

It appears as if the rulers lost control. In any case, the effects of the change are quite clear. Sites in Sind and west Punjab (present-day Pakistan) were abandoned, while many people moved into newer, smaller settlements to the east and the south.

New cities emerged about 1400 years later. You will read about them in Chapters 5 and 8.

Imagine

You are travelling with your parents, about 4000 years ago, from Lothal to Mohenjodaro. Describe how you would travel, what your parents might carry with them, and what you would see in Mohenjodaro.

Let's recall



1. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilisation?
2. Match the columns

Copper	→	Gujarat
Gold	→	Afghanistan
Tin	→	Rajasthan
Precious stones	→	Karnataka
3. Why were metals, writing, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?

SOME IMPORTANT DATES

- ▶ Cotton cultivation at Mehrgarh (about 7000 years ago)
- ▶ Beginning of cities (about 4700 years ago)
- ▶ Beginning of the end of these cities (about 3900 years ago)
- ▶ The emergence of other cities (about 2500 years ago)

Let's discuss



4. Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson. Which do you think children would have enjoyed playing with the most?

Chapter 3

In the Earliest Cities

Worksheet 3

Name _____

Class _____

Sec. _____

Roll No. _____

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- This city was located in the Rann of Kutch.
 (a) Lothal ☐ (b) Kalibangan ☐ (c) Khadir Beyt ☒ (d) Dholavira ☒
- Cotton was grown from about 7000 years ago at:
 (a) Kalibangan ☐ (b) Lothal ☐ (c) Sind ☐ (d) Mehrgarh ☒
- The earliest form of writing known in the subcontinent is on this:
 (a) Seal ☐ (b) Script ☐ (c) Scribes ☐ (d) Statue ☐
- People who knew how to write:
 (a) Craftspersons ☐ (b) Kings ☐ (c) Scribes ☐ (d) Farmers ☐
- Tin was mixed with copper to produce:
 (a) Gold ☐ (b) Bronze ☒ (c) Iron ☐ (d) Terracotta ☐
- Huge tombs found in Egypt are called:
 (a) Pyramids ☐ (b) Pharaohs ☐ (c) Mummies ☐ (d) Faience ☐

B. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F):

- Harappan cities developed about 4700 years ago. ☐
- There was a Great Bath in Mohenjodaro. ☐
- Cities like Kalibangan and Lothal had fire altars. ☐
- Dholavira was divided into three parts. ☐
- The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of Sabarmati in Gujarat. ☐
- The bodies of common people were buried in pyramids. ☐

C. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B:

Column A

- A kind of stone - (a)
- Many beads were made from - (b)
- The most elaborate burials known in the world history - (d)
- Material that is artificially produced - (c)

Column B

- Carnelian
- Faience
- Chert
- Pyramid

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

- Name the raw materials that Harappans used and were not available locally but had to be brought.