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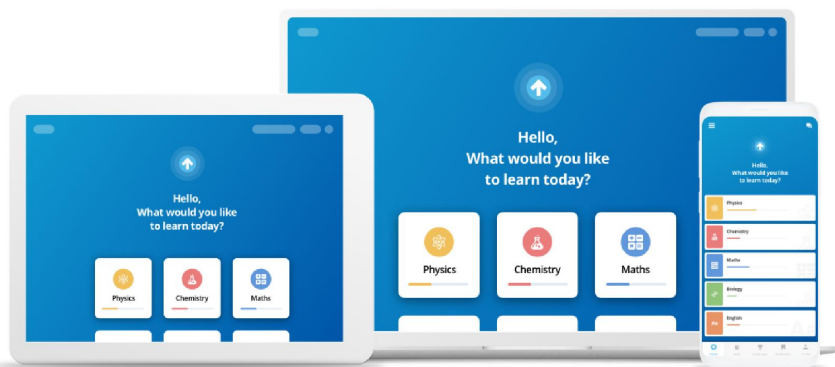
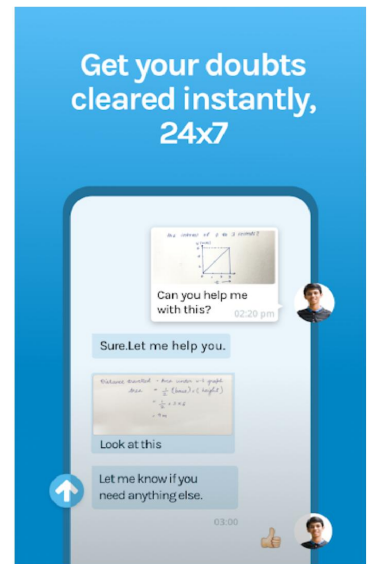
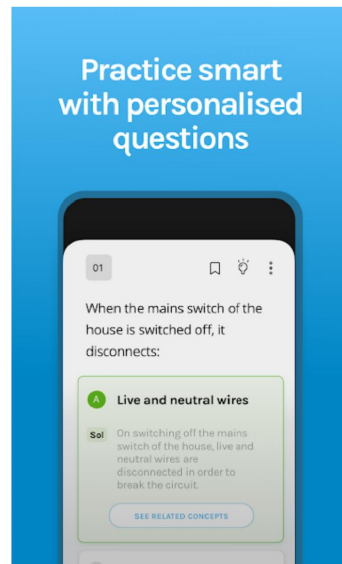
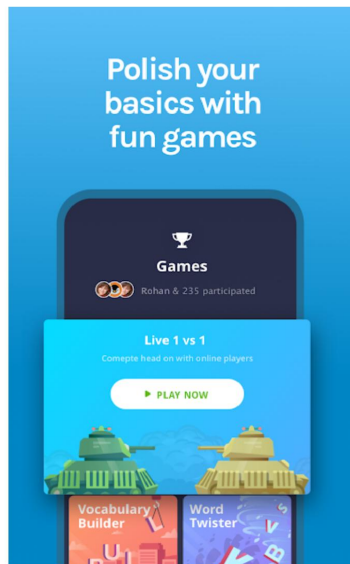
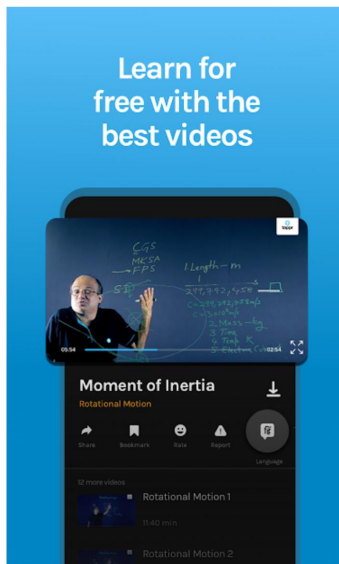
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Q.1. Which city does not belong to Harappa Civilization?

A Lothal

B Mohan-jo-daro

C Memphis

D Banawali

SOLUTION

Memphis belonged to the Egyptian Civilization. According to legend related by Manetho, the city was founded by the pharaoh Menes. Capital of Egypt during the Old Kingdom, it remained an important city throughout ancient Mediterranean history.

Q.2.

The Indus or the Harappan culture is _____.

A neolithic culture

B palaeolithic culture

C chalcolithic culture

D post-chalcolithic culture

SOLUTION

The Indus or the Harappan culture is chalcolithic culture. It is called Chalcolithic which means use of stone and well as copper was prevalent in this period. The earliest settlements of the Chalcolithic period range from the Gangetic basin to Chhotanagpur Plateau. The economy of this period was based upon agriculture , stock raising, hunting and fishing. Limited number of Copper and bronze tools have also been recovered.

Q.3.

Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the writings of Harappan people?

1. The Harappans used ideograms i.e., a graphic symbol or character to convey the ideal directly.
2. Some inscriptions are thought to have followed boustrophedonic style.
3. The inscriptions are thought to have been mostly written from left to right.

Select from the codes given below

A 1 and 2 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1 and 3 only

D All of the above

SOLUTION

The inscriptions are thought to have been mostly written from right to left, but sometimes follow boustrophedonic style.

A written pictographic language also existed as is evidenced by the Indus scripts written on clay seals. We see rectangular Harappan seals in the Indus region, round Harappan seals in Bahrain and one combination Harappan script/ Akkadian illustration cylinder seal in Mesopotamia, which is further evidence of intercultural contact.

The scripts appeared as early as 3300-2800 BC in the Ravi Phase at Harappa. We can assume with some degree of confidence that these were used in trade to mark ownership.

However, the Indus seals are not extensive, there is no Rosetta stone-like object and it is different to any other known language.

Recent studies suggest that the Harappan script consists of about 400 signs and that it was written from right to left.

However, the script has not been deciphered as yet. We do not know the language they spoke, though scholars believe that they spoke 'Brahui', a dialect used by Baluchi people in Pakistan today.

However, further research alone can unveil the mystery and enable us to know more about the Harappan script.

Q.4.

The earliest Harappan seal inscriptions so far deciphered are in _____.

A Brahmi

B Prakrit

C Kharosthi

D None of these

SOLUTION

Harappan civilization used a set of symbols in inscription over seals, tablets, tools etc which are yet to deciphered. These set of symbols are often accompanied by animals on seals in order to convey the meaning to uneducated persons at that time. Though it has been established that the script runs from right to left.

Q.5.

Mud bricks were used for building purposes at _____.

A Mohenjodaro

B Harappa

C Kalibangan

D Banawali

SOLUTION

Kalibangan, which is located in the present-day Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan is a part of Indus Valley Civilization. It saw two cultural phases - pre-Harappan (from 3500BC to 2500 BC) and Harappan (from 2500BC to 1500BC). The pre-Harappan community was a fortified parallelogram. The fortification wall which was constructed surrounding the community used the mud-bricks. Apart from that, mud bricks were used for the construction of houses within the walled area.

Q.6.

The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the _____.

- A Harappan culture
- B Chalcolithic cultures of Western India
- C Vedic texts
- D Silver punch-marked coins

SOLUTION

Harappan culture is recognized for advanced metallurgical techniques. Archaeologists have discovered usage of copper, bronze, tin, silver and gold. It was the first time that silver was extracted and used in Indus valley Civilisation. Its usage was mainly in the ornaments such as hair beads, necklace etc. Though it was also hammered to form thin sheets which could have been used to garnish eatables such as sweets.

Q.7. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in Kutch region?

- A Desalpur and Surkotada
- B Rangpur and Rojdi
- C Allabadino and Balekat
- D Lothal and Surkotada

SOLUTION

Total number of Harappan sites in the western state of Gujarat is more than 190. Some of them are Lothal, Prabhas Patan, Rojdi, Desalpur and Surkotada. Desalpur is famous for disproportionately large fortification. At Surkotada, a compact citadel and residential annexe complex has been found.

Q.8.

Which of the following Harappan sites shows all the three phases of the Harappan culture?

- A** Dholavir and Rakhigarhi
- B** Dholavira and Chanudaro
- C** Rojdi and Rangpur
- D** Rakhigarhi and Chanudaro

SOLUTION

Rakhigarhi and Chanudaro is one of the most important sites of Indus Civilization and in these sites lot of scope is identified for excavation. Rakhigarhi and Chanudaro, sites of Harappa show all the three phases of the Harappan culture. Much of the Harappan site at Rakhigarhi lies buried under the present day village, with several hundreds of houses built on the archaeological remains. The villagers main occupation is cultivation of wheat and mustard, and rearing of buffaloes.

Q.9. Which one of the following archaeologists initially discovered the Mohenjodaro site?

- A** Sir John Marshall
- B** Dayaram Sahni
- C** Rakhaladas Banerjee
- D** Sir Mortimer Wheeler

SOLUTION

In 1922, R.D. Banerjee was led to a site by a Buddhist monk who wanted to excavate a mound thinking it to be a Buddhist Stupa. R.D. Banerjee while digging out the ruins came across many strange objects. This was the city of Mohenjodaro, the mound of the dead as the name implies.

Q.10.

It is believed that Harappans inherited the knowledge of wheat, barley and cotton civilization from their early ancestors at _____.

A Mehrgarh

B Belan valley

C Wadi Kubbania

D Wadi Tuska

SOLUTION

It is believed that Harappans inherited the knowledge of wheat , barley and cotton civilization from their early ancestors at Mehrgarh. The earliest farming in the area was developed by seminomadic people using plants such as wheat and barley and animals such as sheep , goat and cattle. The settlement was established with simple mud buildings with four internal subdivisions. Numerous burials have been found , many with elaborate goods such as baskets, stone and bone tools , beads, bangles, pendants and occasionally animal sacrifices, with more goods left with burials of males.

