under the residential areas - any other relevant point 	3
Q.15	<p>a) Water reservoirs stored in Dholavira may have been used for agriculture probably through irrigation canals.</p> <p>b) Oxen were used for ploughing</p>	2
Q.16	- from finds of charred grains and seeds	1
Q.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The image is that of a domestic architecture. - Most of the houses are centered on a courtyard with rooms on all sides. - There was a stress on privacy since there were no windows on the walls of the ground floor. - Every house had its own bathroom with drains that connected to the street drains. - Many houses had wells in rooms that could also be accessed by the passers-by. 	5
Q.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - both the citadel and the lower town were walled - many buildings in the lower town were constructed on top of large platforms similar to how the buildings in the citadel were constructed on mud brick platforms. 	2
Q.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The burials give us an insight into the social and economic conditions of the culture through the things they are buried with, the type of the burial pits and material used for the burial spot. - Another strategy is to study the artefacts that are broadly classified as luxuries and utilitarian. This helps us understand the social and economic structure of a culture. 	2
Q.20	in large settlements	1
Q.21	centres of craft production	1

Q.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a seal from the Harappan civilisation - This seal could have used to ensure that any courier being transferred over long distances was intact. 	2
Q.23	the Citadel	1
Q.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Omani copper and Harappan artefacts, both, have traces of nickel, suggesting a common origin. - A distinctive type of vessel, a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at Omani sites. 	2
Q.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copper mirrors and beaded ornaments would have been precious items during the Harappan civilizations, so if they are being buried with the person it is possible that the person might have been rich or important. - Faience was considered a luxury item as it was difficult to make, and so finding it in the burial would indicate that the person was rich. <p>(to be evaluated as a whole)</p>	2
Q.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early archaeologists thought that certain objects which seemed unusual or unfamiliar may have had a religious significance. - Examples- terracotta figurines of women, 'priest king' - Some attempts of reconstruction of religious practices and beliefs by examining seals. Other seals with plant motifs are thought to indicate nature worship. - Examples- seals with 'unicorn', 'yogic' surrounded with plants and animals. - Many times reconstruction of Harappan religion are made on the the assumption that later traditions provide parallels with earlier ones. 	5
Q.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Archaeologists classify the finds on two principles. One is based on the material they are made of and the other is based on their functions. - Based on the materials they are made of like stone, clay, metal, bone etc. - Based on the functions that these artefacts most likely served. One way of doing this was to estimate this by its resemblance to its present-day things. - Another way of finding function by investigating the context it was found in. - Sometimes the archaeologists have to depend on indirect evidence. Example- To find out what Harappans wore, they had to depend on indirect evidence including depictions in sculptures. 	5

Q.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - John Marshall's experience of working in Greece and Crete helped him with the excavation exercise in India. - He was equally keen to look for patterns of everyday life as he was with the spectacular finds. - All the artefacts recovered from the same unit were grouped together, even if they were found at different stratigraphic layers. As a result, valuable information about the context of these finds was irretrievably lost. - Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site. <p><i>(Evaluate any three points)</i></p>	3
Q.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They established settlements in areas where the raw materials were easily accessible like Nageshwar and Balakot where shells are easily available. - They sent expeditions to areas where they could find raw materials such as Khetri in Rajasthan for copper and gold in South India. - Recent archaeological evidence shows that Oman copper was used in artefacts made in Harappan region. - Other evidences that support long-distance communication includes weights, seals, dice and beads. - Mesopotamian texts mention contact with regions named Dilmun (probably the island of Bahrain), Magan and Meluhha, possibly the Harappan region. - The communication with Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia was by sea. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of seafarers. 	6
Q.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labelled as a palace archaeologists but no spectacular finds were associated with it. - A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the "priest-king". This is because archaeologists were familiar with Mesopotamian history and its "priest-kings" and have found parallels in the Indus region. - The ritual practices of the Harappan civilisation are not well understood yet nor are there any means of knowing whether those who performed them also held political power. - Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, and that everybody enjoyed equal status. - Others feel there was no single ruler but several, that Mohenjodaro had a separate ruler, Harappa another and so on. 	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yet others argue that there was a single state, given the similarity in artefacts, the evidence for planned settlements, the standardised ratio of brick size, and the establishment of settlements near sources of raw material. 	
Q.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The disappearance of the distinctive artifacts of the civilization like weights, seals, and special beads. - House construction techniques deteriorated and large public structures were no longer produced. -long-distance trade and craft specialisation also disappeared. - Disappearance of Harappan script and writing. -decline and abandonment of Harappan cities 	4
Q.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artefacts is evident in pottery, seals, weights. - Bricks were of a uniform ratio throughout the region, from Jammu to Gujarat. - Settlements were established near sources of raw materials in strategic places. - Huge amounts of labour was mobilised for making bricks and for the construction of massive walls and platforms. This could have been done only with a large unifying element like a single state. 	4
Q.33	<p>a) the Great Bath</p> <p>b) - The uniqueness of the structure as there are no other structures similar to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was found in the citadel along with several distinctive buildings. 	3