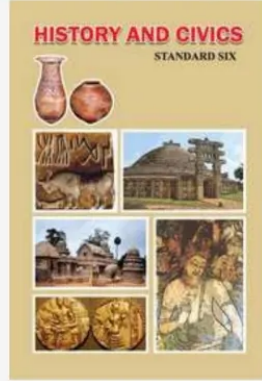


Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 6- History: Chapter 3- The Harappan Civilization

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 6
HISTORY

CHAPTER 3
The Harappan Civilization

Maharashtra Board Solutions→



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Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 6- History: Chapter 3- The Harappan Civilization

Maharashtra Board 6th History Chapter 3, Class 6 History Chapter 3 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Answer in one sentence:

Question 1.

How did the civilization get the name Harappa?

Answer:

Archaeological excavation first began in 1921 CE at Harappa in Punjab on the banks of river Ravi. That is how this civilization came to be known as Harappan civilization.

Question 2.

What patterns are seen on the Harappan pots?

Answer:

There are red terra cotta pots with patterns and designs in black colour. The patterns includes fishscales, interlocking circles, pipal leaves, etc.

Question 3.

What cloth did the Harappan traders supply to Egypt?

Answer:

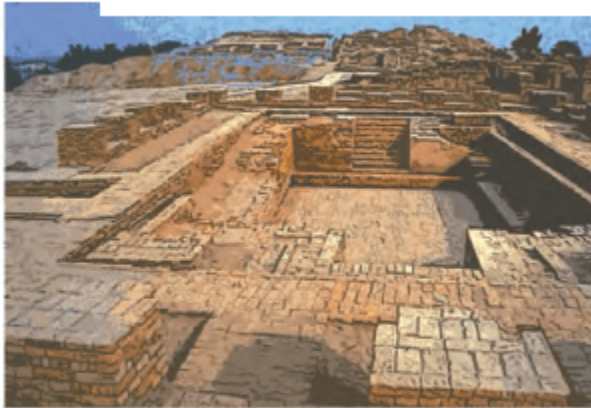
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The Harappan traders supplied muslin cloth to Egypt

2. What will you do when you visit an ancient site to obtain more information about it, to conserve it, etc ?

3. Draw a picture of the Great Bath at Mohen-jo-daro.

Answer:



The Great Bath at Mohen-jo-daro

- A spacious bath has been discovered at Mohen-jo-daro.
- The tank in the Great Bath was nearly 2.5 metres deep, 12 metres long and 7 metres wide.
- It was lined with baked bricks to prevent seepage of water.
- There were steps leading down to the tank.
- There was also a provision for draining, cleaning and re-filling the tank at regular intervals.

4. In the following chart, fill in the details regarding human life during the Harappan period.

	Clothes	Ornament s
Major crops		

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Answer:

Major crops	Clothes	Ornaments
Wheat,	Knee length cloth worn by both men and women. Cloth that makes an upper garment.	Gold
Barley	A cloak with a beautiful trefoil, pattern draped across the shoulder.	Copper
Ragi		Precious
Cotton		stone, Shells

5. Answer in one word and frame similar questions. Write their answers:

Question 1.

What stone was used to make the Harappan seals?

Answer:

Steatite

6. On an outline map of the world, show the other civilizations that existed in other parts of the world during the Harappan period.

Activity:

- Prepare an outline map of your school and show the various places like a library, playground, computer room, etc. on the map.
- Prepare a detailed note on the grain storage system used in your family and your locality.

Questions and Answers

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Can you tell?

Question 1.

Describe the structure of houses in your locality.

Answer:

In my locality (Mumbai) we have building structures and tall skyscrapers. In contrast, we do have hutmen locality with small houses in rows and sometimes chawls that are built upto one storey.(Answers may vary)

Question 2.

Do they have flat roofs or tiled sloping roofs?

Answer:

Houses or buildings in my locality have flat roofs and provisions are made for draining away the rain water. Some of the hutments do have tiled sloping roofs.

Question 3.

What problems regarding health and hygiene will arise if the drains are not covered?

Answer:

If the drains are not covered they will become infested or breeding grounds to mosquitoes, flies, insects, etc. This will directly affect the health of the people living in that vicinity. People will become victim to terrible illnesses, death rate may rise, children and senior citizens will be mostly affected as they have weaker immunity.

Question 4.

Visit a swimming tank in your locality. Observe how the water in the tank is changed. Compare a modem swimming tank to the Harappan Bath.

