

GRADE: 9 Subject: Social Studies Chapter 1 The Harappan Civilization**New Words:**

1. Civilization
2. Manufacturing
3. Enterprises
4. Mesopotamian
5. Archaeologist
6. Excavated
7. Dholavira
8. Categories
9. Citadel
10. Sculpture
11. Dimension
12. Granaries
13. Dockyard
14. Hydraulic
15. Devastating

Q II. Short answer type questions:

1. Mention the period during which the Indus Valley Civilization flourished.

Ans: The Indus Valley Civilization was also known as the Harappan Civilization. It was started in 3000 BCE to 1900 BCE.

2. Name four cities connected with the Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans: The four cities connected with the Indus Valley Civilization are:

Harappa

Lothal

Dholavira

Mohenjo-daro (*Now in Pakistan*)

3. Why are Mohenjo-daro and Harappa called planned cities?

Ans. Mohenjo-daro and Harappa called planned cities because their grid-like layout, standardized brick sizes, evidence of public facilities, well-organized drainage and sewage system.

4. Mention two reasons to show that the Indus Valley people had a good sense of town planning?

Ans. The Indus Valley people had a good sense of town planning because grid-patterned streets & the presence of a well-developed drainage system show casing their advanced understanding of urban infrastructure.

5. Give an evidence to prove that the people of the Indus Valley cared for their personal hygiene.

Ans. The sophisticated drainage and sanitation system including public and private toilets and baths found in Indus Valley Civilization.

6. How did the women of Indus Valley Civilization clothe and adorn themselves?

Ans: In the Indus Valley Civilization, women wore knee-length skirts often with head-dress & adorned themselves with elaborate jewelry like necklaces, bangles, ear rings and anklets.

7. Mention two occupations of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization

Ans: Agriculture and domestication of animals and also Art and craft and trade.

8. Mention two indoor games in which the Indus Valley people took interest.

Ans: The two indoor games are dice-ing and board games.

9. Give two reasons to suggest that the Indus Valley people cared for the children's amusements.

Ans. The discovery of numerous terracotta toys and the presence of slate depicting games and activities, indicating a focus on leisure and play.

10. Give two possible reasons for the sudden and abrupt end of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans. Environmental changes, particularly the drying of the Saraswati River and major flooding and potential Aryan migrations/invasions.

11. Name a major trading center of Harappan civilization.

Ans. A major trading centre of Harappan civilization is Lothal.

Q.IV Structured Questions

a. Give an account of the public buildings in the Indus Valley Civilization with reference to the following:

1. Urban Planning

→ The Indus Valley people had an excellent skill in town planning. The streets and lanes of their towns were laid out according to set plans. These were straight and intersect each other at right angles.

2. The Drainage System

→ House drains emptied into the main drains. The main drains ran under the main street below many lanes. All the drains were covered with bricks or stones. Inspection manholes were provided at regular distances. Refuse or dirt was not allowed to be thrown into the drains. There was a every house. Water supply was also good.

3. Dwelling houses

→ The lower part of the city of Mohenjodaro had the dwelling houses of the people. The houses resembled houses of a residential area.

4. Describe the life of the people of the Indus Valley under the following two heads:

a. Dress and ornaments

→ The Indus Valley people were the first in the world to spin cotton and cotton yarn. This has been confirmed from the discovery of a number of clay spindles of different sizes. At even these sites, massive needles and buttons have also been found there.

Men and women, both rich and poor, wore ornaments. Necklaces, fillets, amulets and finger rings were common to both men and women. In addition to these, women also wore girdles (belt for the waist), ear-rings, nose-rings, anklets, bangles, nose-studs and bracelets.

b. Occupations

→ Agriculture was the most important occupation of the people of the Indus Valley. Their fields were near the rivers, so they could control the supply of water. The existence of the granaries suggests this.

Domestication of animals was another occupation of the people. Oxen, bulls, sheep, pigs, buffaloes and elephants were domesticated. Camels and asses were also used as the beasts of burden.

c. Trade and Commerce

→ Trading and commerce were flourishing on account of the merchant class people. In the Indus Valley, they could import precious stones, different metals and other articles from Southern and Eastern India, Kashmir, Central Asia, and Western countries.

Primarily through land routes in Baluchistan and Persia, trade between the Indus Valley and Sumer (or Mesopotamia) existed.

5. With reference to the Harappan arts and crafts discuss the following:

a) Art of making pottery

→ The Indus Valley potters quite well knew the use of potter's wheel. With its help, they produced utensils of different shapes and designs. The clay pottery was baked and its surface was painted with bright colours. Birds, animals and human figures were made on these items of pottery.

b) Carving and painting

→ The Indus Valley people were very good in the art of carving also. The carvings of various animals on seals are really praise-worthy.

→ The Indus Valley people liked painting. So they drew different kinds of designs and figures on earthenware and utensils.

c) Seals

→ Figures of animals & human beings were engraved on the seals. From those seals we get to know about the dress, hair-style and ornaments of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization. These seals reveal a lot about the religious beliefs, commercial activities and trade relations of the people of those times.

6. With reference to the Harappan Civilization explain:

a) The Lothal Dockyard.