

SAMPLE CONTENT

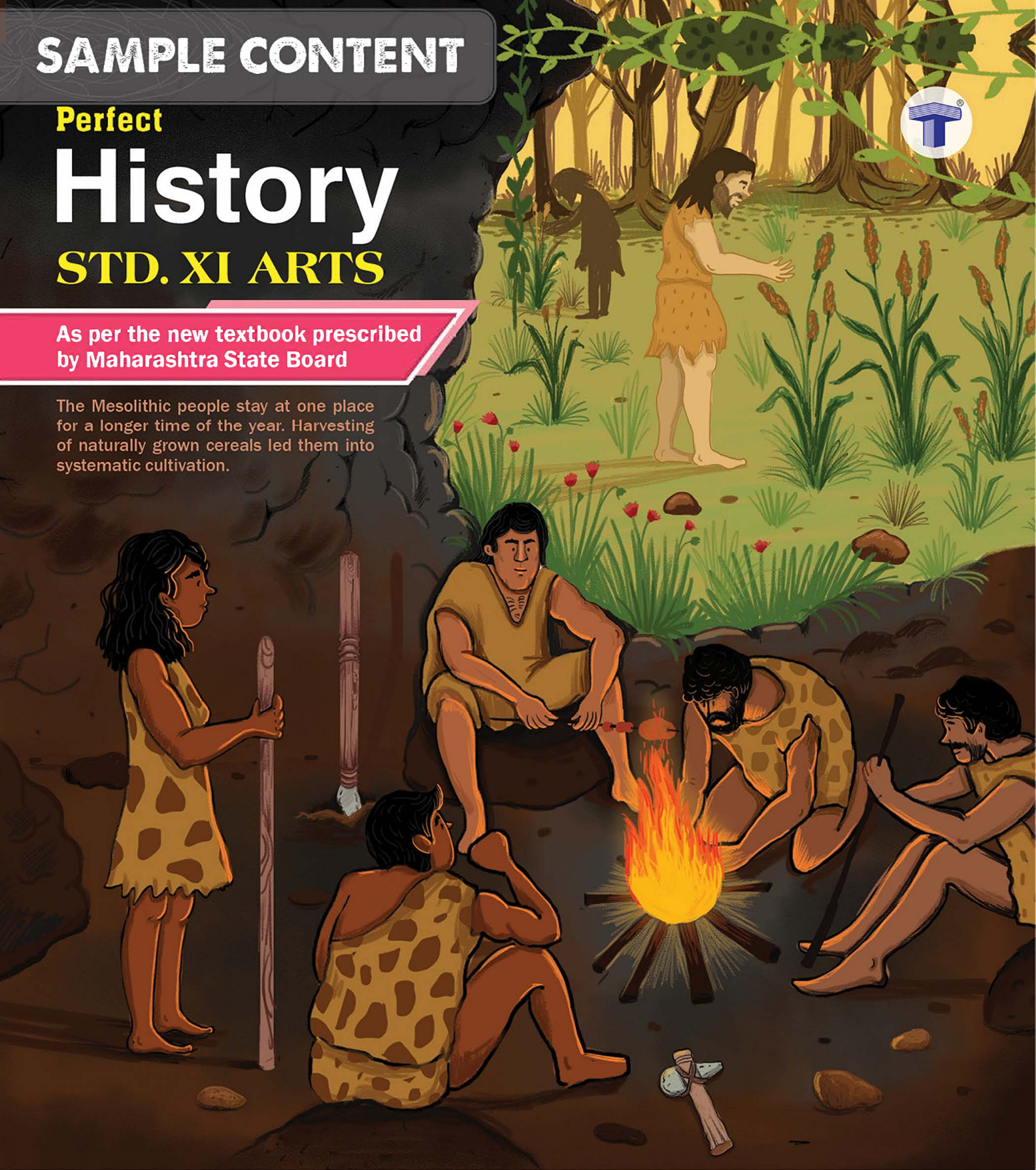
Perfect

History

STD. XI ARTS

**As per the new textbook prescribed
by Maharashtra State Board**

The Mesolithic people stay at one place for a longer time of the year. Harvesting of naturally grown cereals led them into systematic cultivation.



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PERFECT History

Std. XI Arts

Salient Features

- Based on the new textbook
- Exhaustive content coverage in Question and Answer to test
- Wide variety of questions in each chapter (including map based questions)
- 'Chapter Overview' enables quick revision of key points
- Includes 'Gyan Guru' (GG) that offers a practical touch to theory
- 'For your understanding' section aids conceptual clarity
- Includes 'QR Codes' to refer relevant content
- Includes 'Smart Codes' to enable easy answer recall
- Coverage of the 'Apply your Knowledge' and 'Activity' section
- Chapter assessment at the end of every chapter for self evaluation with answer key

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PREFACE

Perfect History Std. XI aims to provide accessible but comprehensive and reasonably detailed information about our country's past in accordance with the syllabus. It is based on the latest curriculum developed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. It covers the social and cultural history of India from the times before *Common Era* till the *Medieval Period*.

It is imperative to learn about the changes and major developments in the past in order to understand the present.

A contemporary and thoroughly researched series, this book helps students to explore natural and human environment and understand their continuous interaction. The key features of the book include *Chapter Overview, Gyan Guru, For your understanding, Map based questions, Smart Code, QR Codes and Chapter Assessment*. These concepts would not only help the student remember and understand the fundamentals but also help them to internalise and evaluate it with the utmost amount of involvement.

The latest education policy recommends that children's life at school must be linked to their life outside the school. This principle marks the departure of the legacy of rote learning, which continues to shape our system and causes a gap among the school, home and community. The syllabi and textbooks developed on the basis of the new education policy signify an attempt to implement this basic idea and enhance a student's learning experience.

We hope that the students as well as teachers find this book lucid and purposeful.

- Publisher

Edition : First

The journey to create a complete book is replete with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on textbook 'History': Reprint: February 2020 published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We, the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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FEATURES

Chapter Overview

Jana and Janapadas

1. Vedic people used the term Jana to designate a group of people, united under a common bond of singular kinship structure.
2. A 'jana' settlement was known as 'Grama'.
3. In the beginning, the concept of 'Jana' included only an extended family (kul), its settlement (grama) and the cattlepen (goshtha-gotra-gaulwada).

Chapter Overview

After reading a chapter from the textbook, students may want to revise all the points quickly before attempting questions based on the chapter. 'Chapter Overview' gives a bird's eye-view of the entire chapter.

Map based question

Map based questions are included as per the necessity of the chapter.

Observe the map on Page number 78 and answer the questions based on it

1. Location of temple in South India

Answer: Pattadakal, Mahalekudami, Kanchi, Mahabalipuram

Location of caves in South India

Answer: Ajanta, Ellora, Nashik, Badami, Karla, Bhaje, Kanheri, Naneghat, Junnar



GG - Gyan Guru

Marco Polo was an Italian Merchant and an explorer. The details of his travels to Asia are recorded in a book called The Travels of Marco Polo.

GG – Gyan Guru

Gyan Guru, our very own mascot, keeps popping up throughout the book. He offers real-life examples or an interesting fact associated with the topic.

For your understanding

For your understanding section explains difficult terms and concepts. This is our attempt to facilitate quick and easy comprehension. Please note that the content provided in this section need not be written in the exam.

For your understanding

Ashwamedha was a horse sacrifice ritual followed by ancient Indian kings to prove their sovereignty. A horse accompanied by the King's warriors would be released to wander for a period of one year. In the territory travelled by it, anyone could challenge the king's authority by challenging his warriors. After one year, if no one had managed to kill or capture the horse, it would be guided back to the king's capital and sacrificed. The king would then be declared as an undisputed sovereign.

FEATURES

Smart Code R I O T

- i. **Resource availability:** Copper was available in large amounts in Meluhha.
- ii. **Important trading centre:** Meluhha was an important centre of sea trade during the Mature (urban) Harappan period.
- iii. **Origin of name:** The name Meluhha is supposed to have its origin in the red colour of copper.
- iv. **Trade commodities:** The commodities exported from Meluhha to Mesopotamia included copper, ivory objects, lapis lazuli, carnelian beads, textiles, timber, monkeys and peacocks. Harappan traders are likely to have received wool, gold and silver in exchange for these commodities.


Smart Code

At times, answers are lengthy and it's difficult to remember all the points. Hence, we have created Smart Codes for a few questions to aid you in remembering and recollecting these points.

QR Code

QR codes given throughout the book enable students to access relevant content for the given topic.

[Note: Scan QR code to watch video related to Bay of temple.]



Chapter Assessment

Time: 1.00 Hr. Total Marks: 20

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and write the complete sentence. [3]

1. Rajatarangini written by _____ gave detailed information on Karkota dynasty.
 - (A) Yuan Ching (B) Kalhan
 - (C) Harchacharita (D) Banabhata

(B) Find incorrect pair from Set B and write the correct ones. [1]

	Set 'A'	Set 'B'
i.	Kshaum	Linen cloth
ii.	Pushpapatta	Cotton cloth
iii.	Dukul	Silk cloth
iv.	Amshuka	Muslin cloth

Chapter Assessment

Chapter assessment at the end of every chapter enables students to evaluate themselves. This evaluation becomes more effective with the help of the answer key.

Answers

- Q.1. (A)** 1. (B)
- (B)** 1. **Incorrect pair:** Pushpapatta – Cotton cloth
Corrected pair: Pushpapatta – Floral designs

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- Note:**
1. All textual questions are represented by * mark.
 2. All questions based on intext content are represented by # mark

2

First Cities of India

Chapter Overview

1. Pre-Harappan cultures of Neolithic times are: Togao Culture and Ravi or Hakra Culture.
2. The Vedic Aryans arrived in India at about 1500 B.C.E.
3. The discovery of Harappa (1921) and Mohenjodaro (1922) proved that the Harappa civilisation existed around 3500-3000 B.C.E.; much before the arrival of Vedic Aryans in India (1500 B.C.E).
4. The Harappan civilisation extended over 1500000 Sq. Kms. in the 'Bronze Age'.
5. Harappan civilisation is divided into three stages, namely:
 - i. Early Harappan period
 - ii. Mature Harappan (urban) period
 - iii. Late Harappan period.
6. The prominent features of Harappan civilisation were systematic town planning, central administration, social organisation, flourishing economy and the use of developed writing system.

Characteristics of Harappan civilisation and prominent cities

Prominent cities	Important excavation (Year and associated persons)	Location and joining river	City architecture	Important features/facts
Harappa	1946, Sir Mortimer Wheeler	District Sahiwal (Punjab, Pakistan), Ravi river	Citadel, area to north of the citadel had a granary and the workers' quarter, the lower town, and the factories and artisans' quarters in the Southeast part	Ancient site that had spread on 150 Hectares, granary, workers' and artisans' quarters and working platforms
Mohenjodaro	1921-22, Rakhal Das Banerjee; 1923-24, Sir John Marshall	District Larkana (Sindh, Pakistan), Sindhu (Indus) River	Citadel, the lower town, additional section of market	The biggest city (Pakistan), impressive town planning, and public administration
Kalibangan	1960, Brijabasi Lal and Balkrishna Thapar	District Hanumangarh (Rajasthan), Ghaggar River	Citadel, the lower town	Important urban centre of the Harappan civilisation, ploughed field of the Early Harappan period, fire altars



