

TEST No. 55

TOPIC: Indus Valley Civilisation

SUBJECT: INDIAN HISTORY

Explanation:

Question 1

Answer C

Explanation: **EXCAVATIONS & EXCAVATORS**

R.B. Dayaram Sahni first discovered Harappan (on Ravi) in 1921. R.D. Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro or 'Mound of the Dead' (on Indus) in 1922. Sir John Marshal played a crucial role in both these.

Chanhudaro	(on Indus)	1931	M.G. Majumdar
Sutkagendor	(on Dasak)	1927	Sir Aurel Stein
Kotdiji	(on Indus)	1955	Fazl Ahmed Khan
Ropar	(on Satluj)	1953	Y.D. Sharma
Banwali	(on Saraswati)	1973	R.S. Bisht
Lothal	(on Bhagwa)	1954	S.R. Rao
Rangpur	(on Mahar)	1931-53	M.S. Vats, B.B. Lal, S.R. Rao
Amri	(on Indus)	1929	N.G. Majumdar
Kalibangan	(on Ghaggar)	1961	B.B. Lal
Surkotda	--	1964	J.Joshi
Alamgirpur	(on Hindon)	1958	Y.D. Sharma

Question 2

Answer C

Explanation: SEE TABLE ABOVE

Question 3

Answer B

Explanation: The drainage system they created was their original. Only Mohenjodaro and dholavira show the existence of huge public baths.

Question 4

Answer A

Explanation: The inhabitants of Harappa had knowledge of copper and bronze.
The standard Harappan seals were made of Steatite stone

Question 5

Answer D

Explanation: The burial practices and the rituals related with them have been a very important aspect of religion in any culture. However, in this context Harappan sites have not yielded any monument such as the Pyramids of Egypt or the Royal cemetery at Ur in Mesopotamia. The dead were buried with a varying number of earthen pots. In some graves the dead were buried along with goods such as bangles, beads, copper mirrors. This may indicate that the Harappans believed in life after death.

The location of cemetery was at Kalibangan in the west south-west of the citadel mound; Lothal at the south-western corner of the habitation; at Surkotada north-western corner of the habitation mound; at

Rupar on the western side of the settlement; at Harappa on the south of the citadel; at Rakhigarhi on the north of the habitation and at Dholavira towards the west of the habitation. Probably, the location of the cemetery depended on the wind direction so that polluted air of the symmetry could be avoided.

Question 6

Answer A

Explanation: The Harappan people were aware of a number of metals except iron. They manufactured gold and silver objects. The gold objects include beads, armlets, needles and other ornaments. But the use of silver was more common than gold. A large number of silver ornaments, dishes, etc. have been discovered. A number of copper tools and weapons have also been discovered. The common tools included axe, saws, chisels, knives, spearheads and arrowheads. It is important to note that the weapons produced by the Harappans were mostly defensive in nature as there is no evidence of weapons like swords, etc. Stone tools were also commonly used.

Question 7

Answer C

Explanation: The houses were largely built of burnt-bricks. While the use of stones and mud bricks is limited to Kachchh and Saurashtra area, mud bricks are largely used at Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal and Banawali besides burnt bricks. The size of bricks remained the same everywhere. The ratio of brick size is 1:2:4. The use of stone in making the houses and defenses in Saurashtra and Kachchh was perhaps due to the easy accessibility of stone in the neighbourhood. It may be seen that there is considerable regional variation in the use of building material for architecture based on the availability and climatic conditions.

Question 8

Answer C

Explanation: The uniformity is noticed in the lay-out of the towns, streets, structures, brick size, drains etc. Almost all the major sites (Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Kalibangan and others), are divided into two parts—a citadel on higher mound on the western side and a lower town on the eastern side of the settlement. The citadel contains large structures which might have functioned as administrative or ritual centres. The residential buildings are built in the lower town. The streets intersect each other at right angles in a criss-cross pattern. It divides the city in several residential blocks. The main street is connected by narrow lanes. The doors of the houses opened in these lanes and not the main streets.