Answer:

When I went to a nearby swimming pool, I observed that there is a continuous flow of water and excess water filtering system where the water is cleaned. This clean water is then recycled again to be used in the pool. Every week the entire pool water is pumped out. The moss edges and walls of the pool are scrubbed clean with disinfectants.

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Fresh water is then added to the pool, with right amount of chlorine tablets. We then have a pool with sparkling water. The Harappahs too, were hygienic as they too had provisions made for draining, cleaning and re-filling the Great Bath.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Complete the sentence by choosing the correct option:

Question 1.

Archaeological excavation first began in 1921 CE at Harappa in the Punjab on the banks of river _____.

- (a) Tapi
- (b) Satluj
- (c) Ravi

Answer:

Ravi

Question 2.

Excavations were also carried out at _____ a place about 650 km to the south of Harappa in the Indus valley.

- (a) Mohen-jo-daro
- (b) Dholavira
- (c) Lothal

Answer:

Mohen-jo-daro

Question 3.

There was a striking _____ between the remains of structures and artefacts found at the two places.

- (a) beauty

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- (b) sparks
- (c) resemblance

Answer:

resemblance

Question 4.

The houses and other structures in the Harappan civilization were mainly built with _____ bricks.

- (a) cooked
- (b) baked
- (c) fried

Answer:

baked

Question 5.

The houses had rooms built around a _____ courtyard.

- (a) lateral
- (b) central
- (c) forward

Answer:

central

Question 6.

The _____ had covered drains built with bricks.

- (a) streets
- (b) compounds

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(c) schools

Answer:

streets

Question 7.

The streets were _____ and laid out in a grid pattern.

(a) narrow

(b) zig-zag

(c) broad

Answer:

broad

Question 8.

The seals of the Harappan civilization were mainly square-shaped and made from a stone called _____.

(a) steatite

(b) granite

(c) marble

Answer:

steatite

Question 9.

These seals bear pictures of imaginary animals like the _____.

(a) phoenix

(b) unicorn

(c) fairies

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Answer:

unicorn

Question 10.

_____ pots of various types and shapes have been found at the excavation sites of Harappan civilization.

- (a) Metal
- (b) Stone
- (c) Earthen

Answer:

Earthen

Question 11.

The Harappan people _____ their dead.

- (a) buried
- (b) cremated
- (c) incinerated

Answer:

buried

Question 12.

The tank in the Great Bath was nearly _____ metres deep.

- (a) 12
- (b) 2.5
- (c) 7

Answer:

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2.5

Question 13.

Great bath was lined with _____ bricks to prevent seepage of water.

- (a) unbaked
- (b) baked
- (c) bunds

Answer:

baked

Question 14.

The Harappan people practised _____.

- (a) singing
- (c) dancing
- (c) agriculture

Answer:

agriculture

Question 15.

The dress of both Harappan men and women consisted of knee length cloth and an _____ garment.

- (a) upper
- (b) head
- (c) shawl

Answer:

upper

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Question 16.

Women wore _____ right up to their upper arm.

- (a) shawls
- (b) flowers
- (c) bangles

Answer:

bangles

Question 17.

The Harappan people carried on _____ within India as well as with countries outside.

- (a) friendship
- (b) trade
- (c) enmity

Answer:

trade

Question 18.

The Indus valley was known for its high quality _____.

- (a) cotton
- (b) crops
- (c) pots

Answer:

cotton

Question 19.

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_____ was carried on both by land routes and sea routes.

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Trade
- (c) Industry

Answer:

Trade

Question 20.

A huge _____ has been discovered at Lothal.

- (a) dockyard
- (b) fishery
- (c) industry

Answer:

dockyard

Question 21.

People migrated to other places leading to the decline of _____.

- (a) population
- (b) trade
- (c) cities

Answer:

cities

Match The following:

Question 1.

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Column A**Column B**

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Harappan civilization | (a) Built with baked bricks |
| (2) Houses | (b) Had separate fortification |
| (3) Streets | (c) Banks of river ravi |
| (4) Mohen-jo-daro | (d) Had covered drains |
| (5) Towns | (e) South of Harappa |

Answer:

1 – c

2 – a

3 – d

4 – e

5 – b

Question 2.**Column A****Column B**

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (1) Seals | (a) An imaginary animal carved on seals |
| (2) Unicorn | (b) High quality cotton |
| (3) The Great bath | (c) Made of stone called steatite |
| (4) The Indus Valley | (d) Had provision for draining, cleaning and refilling the tank |

Answer:

1 – c

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2 – a

3 – d

4 – b

Answer in one sentence:

Question 1.

