



Date _____

St. Patrick's Academy

Name: _____

M.M : 50

Test – July, 2020

Class: VI__Roll No.____

ANSWER KEY

HISTORY

Q.1 Give one word for the following-

(4)

- a) Seals
- b) Mother Goddess
- c) Fillet
- d) Citadel

Q.2 Define the following terms shortly-

(8)

- a) Drainage system is a network of covered drains which allow hygienic disposal of waste water.
- b) Granaries are the storehouses used to store surplus food grains to be used during floods or famines, e.g., the Great Granary discovered at Harappa.
- c) Pashupati is the three-faced figure seated in a yogic posture; surrounded by various animals, found engraved on some seals.
- d) Stratified Society is a social system where people are classified into groups based on their social status and economic wealth.

Q.3 Fill in the blanks-

(4)

- a) civilised
- b) commerce
- c) 5000
- d) communication

Q.4 State whether the following statements are 'true' or 'false'.

(4)

- a) False
- b) False
- c) False
- d) True
- e) False
- f) True
- g) True
- h) False

Q.5 Match the following-

(4)

- a) – iii)
- b) – iv)
- c) – i)
- d) – ii)
- e) – vi)
- f) – v)
- g) – viii)
- h) – vii)

Q.6 Answer the following questions in brief-

(10)

- a) Surkotada, situated to the northeast of Bhuj, had a citadel and fortified residential complexes.
- b) Alamgirpur is till date the easternmost Harappan settlement, which was discovered in Uttar Pradesh.
- c) The roads were wide, and the corners were rounded off for easy movement of carts. Many roads were paved with baked bricks.
- d) The citadel consisted of public buildings, religious structures and granaries. The lower town included the houses and workplaces for the common people.
- e) Historians remain uncertain about the true purpose of the Great Bath, most of them believed that it was probably used during religious ceremonies.

Q.7 Answer the following questions in detail-

(16)

- a) The Harappan people had an excellent and well-planned drainage system. The bathrooms had slopping floors, and house drains were connected to the main drain. The main drains ran along the sides of the streets. They were covered with bricks. There were manholes at regular intervals, which were cleaned regularly. The drainage system clearly shows that the people paid great attention to hygiene and sanitation.

b) Three major occupations are explained as follows-

Agriculture- The main occupation of the people of the Harappan Civilisation was agriculture. Wheat and barley were the main crops grown. Mustard was also cultivated, along with fruits and vegetables. The people of the Indus Valley were probably the first in the world to grow cotton.

Domestication of Animals- Animals such as elephants, camels and dogs were domesticated. Buffaloes, cows, sheep and the humped bulls were bred to be used as beasts of burden and other purposes.

Artisanship- It was an important occupation among the Harappans. The Harappan people were expert potters. They used the potter's wheel to make pots of various shapes and sizes. Pots were generally glazed and painted.

c) The people of Harappa traded both within and outside India. Their trade reached Mesopotamia, Persia and present day Afghanistan. Mesopotamian seals were found in some Harappan cities. Moreover, seals and pottery from the Indus Valley Civilisation were found at the sites of the ancient Sumerian cities. This suggests there was trade between two ancient civilizations, both by land and by sea routes.

d) Unlike Mesopotamia and Egypt, no buildings dedicated to the gods have been discovered at the remains of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Numerous clay figures of a female deity have been found, though. This was probably the Mother Goddess. A three-faced figure, seated in a yogic posture, surrounded by various animals, is engraved on some seals. Some historians believe it to be an earlier form of Pashupati (Lord Shiva).