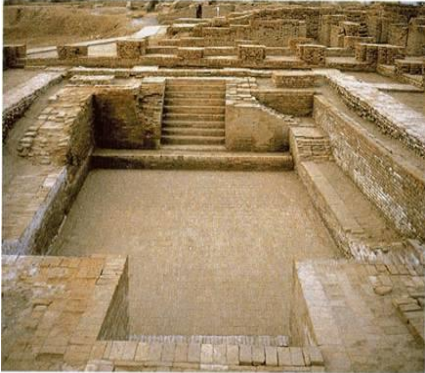






# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VI</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	
<b>Worksheet No: 9</b>	<b>Topic: In the earliest cities. (History)</b>	<b>Year:2021-22</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
1	The Great Bath was discovered in _____. <b>Mohenjodaro</b>
2	The alloy of tin and _____ is called bronze. <b>Copper</b>
3	Spindle whorls were used to _____. <b>Spin thread</b>
4	The Harappans got copper from the state of _____ in modern India. <b>Rajasthan</b>
5	The scribes were the people who knew the art of _____. <b>Writing</b>
6	The eastern part of the lower Harappan cities has been referred as the _____. <b>Lower Town</b>
7	_____ and Kalibangan were the cities with fire altars. <b>Lothal</b>
8	_____ was used as a tool to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds. <b>Plough</b>
9	Tin was brought from Afghanistan and _____. <b>Iran</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>
10	Name the foreign countries from where raw materials were imported by the Harappans. <b>Raw materials were imported from Oman, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.</b>
11	Define 'raw material'. <b>Raw materials are substances that are either found naturally or produced by farmers or herders.</b>
12	Who was a 'specialist' in Harappan context? <b>A specialist was one who was trained to do one kind of work, e.g. cutting stone, polishing beads, or carving seals.</b>
13	What were the three major categories of people in the Harappan city? <b>In Harappan cities, rulers, crafts-persons and scribes were the three categories of people.</b>
14	When and how was the site of Harappa first encountered? <b>Around a hundred and fifty years ago, when railway lines were being laid in Punjab, engineers stumbled upon the site of Harappa.</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Identify the image given below: -</b>

15	<p>a) <b>The Great Bath</b>  b) Altar  c) Well  d) Street in Mohenjodaro</p>	
16	<p>a) Seal  b) Stone  c) <b>Toy Plough</b>  d) Wood</p>	
17	<p>a) <b>Terracotta toys</b>  b) Toy plough  c) Wood  d) Horses</p>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in detail: -</b>	
18	<p>Write a short note on the craft practiced by Harappan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Harappan objects were made of stone, shell and metal.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Harappans also made stone seals. They made pots with beautiful black designs.</b></li> </ul>	
19	<p>Where did the Harappan get the raw materials from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The Harappans got the raw materials from various places.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>They got copper probably from present-day Rajasthan, and also from Oman.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Tin was brought from Afghanistan and Iran.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Gold was brought may be from Karnataka.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Precious stones were brought from Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan.</b></li> </ul>	
20	<p>Describe the people of Harappan cities.</p> <p><b>There were three basic occupations of people living in Harappan cities.</b></p> <p><b>(i) 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></p> <p><b>(ii) Scribes were people who knew how to write. They prepared the seals.</b></p>	

**(iii) Crafts-persons. People who made all kinds of things were called Crafts- persons. Besides these three categories, there were farmers and herders who lived outside the city and provided food to the people.**