Where was the excavation of Mohen-jo-daro carried out?

Answer:

The excavation of Mohen-jo-daro was carried out about 650 km to the south of Harappa in the Indus valley.

Question 2.

With what were the houses and other structures in Harappan civilization built?

Answer:

The houses and other structures in Harappan civilization were built with baked bricks.

Question 3.

What were the Harappan seals made from?

Answer:

The Harappan seals were made from a stone called steatite.

Question 4.

What were the seals used for?

Answer:

The seals were used as stamps.

Question 5.

Which pictures were depicted on seals?

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Answer:

Pictures of animals like bulls, buffaloes, oxen, elephants, rhinos, tigers, unicorn, etc., were depicted on seals.

Question 6.

What occupation did the Harappan practise?

Answer:

The Harappans practised agriculture.

Question 7.

What crops did the Harappans grow?

Answer:

The Harappans grew crops like wheat, barley, ragi, peas, sesame and lentils (masoor).

Question 8.

How did the people in Harappa dress?

Answer:

The dress of both men and women in Harappa consisted of knee length cloth and an upper garment.

Question 9.

What were their ornaments made up of?

Answer:

Their ornaments were made up of gold, copper, precious stones as also shells, cowries, seeds, etc.

Question 10.

What is the Indus valley known for?

Answer:

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The Indus valley was known for its high quality cotton.

Question 11.

To which countries was the cotton exported?

Answer:

The cotton was exported to regions like west Asia, southern Europe and Egypt.

Question 12.

Where was the Harappan dockyard discovered?

Answer:

A huge dockyard was discovered at Lothal.

Question 13.

What was the reasons for the decline of the Harappan civilization?

Answer:

Frequent floods, invasions by foreign tribes, decline in trade were some of the reasons for the decline of Harappan civilization.

Question 14.

Why did the people migrate to other places?

Answer:

Some regions became arid due to weakening of monsoon, drying up of river basins, earthquakes, changes in sea-level, etc. This led the people to migrate to other places.

Answer the following questions in short:

Question 1.

Which similar characteristics are seen in all the places of Harappan civilization?

Answer:

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Similar characteristics that are seen in all the places of Harappan civilization are town planning, roads, construction of houses, drainage system, seals, pots, toys and burial customs.

Question 2.

Describe the houses built in Harappa.

Answer:

- The houses in Harappa had rooms built around a central courtyard.
- The houses had wells, bathrooms and toilets.

Question 3.

Explain why the drainage system excelled in Harappa.

Answer:

- The Harappans had an excellent drainage system in which baked earthen conduits were used.
- The streets had covered drains built with bricks.
- All these shows great concern regarding public health.

Question 4.

Describe the streets in Harappan town planning.

Answer:

- The streets in Harappan towns were broad and laid out in a grid pattern.
- The streets had covered drains on either sides.

Question 5.

What ritual did the people in Harappa follow for their burial?

Answer:

- The Harappan buried their dead.
- They used to bury earthen pots along with the dead during their burial.

Question 6.

Describe the Great Bath of Mohen-jo-daro.

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Answer:

- A spacious bath has been discovered at Mohen-jo-daro.
- The tank in the Great Bath was nearly 2.5 metres deep, 12 metres long and 7 metres wide.
- It was lined with baked bricks to prevent seepage of water.
- There were steps leading down to the tank.
- There was also a provision for draining, cleaning and re-filling the tank at regular intervals.

Question 7.

Describe the statue found at a Harappan site.

Answer:

- A statue found at Harappan site presents an excellent specimen of their art.
- It shows the man's facial features very clearly.
- A cloth with a beautiful trefoil pattern is draped across his shoulder.

Question 8.

Comparison between today's modern town planning with that of the Harappan periods.

Answer:

Harappan houses were built in rectangular blocks and had excellent roads and drainage system.

In comparison, the older cities in India do not have the Harappan style of town planning. There are places in these older cities where hutmen live in congested areas with open drainages. But today, changes are being made.

Open drainages are being replaced by underground drainage system. Rain water is diverted to avoid floods and hutmen's areas are getting transformed into tall high-rise buildings. Cities now in India are getting transformed with broad roads, well interstate connecting highways, bridges, railway, metro, airports, etc.

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IndCareer.com
52, Shilpa Nagar,
Somalwada
Nagpur - 440015
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