

Picture study

Question 1

Study the picture of the seal and answer the following questions.



- Identify the seal in the given picture. Why were seals used?
- Of what material were these seals made? Name any four animals whose pictures were inscribed on the seals.
- What do the seals reveal about the Harappans?

Ans

- Pashupati Seal. Seals were used by traders to stamp their goods as an identification mark.
- The seals were made of terracotta, steatite and agate. Animals include buffalo, tiger, goat, elephant, etc.
- The seals reveal the following about the Harappans:
 - Their religious beliefs like worshipping Shiva, mother goddess, trees and other natural objects.
 - Their trade relations within the country and outside.
 - Their pictorial script and the symbols used.

Study the picture and answer the questions that follow:

- Identify the structure. List any two of its characteristic features.
- State the importance of this structure as a source of information about Harappan Civilisation.
- Name another architectural structure of this period. How does this structure show that Harappan Civilisation was highly developed?



Picture for Q6.

Question 2

- The massive structure of Great Bath points out that there might have existed a ruling class that could mobilise labour, collect taxes and build such a huge structure for the public.
- The construction of the Great Bath indicates that the art of building construction had reached a high degree of perfection at that time.
- The porticos and sets of rooms surrounding the bath might have been used either by the priests or for changing clothes. This indicates that the Great Bath was meant for ritual bathing.
- Harappan seals provide useful information about the script, trade, religion and beliefs of the Harappans.
- Seals of Pashupati show that people worshipped Lord Shiva.
- The seals were used by traders to stamp their goods. Since, these seals were found in different regions, they indicate that the Harappan trade had spread over a vast area.

Ans

(a)

(b)

(c)

(b) Granaries: Granaries have been found at several sites—Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Lothal and Kalibangan. However, at Harappa there were two rows of six granaries each. To the south of the granaries at Harappa working floors consisting of rows of circular brick platforms were discovered. It is believed that these floors were meant for threshing grain because wheat and barley grains were found in the crevices of the floors. Two-roomed barracks, which possibly accommodated labourers have also been found at Harappa. The location of Harappa near the river Ravi suggests that foodgrains were brought to this place by boat. It was built on a raised platform to protect it from floods. The granary had ventilation to prevent grains from becoming mildewed.

Question 8

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions.

- Identify the two preachers, whose images are given. Name the religions founded by them.
- Write two similarities between these two religions?
- Mention two teachings of each of the two religions founded by them.



Ans a) The image on the left is Gautam Buddha's whereas the image on the right is Vardhamana Mahavira's. Mahavira founded Jainism whereas Gautam Buddha founded Buddhism.

b) Buddhism and Jainism both believed in the same theory of Karma. According to this theory, good deeds lead to a good life. Both communities believed in the cycle of rebirth. Buddhism's four noble truths concluded that if desire could be overcome then suffering can also stop. The eightfold path of Buddhism is the path that leads to the removal of suffering. It included right action, right thought, right belief, right living, right speech, right effort, right recollection, and right meditation. Jainism's five vows included Ahimsa (non-violence), Achaurya (not stealing), Satya (not telling a lie), Aparigraha (not possessing property), Brahmacharya (practicing chastity). Nine truths of Jainism included Jiva (living things), Ajiva

(non-living things),Punya (results of good deeds), Pap (sin), Ashrav (good deeds), Sanvar (hindrances in the way of karma), Bandha (bondage), Nirjara (destruction of karmas) and Moksha (salvation).

c) The similarities between Buddhism and Jainism were that both religions opposed violence and favored non-violence, Ahimsa. Buddhism and Jainism opposed caste discrimination and fake rituals of the society. The dissimilarities in Buddhism and Jainism were that Jainism believed in Penance and Buddhism opposed penance. Another was that both religions had their own ways to attain salvation. According to Buddhism, Eight fold path is the way to attain nirvana whereas Jainism believed in following tri-ratnas to attain salvation.

