

# INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT MIDDLE SECTION DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



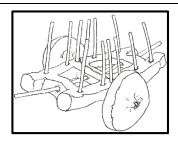
## **IN THE EARLIEST CITIES**

E:	CLASS:VI	E:	<i>/</i> 08/2018
FILL I	IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.		
1. 2.	In the present day Harappa is located in The Great Bath has been discovered in	— found	
0.	naturally or produced by farmers or herders.	ound	
			).
	and		
7.	The fire altars were seen in and		_
8.	The elaborate store houses were located in and		
NAME	E THE FOLLOWING.		5
1.	A person who is trained to do only one kind of work.		
2.	A tool used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting s	seeds.	
3.	The part to the east of Harappa was usually larger but lower		
4.	The part to the west which was usually smaller but higher.		
5.	An artificial product used to make beads, bangles, earrings a beads.	and tin	у
<u>ANSV</u>	WER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS.		
Mentio	ion the two important features of Harappan cities?		2 2 2
ANSV			
	ribe the drainage system in the Harappan cities.		3
Descr	WER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS.		3
	FILL  1. 2. 3. 4. 5.  NAM  1. 2. 3. 4. 5.  What Menti Why	FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.  1. In the present day Harappa is located in	FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.  1. In the present day Harappa is located in

- 6. Why do you think Lothal was an important centre for handicrafts?
- 7. What are the possible reasons suggested by scholars behind the end of the Harappan civilization?

### 4

#### VI OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PICTURES AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.



a) \_\_\_\_\_ toys
found at most Indus
settlements provide a glimpse
of the pastimes that might
have involved trained
animals.



b) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Mohenjo-daro is called the "earliest public water tank of the ancient world".



c) . \_\_\_\_\_ was used by the Indus farmers to turn the soil.



d) \_\_\_\_\_give us information about the Indus civilization.

#### **INTERESTING FACTS**

The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the 'Harappan Civilization' as Harappa was the first site to be discovered in 1921 by Daya Ram Sahni. Harappa was one of the cities in the Indus Valley Civilization just like Mohan-jo-daro and Lothal.

It was widely suggested that the Harappan people worshipped Mother goddess symbolising fertility. A few Indus valley seals displayed swastika sign which were there in many religions especially in Indian religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.