Lothal	1955 to 1960, S.R. Rao	Near the Gulf of Kutch (Gujarat), Bhogao River	Citadel, the lower town, the dock	An important port, stalls, a warehouse and trading centre
Dholavira	J.P. Joshi; 1990, R. S. Bisht	District Kutch, Khadirbet (Gujarat),	Citadel, section reserved for high officials, lower town and a fourth section for the workers	The fifth largest city, most ancient system of planned water management
Rakhigarhi	1963, 1997-2000, and in later years by Vasant Shinde	District Hissar (Haryana), 150 km from Delhi, Chautang River (ancient name Drishdvati River)		Largest Harappan site (India and Pakistan), size of 200 hectares, major centre in eastern region, fire altars, the earliest cemeteries where genetic analysis was done

Interrelationship between cities and villages

1. Some pre-Harappan settlements expanded and developed into Harappan cities.
2. The Harappan civilisation consisted of a network of small towns, small and big villages, remote villages and camp sites of semi-nomadic people.
3. The Harappan cities, urban centres and villages were dependent on each other.

Production, trade, organisation and administration

1. During Early Harappan period, trade with Mesopotamia had begun and it flourished during the Mature Harappan period.
2. Use of animals enhanced agricultural production and the use of wheel enabled speedy and mass production of pottery.
3. Barter system originated which further encouraged trade.
4. Important industrial centres in Harappa were Chanudaro in Sindh, the outposts in Gujarat and Kuntasi, Nagarkhwal, Rangpura, etc. in Kutch-Saurashtra.
5. Dholavira was the city built to oversee the trading transactions and Lothal was an important sea port.
6. A well organised administrative system comprising standardisation existed.
7. During the Mature Harappan period, the sphere of commodity exchange expanded and important exports increased. Trade through sea routes gained importance.

Decline of the cities

1. Harappan civilisation began to decline around 2000- 1900 B.C.E.
2. Sir Mortimer Wheeler concluded that the Vedic Aryans destroyed the Harappan cities under the leadership of Indra. However, evidence gained through later explorations does not confirm this.
3. Decline could also be attributed to climatic changes and deterioration of trade.
4. Migration of Late and Mature Harappa people to new places led to the beginning of Chalcolithic Culture.

Q.1. [A] Choose the correct alternative and write the complete sentences

1. The roots of the Harappan civilisation lie in the _____ period.
 (A) Mature Harappan
 (B) Pre-Harappan
 (C) Late Harappan
 (D) Early Harappan

2. The Harappan civilisation extended from Afghanistan to Maharashtra and from _____ coast to Haryana.
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Makaran (D) Gujarat
3. The Harappan civilisation belonged to the _____ Age.
 (A) Copper (B) Bronze
 (C) Earthen (D) Stone



4. More than _____ sites belonging to Harappan civilisation have been recorded so far.
(A) 1000 (B) 500
(C) 2000 (D) 5000
5. Mature Harappan phase was the _____ phase of the Harappan civilisation.
(A) beginning (B) urban
(C) preceding (D) non developed
6. The English bond masonry technique is best suited for _____ zones.
(A) flood prone
(B) earthquake prone
(C) arid
(D) coastal
- #7. _____ was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
(A) Sir John Marshall
(B) Sir Mortimer Wheeler
(C) Sir Alexander Cunningham
(D) J.P. Joshi
- *8. A general impression prevailed that the Harappan seals had some connection with the _____ civilisation.
(A) Chinese (B) Greek
(C) Mesopotamian (D) Egyptian
- #9. Sir Cunningham was of the opinion that Harappan seals were rectangular but in reality they were _____ shaped.
(A) circle (B) square
(C) pentagon (D) triangle
- *10. Lothal is known for its ancient _____.
(A) agriculture (B) dock
(C) textiles (D) tools
- *11. In the early phase of agriculture, making _____ pots and farming were the jobs of women.
(A) copper (B) bronze
(C) earthen (D) stone
12. The clay replicas of ploughs are recovered from the Harappan site at _____ in Haryana.
(A) Kalibangan (B) Rakhigarhi
(C) Banawali (D) Rupad
- *13. The bodies (mummies) of dead royalties in Egypt were wrapped in _____ coloured cloth.
(A) white (B) black
(C) red (D) blue
14. _____ is described as 'Purandara' meaning the destroyer of fortified cities.
(A) Indra (B) Surya
(C) Vayu (D) Brahma

15. Sites of Harappan civilisation have not been discovered in the _____ River basin.
(A) Saraswati (B) Kaveri
(C) Ghaggar (D) Hakra

Answers:

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B)
4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (B)
7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (B)
10. (B) 11. (C) 12. (C)
13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (B)

Q.1. [B] Find the incorrect pair from set A and write the correct ones

*1.

	Set 'A'	Set 'B'
i.	Dilmun	Baluchistan
ii.	Makran	Oman, Iran-Baluchistan coastal region
iii.	Shortugai	Mesopotamia
iv.	Meluhha	Region of Harappan civilisation

	Set 'A'	Set 'B'
i.	Harappa, Kunal, Dholavira and Farmana	Ravi or Hakra Culture
ii.	Malawa, Gujarat, Rajasthan	Chalcolithic Culture
iii.	Mehrgarh in Baluchistan	Mesopotamian Culture
iv.	India and Pakistan	Harappan Culture

Answers:

1. **Incorrect pair:** Shortugai – Mesopotamia
Corrected pair: Shortugai – Badakshan province of Afghanistan
2. **Incorrect pair:** Mehrgarh in Baluchistan – Mesopotamian Culture
Corrected pair: Mehrgarh in Baluchistan – Indus Valley Culture

Q.2. [A] Write the names

1. Harappan city where Jean Francois Jarrige and Richard Meadow conducted excavations
2. A method of using two headers and two stretchers alternatively while building a wall
- #3. The Indian name for the river popularly called Hakra River in Pakistan
- #4. The dry beds of Ghaggar-Hakra are the traces of this vanished river
- #5. The Indian ruler who fought with Alexander in 326 B.C.E.
- #6. The British traveller who was the first one to write about the archaeological remains at Harappa



7. An Italian linguistic who mentioned that Kalibangan was an ancient site
8. The fifth largest Harappan city
9. The blue coloured dye imported by Egypt from Harappa for dyeing their clothes blue
10. It means the destroyer of fortified cities

Answers:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mehrgarh | 2. English bond masonry |
| 3. Ghaggar | 4. Saraswati |
| 5. Porus | 6. Charles Masson |
| 7. L.P. Tessitore | 8. Dholavira |
| 9. Indigo | 10. Purandara |

Q.2. [B] Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence

1. It is evident that the Harappan civilisation existed much before the coming of Vedic Aryans to India because _____.
 - (A) the Vedic Aryans arrived in India at about 1500 B.C.E. whereas the Harappan civilisation existed around 3500-3000 B.C.E.
 - (B) farming began in the Harappan period and continued in the Vedic Age
 - (C) no concrete information is available indicating the transition from Harappan civilisation to the Vedic period
 - (D) Sir Mortimer Wheeler concluded that the Vedic Aryans destroyed the Harappan cities under the leadership of Indira
2. We can say that Harappans knew the art of writing as _____.
 - (A) cave drawings have been found for that period
 - (B) the art of pottery was known to them
 - (C) Harappan seals used for trade, had a script
 - (D) terracotta toys have been found
3. The excavations by Dakhaldas Banerjee proved that Mesopotamia and Harappa could have had cultural ties because _____.
 - (A) similar seals and other artefacts were found in the two cities
 - (B) both cities reflected similar characteristics of town planning
 - (C) both cities were close to each other
 - (D) both cities reflected similarity in their customs and traditions
4. It was not possible to reach the bottom layer during the excavation of Mohenjodaro because of _____.
 - (A) lack of time
 - (B) absence of economic and human resources required for excavation

- (C) the fact that a neolithic settlement contemporary to the one at Mehrgarh existed there
- (D) the high level of groundwater
5. Due to the _____, it was inferred that Fire God was worshipped in the Harappan civilisation.
 - (A) discovery of artefacts inside the houses of common people in Kalibangan
 - (B) discovery of animal bones in the fire altars unearthed in Kalibangan
 - (C) discovery of terracotta figurines of Fire God
 - (D) use of fire by the Harappans
6. The Harappan cities have been called 'Pura' as _____.
 - (A) according to a theory, Indira destroyed Harappa so he is known as Purandara
 - (B) it was presumed that the cities were destroyed by invading tribes who came from outside
 - (C) the Harappan cities being fortified, befit the definition of 'Pura'
 - (D) Harappan people excelled in city architecture
- *7. The major reason for the decline of the Mesopotamian civilisation was _____.
 - (A) foreign invasion
 - (B) deteriorating environment
 - (C) loss in trade
 - (D) migration

Answers:

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) |
| 4. (D) | 5. (B) | 6. (C) |
| 7. (B) | | |

Q.2. [C] Find the odd man out

- #1. People related with the story of discovery of the Harappan cities: Charles Masson, L.P. Tessitore, Lieutenant Alexander Burnes, Sir Alexander Cunningham
2. Those who conducted excavations under Sir Marshall's direction at Mohenjodaro: Madho Sarup Vats, Kashinath Narayan Dikshit, Balkrishna Thapar, Earnest Mackay
3. Features of a market in Mohenjodaro: Workshops, Baking kilns, Shops, Cemeteries
- #4. Harappan sites declared as the World Heritage sites: Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Ganweriwala, Kalibangan
5. The raw materials needed for Harappan industrial production: Clay, Siliceous stones, Seals, Metals

Answers:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. L.P. Tessitore | 2. Balkrishna Thapar |
| 3. Cemeteries | 4. Kalibangan |
| 5. Seals | |

**Q.2. [D] Write correct chronological order**

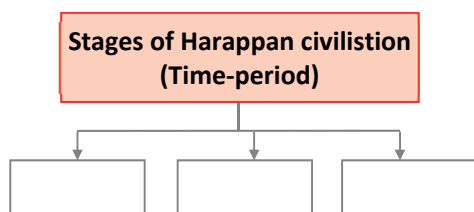
- Mature Harappan period
 - Chalcolithic Age
 - Stone Age
 - Early Harappan period
- Mature Harappan period
 - Pre Harappan period
 - Post Harappan period
 - Early Harappan period

Answers:

- iii, iv, i, ii
- ii, iv, i, iii

Q.3. Complete the concept map

1.



- Ans:**
- Early Harappan (3300 B.C.E)
 - Mature (urban) Harappan (2600 B.C.E.)
 - Late Harappan (1900 B.C.E.)

Q.4. Write short notes**1. Harappa**

- Ans:**
- Harappa is situated on the banks of the river Ravi (District Sahiwal in Punjab, Pakistan).
 - The ancient site of Harappa was spread over 150 Hectares.
 - Sir Mortimer Wheeler could trace the fortification wall around the Citadel during his excavation in 1946.
 - The city was divided into four divisions. It comprised Citadel, Lower Town, factories and the quarters of artisans (in the Southern part) as well as the granary and workshop quarters (in area toward the north of the citadel). A few working platforms were found near the granary.

2. Mohenjodaro

- Ans:**
- Mohenjodaro was built on the banks of the river Sindhu (Indus) in Pakistan (District Larkana, Sindh). Area wise it is the biggest city, among those discovered in Pakistan till now.
 - The city was divided into Citadel, the Lower Town and market.
 - It provided the first evidence of impressive town planning and public administration characteristics of the Harappan civilisation.

- The town planning was similar to that found in modern city like Chandigarh.

3. Barter system in Harappan period

- Ans:**
- Meaning:** The process of obtaining necessary commodities in exchange of agricultural produce or other commodities.
 - Beginning:** Early Harappan period
 - Examples:** Food grains were exchanged to obtain salt, metals and precious objects.
 - Significance:** It expanded the sphere of commodity exchange and increased import-export during the Mature Harappan period.

4. Akkadian empire and Harappa-Mesopotamia trade

- Ans:**
- The Akkadian Empire was founded in 2334 B.C.E. by Emperor Sargon.
 - One of the administrative records of emperor Sargon describes the trade with distant places.
 - During his reign, the Harappan trade with Mesopotamia flourished.
 - During this time, the Harappan cities reached their peak.

5. Trade in Mature Harappan period

- Ans:**
- Smart Code S O F T**
- Sphere of trade:** In Mature (urban) Harappan period, the sphere of commodity exchange expanded and their import-export increased to a great extent.
 - Often used routes:** The importance of land routes for trade, passing through Iran and Central Asia diminished and the sea trade became the preferred mode.
 - Frequency of trade:** The internal and distant trade received momentum. Trade with distant places like Mesopotamia became regular.
 - Trade centres:** 'Dilmun', 'Makan' and 'Meluhha' were the three important centres on the sea route.

6. Meluhha region of Harappan civilisation

- Ans:**
- Smart Code R I O T**
- Resource availability:** Copper was available in large amounts in Meluhha.
 - Important trading centre:** Meluhha was an important centre of sea trade during the mature (urban) Harappan period.
 - Origin of name:** The name Meluhha is supposed to have its origin in the red colour of copper.



- iv. **Trade commodities:** The commodities exported from Meluhha to Mesopotamia included copper, ivory objects, lapis lazuli, carnelian beads, textiles, timber, monkeys and peacocks. Harappan traders are likely to have received wool, gold and silver in exchange for these commodities.

Q.5. Explain the statements with reasons

- *1. **The remains found at cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, etc. are the evidence of the past glory of Harappan civilisation.**

- Ans:** i. All Harappan cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, etc. share common archaeological Culture.
- ii. They have been named after Harappa, the site where the characteristic pottery and artefacts of the Culture were discovered for the first time.
- iii. These cities shared common characteristics like standardisation, central administration, systematic town planning, social organisation, economy and use of developed writing systems. The glory of these cities was revealed in way of the houses, majestic buildings, wide streets etc. Hence, the remains found at these cities are the evidence of the past glory of Harappan civilisation.



GG - Gyan Guru

Mohenjodaro is the world's oldest surviving city. It dates back to the pre-Hindu Indus valley civilisation.

2. **Lothal was an important Harappan port and trading centre.**

- Ans:** i. At present, Lothal is away from the sea. However, in ancient times, Lothal was located on the banks of River Bhogao. It had platforms built for stalls, a warehouse and a dock.
- ii. The engineering excellence of ancient people helped them to build the dock. It could facilitate the entry of boats during the high tide and their exit during low tides. Repair of boats was also carried out at the dock.
- iii. In the Mature Harappan period trade received momentum and the sea trade had become the preferred mode.

Hence, Lothal was an important Harappan port and trading centre.

For your understanding

Dock: A water enclosed area in a port which is used for the loading, unloading and repair of ships.

- *3. **Ghaggar River basin was the cradle of Harappan civilisation.**

Ans:



Smart Code **S E E D**

- i. **Site:** Traces of many ancient sites belonging to the Early Harappan and Mature Harappan (Urban) phases have been found in the basin of the river Ghaggar in large numbers.
- ii. **Example of important sites:** Location of sites such as Kunal, Bhirrana, Farmana, Gawadar and Mehthal, etc. also indicate a possibility that Mature Harappan period first developed in the Ghaggar basin.
- iii. **Evidence:** Kalibangan, one of the important urban centres of the Harappan civilisation, was situated on the banks of the river Ghaggar.
- iv. **Decline of Saraswati River:** Dry beds of Ghaggar-Hakra are the traces of the vanished river Saraswati, which appears to be the cradle of a big ancient civilisation.

- *4. **Lapis lazuli had a very important place in the Harappan trade.**

- Ans:** i. This stone was a very important commodity in the Harappan trade with Mesopotamia. The Harappan settlement of 'Shortugai' was rich with mines of lapis lazuli.
- ii. There was a great demand for this semi-precious stone in Mesopotamia.
- iii. The Mesopotamian epics describe Goddess Inanna's palace, the walls of which were embedded with this stone.

Hence, we can say that Lapis lazuli had a very important place in the Harappan trade.

5. **Agriculture prospered during the Harappan Civilisation.**

- Ans:** i. In the Pre-Harappan cultures, farming was done by women using a digging stick for sowing the seeds.
- ii. However, in the Early Harappan period bullocks were used as draft animals for transport and ploughing. Ploughs pulled by bullocks enhanced production.



- iii. In the Pre-Harappan cultures, production was just enough to meet the family needs. However, in the Early Harappan period surplus production became possible which enabled people to obtain necessary commodities in exchange of agricultural production.

Hence, we can say that agriculture prospered during the Harappan Civilisation.

6. The Harappan trading outposts in Gujarat were important industrial centres.

- Ans:**
- It was easier to reach the sources of copper, chank shells and semi-precious stones from the outposts like Kuntasi, Nageshwar, Bagasara, etc. in Kutch-Saurashtra.
 - It was also much easier to ship out the finished goods from these outposts were located near the coast of Saurashtra.
 - Dholavira was the city built to oversee the trading transactions while Lothal was an important port and trading centre.
 - All the operations like procurement of the raw material, production of finished goods and its export from the same region through these outposts proved to be beneficial for trade and industrial activities.

7. Mesopotamian economy had weakened

- Ans:**
- Continuous internal conflicts weakened Mesopotamian economy.
 - Deteriorating environment led to the degradation of cultivable land.
 - Increasing salination of agricultural land weakened the Mesopotamian market that was available to the Harappan goods.

*8. Harappan civilisation declined.

- Ans:**
- Around 2000 B.C.E. the climate became increasingly arid and there were frequent famines.
 - Degradation of cultivable land was on the increase.
 - Devastating earthquake in the Saraswati basin dried the river and forced Harappans to migrate to other places.
 - Interaction between cities and villages dwindled, leading to the decline of Harappan trade and economy.

[Note:

Scan the QR Code to view the possible reasons for the decline of Harappan civilisation.]



Q.6. State your opinion

*1. The Harappan cities seem to have a well-organised administrative system.

- Ans:**
- A well-organised administrative system existed to manage the industrial production, trade, import-export, the interrelationship between cities managing trading operations and villages around them.
 - Harappan cities followed a centralised system of distribution of water and other resources.
 - A system of standardisation was followed in the seals, size of bricks (kept in the ratio of 1:2:4), weights (went in increasing proportion of 8) and ornamentation of objects.
 - A set style of shape and painted designs of pottery, majestic and non-residential buildings for public administrative offices was followed.

*2. Ghaggar-Hakra is not a perennial river.

- Ans:**
- Ghaggar-Hakra is a seasonal river which flows only during the monsoon.
 - It originates in the Siwalik Hills in the Himachal Pradesh and flows to Rajasthan through Punjab and Haryana.
 - Further, it flows through the desert of Cholistan in Pakistan and enters the Rann of Kutch.
 - Its bed remains dry through the year except during the monsoon.

3. Architecture of the dock at Lothal is an example of the engineering excellence of ancient civilisation.

- Ans:**
- The dock was built to facilitate the entry of boats during the high tide and their exit during low tides.
 - Once the boats entered the dock, the water was drained out through a sluice gate into a canal.
 - The sluice gate of baked bricks was built to reduce the water level in the dock as and when required.
 - After this, the repair work of the boats was completed and with the rise of water, the boats could sail back.

*4. The Harappan cities and villages in the vicinity were interdependent.

- Ans:**
- The interrelationship formed the support system of the socio-economic life of the cities.



- ii. Harappan cities needed to take things like food grains, natural resources and the raw materials from the villages.
- iii. A network of small towns catered to the needs of major urban centres of the Harappan civilisation.

5. Nature of Harappan polity is unknown.

- Ans:**
- i. There is a possibility that it was a single state or a federation of small states.
 - ii. The cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Dholavira and Rakhigarhi were perhaps regional capitals.
 - iii. Cities like Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Lothal and Rakhigarhi were also important religious centres.

6. Sir Mortimer Wheeler's theory of decline of the Harappan civilisation was rejected in the later years.

- Ans:**
- i. Sir Mortimer Wheeler concluded that the Vedic Aryans destroyed the Harappan cities under the leadership of Indra and the philosophy was accepted in the beginning.
 - ii. Later, more concrete evidence in the context of Harappan civilisation came up which proved that the Harappan cities were abandoned.
 - iii. Excavations proved that the Harappan civilisation began to decline around 2000-1900 B.C.E.
 - iv. The cumulative effect of various factors such as decline in trade, climatic changes, weakening of the economy, etc. was believed to be the most likely reason for the decline.

Q.7. Answer the following questions in detail

1. Write about Kalibangan.

- Ans:**
- i. The site of Kalibangan (205 kilometres away from Jhanger) is in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan, on the banks of the river Ghaggar.
 - ii. It was one of the important urban centres of the Harappan civilisation. Its first excavation was done in 1960 under the direction of Brijabasi Lal and Balkrishna Thapar.
 - iii. Kalibangan experienced two settlements, belonging to the early and the Mature Harappan periods. The city was divided into Citadel and the Lower Town.
 - iv. It is important for the ploughed field of the Early Harappan period, found here. The furrow marks in this ancient field are similar to the furrows of modern fields in the surrounding area.

- v. A series of six to seven fire altars were found in the Citadel. Fire altars also existed in the houses of common people.

2. Write a note on Dholavira.

- Ans:**
- i. Dholavira was discovered by J.P. Joshi. The site is in 'Khadirbet' in Gujarat (Dist. Kutch). Further excavations at the site were done by R.S. Bisht in 1990.
 - ii. The town planning of Dholavira was somewhat different from other Harappan cities.
 - iii. The city witnessed an early Harappan settlement. A protective wall was built around the city by using mud bricks (unbaked bricks) and dressed stones.
 - iv. The city in the Mature Harappan phase was surrounded by an outer fortification wall. The settlement was divided into four sections. Citadel, the adjacent section reserved for high officials, Lower Town and the fourth section that was perhaps meant for the workers.
 - v. The first three sections were separated from each other by a wall. The fourth section inside the outer fortification did not have any additional separating walls.
 - vi. It had a dam of baked bricks and stone to obstruct the water of two streams, which flowed near the closed city and the water was diverted to canals and lakes. This was the most ancient system of planned water management.

3. Write about Rakhigarhi.

- Ans:**
- i. Rakhigarhi is situated in the Hissar district of Haryana (150 kilometres from Delhi), on the banks of Chautang (ancient Drishdvati river).
 - ii. It is the largest Harappan site, among all the sites from India and Pakistan with total area of more than 350 Hectares.
 - iii. Its excavations in 1963, then in 1997-2000 and in the later period also, as done by Dr. Vasant Shinde of the Deccan College proved that the city exemplified all characteristics of the Harappan cities.
 - iv. It was the main centre of the Harappan civilisation in the eastern region. It also had fire altars.
 - v. Though cemeteries were found at various other Harappan sites, but only in Rakhigarhi human skeletal remains were studied to analyse the hereditary characteristics of the population.



4. Write about late Harappan settlements in the context of decline of Harappan civilisation.

Ans:  **Smart Code** **R I S I N G**

- i. **Rise of Late Harappan period:** Around 2000 B.C.E., adverse climate, frequent famines, and decline in trade with Mesopotamia, led to the decline of Harappan civilisation. The devastating earthquake in the Saraswati basin raised the ground level of the river bed, causing Sutlaj and Yamuna to change their course. As a result, the Saraswati dried up and the Harappans had to migrate elsewhere. With this, began the Late Harappan period.
- ii. **Interrelationship between cities and villages:** It dwindled in this period.
- iii. **Settlement's features:** Late Harappan settlements came up on the remains of the Harappan cities but they were not very developed and rich.
- iv. **Its reason for decline:** Late Harappan period also declined when natural calamities forced the people of this period to migrate.
- v. **New characteristics:** Pottery, houses, funerary customs, etc. of this period were different from the previous periods.
- vi. **Group migration:** The migration of the people belonging to the Mature and Late Harappan period to new local areas led to the emergence of 'Chalcolithic Culture' in India.

Q.8. Answer the following questions with the help of given points

***1. Write about the characteristics of Harappan cities with the help of given points.**

- i. Town planning
- ii. Social organisation
- iii. Administration
- iv. Economy

Ans: i. Most Harappan cities were divided into the 'Citadel' and the 'Lower Town'. Streets crossed each other in right angles and the rectangular blocks were used for building houses. The houses were made of baked bricks complete with bathrooms, toilets, wells, etc., with the existence of granaries, impressive public monuments, majestic buildings, and wide streets. Excellent drainage system, public baths, fortification walls built around the divisions of the city, etc. were the prominent features. These cities had a reserved section for the industrial production.

- ii. Social hierarchy was based on position of power, classes of skilled artisans and individuals based on craft specialisation, belief systems and artefacts/ architecture indicative of them. Its main evidence are the burials which were indicative of rituals after death.
- iii. A well-organised administrative system existed to manage industrial production, trade, import-export, the interrelations between cities and villages. Harappan cities followed a centralised system of distribution of water and other resources. A set style of shapes and painted designs of pottery, majestic and non-residential buildings for public administrative offices was followed.
- iv. Mass production of goods was done for trading purpose: e.g. earthen pots, statues, metal objects, various types of beautiful beads, etc. There was concentration of factories and residences of artisans in a particular area of the city for the sake of convenience of production. They had flourishing internal and distant trade. An administrative control over trade transactions was kept.

#2. Write about Mesopotamian civilisation.

- i. Administrative system
- ii. Temples
- iii. Economy (Agriculture and Trade)

Ans: i. The administrative system of Mesopotamian cities revolved around the administration of its temples.

ii. Mesopotamian cities had grand temples known as 'ziggurats'. The high priest of the temple used to be the ruler of the city popular as the Priest-king. The social life, cultural events, power and hierarchy of officials, etc. were organised in accordance with the rituals and festivals of the presiding deity of the temple.

iii. Mesopotamia was rich in agricultural production. Mesopotamia did not have enough sources of precious metals, gems and timber. Copper, ivory objects, lapis lazuli, carnelian beads, textiles, timber, monkeys and peacocks were imported. Exports from Mesopotamia included textiles, pottery and leather products. Many of the Mesopotamian brick inscriptions contain the lists of imported commodities and the place names from where they were imported.



Q.9. Observe the map on Page 13 and answer the following questions based on it

- In which present day state does Dholavira lie?**
Ans: Gujarat, India.
- Name any two prominent Harappan cites in present day Pakistan.**
Ans: Mohenjodaro, Harappa
- Which sea lies on the west of the Indian subcontinent?**
Ans: Arabian
- Name the Harappan site which lies in present day Afghanistan.**
Ans: Shortugai

[Note:

Scan the QR Code to know more about the Harappan civilisation.]



Activity

- Collect information and illustrations with the help of internet about the town planning of the Harappan cities and Chandigarh. Compare them.**

Ans: i. Similarities:

- Both used grid pattern, which means streets crossed each other in right angles and the resulted blocks were used for building houses.
- In both the cities, baked bricks were used to make houses and houses bathrooms, etc.
- The Harappan city was divided into parts. Similarly, Chandigarh city is divided into sectors.
- Impressive public monuments could be seen in Harappan cities and also exist in Chandigarh.
- Both show excellent drainage system.
- Harappan cities had public baths and Chandigarh has swimming pools for public.
- Both used English bond masonry technique in their town planning.

ii. Differences:

Harappan cities	Chandigarh
Harappan cities were enclosed by independent fortification walls.	Chandigarh is not a fortified city.

Chapter Assessment

Time: 1.00 Hr.

Total Marks: 20

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentences. [3]

- Lothal is known for its ancient _____.
 (A) agriculture (B) dock
 (C) textiles (D) tools
- The bodies (mummies) of dead royalties in Egypt were wrapped in _____ coloured cloth.
 (A) white (B) black
 (C) red (D) blue
- _____ was the biggest city of Harappan civilisation among those discovered in Pakistan.
 (A) Mohenjodaro (B) Lothal
 (C) Rakhigarhi (D) Dholavira

(B) Find incorrect pair from Set B and write the correct ones. [1]

	Set 'A'	Set 'B'
i.	Harappa, Kunal, Bhirrana and Farmana	Ravi or Hakra Culture
ii.	Malawa, Gujarat, Rajasthan	Chalcolithic Culture
iii.	Mehrgarh in Baluchistan	Mesopotamian Culture
iv.	India and Pakistan	Harappan Culture

Q.2. (A) Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence. [3]

- The major reason for the decline of the Mesopotamian civilisation was _____.
 (A) foreign invasion (B) deteriorating environment
 (C) loss in trade (D) migration



2. It was not possible to reach the bottom layer during the excavation of Mohenjodaro because of _____.
 - (A) lack of time
 - (B) absence of economic and human resources required for excavation
 - (C) the fact that a neolithic settlement contemporary to the one at Mehrgarh existed there
 - (D) the high level of groundwater
3. We can say that Harappans knew the art of writing as _____.
 - (A) cave drawings have been found for that period
 - (B) the art of pottery was known to them
 - (C) Harappan seals used for trade, had a script
 - (D) terracotta toys have been found

(B) Write the names.

1. The fifth largest Harappan city

[1]**Q.3. Write short notes. (Any Two)**

1. Meluhha region of Harappan civilisation
2. Trade in Mature Harappan period
3. Harappa

[4]**Q.4. Explain the statement with reasons. (Any One)**

1. Mesopotamian economy had weakened.
2. Lapis lazuli had a very important place in the Harappan trade.

[3]**Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any One)**

1. Write about late Harappan settlements in the context of decline of Harappan civilisation.
2. Write about Kalibangan.

[5]**Answers**

- Q.1. (A)** 1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A)

- (B)** 1. **Incorrect pair:** Mehrgarh in Baluchistan – Mesopotamian Culture
Corrected pair: Mehrgarh in Baluchistan – Togao Culture

- Q.2. (A)** 1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (C)

- (B)** 1. Dholavira

- Q.3.** 1. **i. Resource availability:** Copper was available in large amounts in Meluhha.
ii. Important trade centre: Meluhha was an important centre of sea trade during the Mature (urban) Harappan period.
iii. Origin of name: The name Meluhha is supposed to have its origin in the red colour of copper.
iv. Trade commodities: The commodities exported from Meluhha to Mesopotamia included copper, silver objects, lapis lazuli, carnelian beads, textiles, timber, monkeys and peacocks. Harappan traders are likely to have received wool, gold and silver in exchange for these commodities.
v. Sphere of trade: In Mature (urban) Harappan period, the sphere of commodity exchange expanded and their import-export increased to a great extent.
ii. Often used routes: The importance of land routes for trade, passing through Iran and Central Asia diminished and the sea trade became the preferred mode.
iii. Frequency of trade: The internal and distant trade received momentum. Trade with distant places like Mesopotamia became regular.
iv. Trade centres: 'Dilmun', 'Makan' and 'Meluhha' were the three important centres on the sea route.
3. **i.** Harappa is situated on the banks of the river Ravi (District Sahiwal in Punjab, Pakistan).
ii. The ancient site of Harappa was spread over 150 Hectares.



- iii. Sir Mortimer Wheeler could trace the fortification wall around the Citadel during his excavation in 1946.
- iv. The city was divided into four divisions. It comprised of Citadel, Lower Town, factories and the quarters of artisans (in the Southeast part) as well as the granary and the workers quarters (in area toward the north of the citadel). A few working platforms were found near the granary.

- Q.4.**
- 1.
 - i. Continuous internal conflicts weakened Mesopotamian economy.
 - ii. Deteriorating environment led to the degradation of cultivable land.
 - iii. Increasing salination of agricultural land weakened the Mesopotamian market that was available to the Harappan goods.
 - 2.
 - i. This stone was a very important commodity in the Harappan trade with Mesopotamia. The Harappan settlement of 'Shortugai' was rich with mines of lapis lazuli.
 - ii. There was a great demand for this semi-precious stone in Mesopotamia.
 - iii. The Mesopotamian epics describe Goddess Inanna's palace, the walls of which were embedded with this stone.
- Hence, we can say that Lapis lazuli had a very important place in the Harappan trade.

- Q.5.**
- 1.
 - i. **Rise of Late Harappan period:** Around 2000 B.C.E., adverse climate, frequent famines, and decline in trade with Mesopotamia, led to the decline of Harappan civilisation. The devastating earthquake in the Saraswati basin raised the ground level of the river bed, causing Sutlaj and Yamuna to change their course. As a result, the Saraswati dried up and the Harappans had to migrate elsewhere. With this, began the Late Harappan period.
 - ii. **Interrelationship between cities and villages:** It was witnessed in this period.
 - iii. **Settlement's features:** Late Harappan settlements came up. Some remains of the Harappan cities but they were not very developed and rich.
 - iv. **Its reason for decline:** Late Harappan period also declined when natural calamities forced the people of this period to migrate.
 - v. **New characteristics:** Pottery, houses, funerary customs, etc. of this period were different from the previous periods.
 - vi. **Group migration:** The migration of the people belonging to the Mature and Late Harappan period to new rural areas, led to the emergence of 'Chalcolithic Culture' in India.
 - 2.
 - i. The site of Kalibangan (95 kilometres away from Bikaner) lies in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan, on the banks of the river Ghaggar.
 - ii. It was one of the important urban centres of the Harappan civilisation. Its first excavation was done in 1960 under the direction of Brijabasi Lal and Balkrishna Thapar.
 - iii. Kalibangan experienced two settlements, belonging to the early and the Mature Harappan period. The city was divided into Citadel and the Lower Town.
 - iv. It is important that the ploughed field of the Early Harappan period, found here. The furrow marks in this ancient field are similar to the furrows of modern fields in the surrounding area.
 - v. A series of 13 to seven fire altars were found in the Citadel. Fire altars also existed in the houses of common people.



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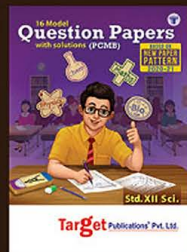
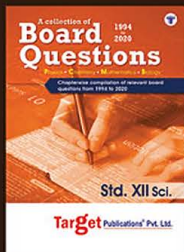
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