Revision sheet

- 1. What is the meaning of the term Civilisation?**
- 2. Name any two important sites of the Indus.**
- 3. What is the approximate extent of the Harappan Culture?**
- 4.What is the approximate date of the Indus Valley Civilisation?**
- 5. Give any two features of the town planning of the Indus Valley people.**
- 6.Name any two features of the Great Bath.**
- 7. Mention any one reason why the seals found at the excavations of the Indus Valley are important.**
- 8. Mention one piece of art in metal which shows that sculpture had reached a high standard in the Indus Valley Civilisation.**
- 9. Give an account of the Religion of the Indus Valley people with reference to:**
 - a) The worship of Lord Shiva which existed among the people.
 - (b) Its two main features
 - (c) Animal worship
 - (d) The worship of Mother Goddess
- 10. With reference to the Seals, explain the following :**
 - (a) One of the seals found among the ruins of the Harappan settlement.
 - (b) Significance of Pashupati seal.
 - (c) State one reason why the seals of the Indus Valley Civilisation are considered important.
- 11.Give an account of the Indus Valley Civilisation with reference to :**
 - (a) The two major areas in which it flourished.
 - (b) An important feature of the Indus Valley cities.
 - (c) One country with which they had commercial relations.
- 12. The Harappan Civilisation is characterised by the uniformity of its culture. On this important aspect, comment on the following points :**
 - (a) The sites selected for settlements.
 - (b) The layout of the towns.
 - (c) The uses of seals.
- 13. Our knowledge of the Harappan Civilisation is based on excavations carried out in North-Western India. Explain the evidence discovered with regard to the following points :**
 - (a) The extent of this civilisation.
 - (b) Commercial relations.
 - (c) Buildings.
- 14. The Indus Valley people made great progress in the field of Architecture. Describe briefly their**
 - (a) Dwelling Houses
 - (b) Assembly Hall
 - (c) Granary
 - (d) Great Bath.

15. Use the following points and write on the layout of the Townships of the Indus Valley Civilisation:

- (a) Their towns were well-planned.
- (b) They had a perfect drainage system.
- (c) Among the buildings the Great Bath was a remarkable construction.

16. Who were the Aryans?

17. Which is the main source of information regarding the early Aryans?

18. What was the head of an Aryan family called?

19. Give the names of the four Vedas.

20. From which Veda we form an idea of the Early Vedic Civilisation?

21. Give the names of any two gods of the Rig Vedic Aryans and the Later Vedic Aryans.

22. Give the names of the two Epics.

23. What is the importance of the Upanishads?

24. What is meant by PGW?

25. How did the discovery of iron help in the progress of the civilisation?

26. With reference to the Vedic literature, explain the following:

- (a) Which is the Vedic literature ?
- (b) Which is the main source of information regarding the ancient Aryans in India?
- (c) Which is the oldest of the Vedas?
- (d) Mention any one feature of the Rig Veda.
- (e) Name the Vedic text which contains hymns to be sung in praise of gods and goddesses.

27. With reference to the religion of the Aryans, explain the following :

- (a) Mention the names of two deities of the Early Vedic Aryans.
- (b) What form of worship did the early Aryans follow?
- (c) Give two main sources of the history of the Vedic Period.

28. How did the caste system help in the rise of Jainism and Buddhism?

29. What are the two main features of the Sanchi Stupa?

30. Who was the founder of Jainism? Name the twenty third Tirthankara.

31. State the three main teachings of Mahavira.

32. State the five vows which every Jain has to take.

33. Name the two sects into which Jainism was later divided.

34. Mention one contribution to literature made by the Jains. In which language was it written?

35. Who was the founder of Buddhism?

36. What are the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism?

37. What principles did the Eight-Fold Path include?

38. With reference to the life and teachings of Mahavira, explain the following :

- (a) When and where was Mahavira born?
- (b) For how many years did Mahavira practise self discipline?
- (c) Describe any two of his teachings.

39. With reference to the contributions of Jainism, describe the following :

- (a) Its contribution in the social and religious field.
- (b) Its contribution in the cultural field.

40. With reference to the life and teachings of Gautam Buddha, explain the following :

- (a) How did Gautam Buddha get enlightenment?
- (b) Explain main teachings or principles of Buddhism
- (c) The Tripitikas.
- (d) The Jatakas

41. State any four causes for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism.