

Class - 6

Sub - History

Ch - 4

WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

Q ①

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

Ans →

Archaeologists have found spindle whorls that was used to spin thread. They have also found actual pieces of cloth attached to the lid of a silver vase which make it sure that the clothes were used by Harappans.

Q ②

Match the columns.

Ans →

Copper → Rajasthan

Gold → Karnataka

Tin → Afghanistan

Precious stones → Gujarat

Q ③

Why were metals, ^{the} writings, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?

Ans →

Metals - These were used to make tools, vessels and ornaments. Some of the main metals found included gold, silver, bronze, tin, copper and lead.

Writings - It helped the Harappans to prepare scribes, which in turn helped in keeping records and preparing the seals.

Wheels - Wheels were used for making the pots and casts.

Plough

It was used for digging the earth, turning the soil and planting the seeds.

CamScanner

Milky

Q 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?

Ans → Toy cart, seals, dolls, Marbles, puppets, models of various animals. Children would have played with dolls, puppets or carts.

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

Ans → The Harappans ate the following food items:

- (i) Barley ✓
- (ii) Wheat ✓
- (iii) Rice ✓
- (iv) pulses ✓
- (v) Peas ✓
- (vi) Sesame ✓
- (vii) Linseed ✓
- (viii) Mustard ✓
- (ix) Fruits ✓

Q 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.

Ans: Yes, I think that the life of the Harappan farmers and herders was different from the farmers and herders we read in chapter (3).

Reason (i) The Harappan farmers lived on the outer areas of the city.

(ii) They domesticated many animals

(iii) They developed the method of irrigation.

(iv) Farmer of Harappan cities stored their food in granaries.

Additional Questions

- Q1 (a) Complete the sentences
slaves were used for _____
(b) Megaliths are found in _____
(c) stone boulders on the surface were used to _____
(d) Pond-holes were used for _____
(e) People at Inamgaon ate _____

Ans

- (a) Manual work (b) burial sites
(c) serve as signposts (d) entrance
(e) meat, fruits, grains.

Q2

Match the following:

Column I

Sukta
Chariot
Yajana
Dasa
Megalith

Column II

stone boulder
sacrifice
well-said
used in battles
slave

Ans →

Sukta → well-said
Chariot → used in battles
Yajana → sacrifice
Dasa → slave
Megalith → Stone boulder

Q (3) In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rigveda?

Ans → The Rigveda was composed in an ancient form of Sanskrit while most of the modern books are either in English or in any other modern languages. The Rigveda was initially not in written form but all modern books are in written form.

Q (4) In what ways do you think that the life of a raja was different from that of a dasa or dasi?

Ans → A raja was an independent person while a slave was not. A raja commanded respect because of his powerful position. But a slave must have been the subject of ridicule and pity in most of the cases.

Q (5) What kind of evidence from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried.

Ans. The variety of personal belongings buried with the dead gives important clue about the social status of the dead person. The size of the burial space also gives clue about the social status of the buried people.