



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VI</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Worksheet No:8</b>	<b>Topic: In the Earliest Cities</b>	<b>Year:2020-21</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks</b>
1	The western part of Harappan cities, which was usually smaller but higher, has been referred to as the ..... <b>Citadel</b>
2	Scribes were people who knew how to ..... <b>Write</b>
3	Archaeologists have found spindle wheels, made of terracotta and ..... <b>Faience</b>
4	Spindle whorls were used to ..... <b>Spin thread</b>
5	A tool called..... was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds. <b>Plough</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Answer the following</b>
6	Describe the two parts of a typical Harappan city. ➤ <b>A Harappan city was usually divided into two or more parts.</b> ➤ <b>The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called 'citadel'. The part to the east was larger but-lower. Archaeologists call it the lower town.</b>
7	Where did the Harappans get the raw materials? ➤ <b>The Harappans got the raw materials from various places.</b> ➤ <b>They got copper probably from present-day Rajasthan, and also from Oman. Tin was brought from Afghanistan and Iran.</b> ➤ <b>Gold was brought may be from Karnataka. Precious stones were brought from Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan.</b>
8	Name two cities which had fire altars. ➤ <b>Lothal and Kalibangan were cities with fire altars.</b>
9	Describe the people of Harappan cities. <b>There were three basic occupations of people living in Harappan cities.</b> ➤ <b>They planned the construction of special buildings in the city. They probably sent people to distant lands to get raw material. They kept the most valuable objects for themselves.</b> ➤ <b>Scribes were people who knew how to write. They prepared the seals.</b> ➤ <b>Crafts-persons. People who made all kinds of things were called Crafts- persons.</b> <b>Besides these three categories, there were the farmers and herders who lived outside the city and provided food to the people.</b>
10	What could have been the possible reasons behind the end of the Harappan civilization? ➤ <b>The Harappan civilization suddenly seems to have started to end, around 3900 years ago.</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>People stopped living in many cities. Writing, seals and weights became 'extinct'. Raw materials were now rarely imported.</b></li><li>➤ <b>Some scholars suggest that this happened due to the drying of rivers. Some others have explained it with deforestation. In some areas there were floods. The floods could have been a reason for the end.</b></li><li>➤ <b>Rulers might also have lost control. Consequently, People abandoned sites in Sind and Punjab and moved to newer, smaller settlements to the east and the south.</b></li></ul>
11	<p>Write a short note on farming methods and rearing done by Harappan farmers and herders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Harappans grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed and mustard.</b></li><li>➤ <b>A new tool called plough was used to dig earth for turning the soil and planting seeds. Due to little rainfall, a method of irrigation was probably used.</b></li><li>➤ <b>The Harappan reared cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo. Water and pastures were present around many sites.</b></li><li>➤ <b>People collected fruits like 'ber', caught fish and hunted wild animals.</b></li></ul>