

**IN THE EARLIEST CITIES**

**Textbook Intext Questions**

**Page No. 32**

- 1. Very often, old buildings, are pulled down to make way for new construction. Do you think it is Important to preserve old buildings?**

**Sol.** Yes, it is important to preserve old buildings.

**Page No. 34**

- 1. List at least two differences between the houses described in the chapter and those that you studied about in chapter 3.**

**Sol.** The houses in Harappa were either one or two storeys high, with rooms built around a courtyard. Most houses had a separate bathing area and some had wells to supply water.

At Mehrgarh, near Bolan Pass remains of square and rectangular houses have been found. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage.

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- 1. Make a list of the people who lived in the city. Were any of these people listed as living in villages such as Mehrgarh?**

**Sol.** The people who lived in the city were:

- (i) Rulers
- (ii) Traders
- (iii) Scribes
- (iv) Craft-persons

Mehrgarh was one of the earliest village. Here the people had learnt to grow wheat and barley and also rear goats and sheep.

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- 1. Was metal used in the villages you learnt about in chapter 3?**

**Sol.** Metal was not used in the villages. They made tools with stone only.

- 2. Was stone used to make weights?**

**Sol.** No, because they do not know about weight in that period.

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- 1. Seals are used even today. Find out what they are used for.**

**Sol.** Seals are used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that are sent from one place to another.

1. Do you think kings would have needed things like food, drink, ornaments, clothes, utensils, musical instruments, animals and weapons after death?

Sol. No.

### IMAGINE

2. 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.

Sol. The most of journey from Lothal to Mohenjodaro will be done on bullock carts. The roads are dusty. My parents will carry water, some food items and clothes.

In Mohenjodaro I would see the great bath, houses with one or two storeys, big storehouse, well, a citadel and streets with covered drains.

## Textbook Exercises

### LET'S RECALL

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

Sol. The discovery of clay spindles suggests that the clothes was used by Harappan. Discovery of buttons and needles at archaeological sites make it sure the clothes were used by them and were also well-stitched. The women of Harappan culture wore both cotton and woolen clothes. The images and terracotta figurins found in excavation suggest that the women wore a short-length shirt which was held at the waist by a gridle.

2. Match the columns

(i) Copper	(a) Gujarat
(ii) Gold	(b) Afghanistan
(iii) Tin	(c) Rajasthan
(iv) Precious stones	(d) Karnataka

Sol. (i)-(c); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(b); (iv)-(a).

3. Why were metals, writings, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?

Sol. **Metals:** These were important for the Harappans, because metals were used for making seals and ornaments.

The gold, silver, bronze, tin, lead and copper were the main metals.

**Writing :** They know the art of writing and their language was Written in picture like sign called pictograph.

**Wheel:** Wheel was used for making carts. It was also used for designing pottery.

**Plough :** Plough was used for digging the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

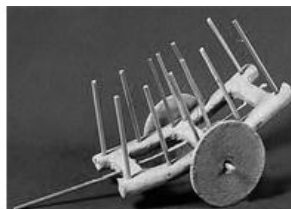
## LET'S DISCUSS

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?**

Sol.



Terracotta toys



A bullock-cart toy

Most of the terracotta toys are the models of clay. Most probably the toys are models of some animals, bullock-cart and a plough. Children would have been enjoyed playing with the toy dog.

5. **Make a list of what the Harappans ate, and put a tick mark against the things you eat today.**

Sol. The following food items was eaten by Harappans:

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (i) Wheat ✓   | (ii) Barley ✓   |
| (ii) Pulses ✓ | (iv) Rice ✓     |
| (v) Peas ✓    | (vi) Unseed ✓   |
| (vii) Sesame  | (viii) Fruits ✓ |

6. **Do you think that the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders you read about in Chapter 3? Give reasons for your answer.**

Sol. The life of the Harappan farmers and herders was different from the farmers and herders we read in Chapter 3, because of the following reasons:

- (i) Harappan farmers stored their food in granaries.
- (ii) Harappan farmers irrigated their fields with flood waters. Fields were mostly near rivers or other water sources. To increasing their production they developed the different method of irrigation.
- (iii) Harappan farmers lived on the outer area of the city. Basically they lived in villages.

## LET'S DO

7. **Describe three important buildings in your city or village. Are they located in a special part of the settlement (e.g. the centre)? What are the activities that take place in these buildings?**

Sol. The three important buildings in my city (Delhi) are :

**(i) Rashtrapati Bhavan:** It is the official residence of the President India.

**(ii) Parliament House:** in this house elected member of Parliament (M.P.) meet and discuss all the important issues regarding the country.

**(iii) Supreme Court:** It is the highest court of our country where all the major cases are decided.

8. **Are there any old buildings in your locality? Find out how old they are and who looks after them.**

Sol. There are so many old buildings near my locality. These are Red Fort, India Gate, Jama Masjid, etc.