

Ques 4. What do we learn from the seals found ?

Ans 4. The seals have images of different animals. They tell us that Boats and bullock carts were used for transportation since these are shown on seals found across various sites. Seals with a crossed legged figure have also been found and regarded as an early representation of a Hindu God Shiva.

Ques 5. How did the civilisation end ?

Ans 5. Some believe that climatic changes brought an end to this civilisation. Floods or the drying up of the rivers might have forced people to move to different areas. Others are of the view that diseases or foreign invaders could have wiped out the civilisation.

Ques 6. What do you know about the town planning of the Indus Valley civilisation?

Ans 6. The people of Indus Valley civilisation were excellent town planners. The roads followed a grid pattern made of sundried or baked brick that were uniform in size.

Houses had a single-storey, some double-storey houses have also been discovered. Streets were wide. The entrance to houses was from the side. The houses had a central courtyard with rooms surrounding it. It allowed fresh air and light into the houses. Wells were attached to some houses. A special feature of the town planning was the drainage system.

Ques 7. Write a note on the drainage system.

Ans 7. A special feature of the town planning was the drainage system. Every house had a bathroom with drains that were connected to the main drain. These drains were covered, which show that the people were particular about hygiene and sanitation.

Ques 8. What is the Great Bath?

Ans. 8. The Great Bath was a rectangular tank in a courtyard, which was surrounded by rooms on three sides. There were steps leading to the tank on two sides. It might have been used for ritual bathing. The Great Bath was discovered in Mohenjodaro.

II - Fill in the blanks :-

- a) The Harappans worshipped goddess of fertility.
- b) They carried out trade with Afghanistan and Iran.
- c) A dockyard has been found in Lothal.
- d) The most important feature of this civilisation is its town planning.
- e) The drains were covered which shows that the people were particular about hygiene and sanitation.
- f) Large granaries were meant to store food.

III - State whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1) Civilisations never end. False
- 2) Rivers were also used for trade in ancient civilisations. True
- 3) The people of the Indus Valley Civilisation did not eat meat and fish. False
- 4) The Harappan Civilisation is one of the oldest civilisations. True
- 5) Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan Civilisation because it was the first site to be discovered. True
- 6) Boats and bullock carts are shown on seals found across various sites. True

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St. Joseph's College, Nainital.

History: Indus Valley Civilisation
Assignment for class 5A and 5B.

Question and Answers:

Ques 1. Why is the Indus Valley Civilisation also called the Harappan Civilisation?

Ans 1. The first city of the Indus Valley Civilisation to be discovered was Harappa. Therefore, the civilisation is also called the Harappan Civilisation.

Ques 2. What food did the Harappan people eat?

Ans 2. The Harappans grew wheat, barley, millet, peas, lentils, etc. for food. Meat and fish was also a part of their diet.

Ques 3. How do we know that the Indus Valley people carried out trade?

Ans 3. A dockyard has been found at Lothal. The presence of a dockyard means that the Harappan people sailed across the seas to carry out trade with Mesopotamia, Iran and Afghanistan.