



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 7	Topic: The Beginnings of Indian Civilization	Year: 2024-25
I	Multiple Choice Questions: -	
1	Which type of material was used to prepare the seal? (a) Steatite (b) Gold (c) Silver (d) Bronze.	
2	Which city was known as dockyard? (a) Harappa (b) Rakhigari (c) Lothal (d) All of these.	
3	What was the main reason for the decline of the Harappan Civilization? (a) Invasion by foreign armies (b) Lack of trade (c) Climatic changes and drying up of the Sarasvati River (d) Over population.	
4	Which type of metal did the Harappans use extensively for their tools and ornaments? (a) Iron (b) Silver (c) Bronze (d) Platinum.	
5	Which crops were commonly grown by the Harappans? (a) Corn and tomatoes (b) Barley and wheat (c) Pineapples and mangoes (d) Potatoes and carrots.	
II	Fill in the blanks: -	
6	The five main tributaries of river Indus are _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____. Jhelum, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and Chenab.	
7	The Indus valley seals show _____ symbol. Swastika	
8	The 'Great Bath' was found in the city of _____ Mohenjo-daro	
9	The Sarasvatī river is now known as _____ in India and _____ in Pakistan. Ghaggar and Hakra.	
10	A large natural or artificial place where the water stored is called as _____ Reservoir.	
III	Match the following: -	
11	Seasonal river	(a) A massive wall surrounding a settlement or city, generally, for protective purposes.
12	Dholavira	(b) Haryana.
13	Rakhigarhi	(c) Sarasvati river
14	Fortification	(d) Rajasthan
15	Kalibangan	(e) Gujarat.
		(f) Governance
	Answers: 11-c, 12-e, 13-b, 14-a, 15-d	
IV	Answer the following questions in one or two sentence: -	
16	What is 'Metallurgy'? ❖ Includes the techniques of extracting metals from nature, purifying or combining them, as well as the scientific study of metals and their properties.	
17	What is 'Tributary'?	

	❖ A river that flows into a larger river or a lake. For Example, the Yamuna is a tributary of river Ganga.
18	What is 'Elite'? ❖ Here, the word refers to the higher layers of the society, such as rulers, officials, administrators, and often priests.
19	What was the use of the plough? ❖ The plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.
20	Describe the drain-system of the Harappans. ❖ In cities related with the Harappan civilization, each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow through it. ❖ Very often, drains in houses were connected to those in streets and smaller drains led to bigger ones. ❖ As the drains were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.
V	Answer the following questions: -
21	What caused the decline of the Harappans? ❖ The decline of the Harappans was due to two main factors. ❖ Archeologists have suggested that climatic change was first factor. Drought or less rainfall could have reduced the food supply. ❖ Second factor was the drying up of the basin of Sarasvati river which led to abandoning of few cities.
22	Write a short note on Harappan Civilization? ❖ The Indus, Harappan or Sindhu- Sarasvati Civilization is one of the oldest of the world. Its inhabitants, the Harappans, created planned cities with efficient water management, diverse crafts and a brisk trade. ❖ A productive agriculture brought a variety of crops to the cities. ❖ The Civilization eventually declined, probably because of climatic and environmental changes and its people returned to a rural lifestyle.
23	Observe the picture and answer the following questions: -  a. Identify the above picture? ❖ Harappan ivory comb b. Where was it found? ❖ On the coast of Oman.

	c. What was the length of the comb? ❖ About 7 cm long.
24	 a. Identify the above picture. ❖ Harappan beads of carnelian beads b. From where it was excavated? ❖ Excavated at Susa c. Where is Susa? ❖ It is in present-day Iran.
25	Read the passage and answer the following questions- The vast plains of the Punjab (today divided between India and Pakistan) and Sindh (now in Pakistan) are watered by the Indus River and its tributaries. This made those plains fertile and, therefore, favourable to agriculture. A little further east, a few millennia ago, another river, the Sarasvatī, used to flow from the foothills of the Himalayas through Haryana, Punjab, parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. In this whole region, from about 3500 BCE, villages grew into towns, and with increasing trade and other exchanges, those towns further grew into cities. This transition happened around 2600 BCE. Archaeologists gave this civilization several names 'Indus', 'Harappan', 'Indus-Sarasvatī' or 'Sindhu-Sarasvatī' civilization. We will use all these terms. Its inhabitants are called 'Harappans'. It is one of the oldest civilizations in the world a. What are the different names used by the archaeologists to refer Indus Valley Civilization? ❖ Indus, Harappan, Indus-Sarasvatī or Sindhu-Sarasvatī civilization. b. What term is used to refer to the people living in the Harappan Civilization? ❖ Inhabitants. c. In which geographical areas, did river Sarasvati flow as mention in the text? ❖ Sarasvatī river used to flow from the foothills of the Himalayas through Haryana, Punjab, parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat.