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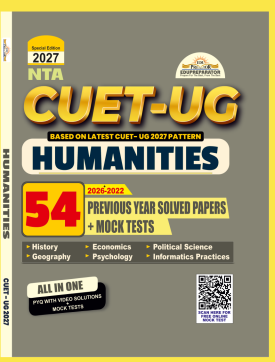












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BRICKS , BEADS AND BONES

(The Harappan Civilization and Archaelogy)

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Introduction

The Indus Valley civilization is called the Harappan culture. It is called the Harappan culture because archaeologist discovered this unique culture in the site Harappa. It was the well planned urban culture. This culture is dated between c.2600 and 1900 BCE. It had three phases: The early Harappan, The Mature Harappan and the Late Harappan

The Beginning

- This culture was associated with distinctive pottery, evidence of agriculture and pastoralism
- Settlement were generally small and no evidence of large building

The Subsistence Strategies

- Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices
- Archaeo-botanists, specialists in ancient plant remains, found grains like wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea and sesame
- Archaeo-zoologists found animal bones like cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig
- Harappans domesticated the animals.
- Bones of fish and fowl were also discovered

Agricultural Technologies

- Agriculture was the main occupation
- Archaeologist found the evidences of ploughed field at Kalibangan in Rajasthan
- Terracotta models of plough have been found from Cholistan and Banawali in Haryana
- Archaeologists assume that oxen were used for ploughing the land
- Archaeologist have identified various tools used for harvesting
- Traces of canals have been found at Shortughai site for irrigation
- A water reservoir was found in Dholavira in Gujarat

Mohenjodaro – A Planned Urban Centre

- The most unique feature of the Harappan culture was the development of urban centres
- The settlement is divided into two sections- the citadel and the lower town
- In Citadel the building was built on mud brick platforms.
- It was walled and separated from the Lower Town.
- The citadel was probably used for special public purposes.
- The Lower Town was walled. Several buildings were made on the platform that served as foundation.
- Labour was mobilized at a very large scale.
- The settlement was first planned and then implemented.
- Bricks used in the buildings were uniform in size.
- The roads and streets in the lower town were laid out in a grid pattern, intersecting at right angles.
- The streets and drains were first laid out and then houses were built on the same pattern
- In the Lower Town of Mohenjodaro provides an examples of residential buildings.
- Most of these were centered on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.
- Different activities like cooking, weaving etc. were carried out in the courtyard particularly during the hot and dry seasons.
- There were no windows along the walls on the ground floor in order to maintain privacy.
- The main entrance did not provide view of courtyard and interior.
- Every house had bathroom paved with bricks which was connected through the wall to the street drains.
- In some houses remains of staircases to reach second story or roof have been found.
- Many houses had wells which were reachable from outside for the use of outsiders.
- It is estimated that the total number of wells in Mohenjodaro was about 700.

Laying out Drains and domestic architecture

- One of the distinctive features of Harappan cities was the planned drainage system
- The roads and streets were laid out along an approximate grid pattern, intersecting at right angle
- Streets and with drains were laid first and then houses built along them
- Every house was connected to the street drains.
- The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum.
- They were covered with big bricks / slabs which could be lifted easily to clean the drains.
- For sewage from the houses, pits were provided at either side of the street.
- Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning.
- In smaller settlements such as Lothal, the houses were built of mud bricks and drains were made of burnt bricks.
- Little heaps of materials mostly sand have frequently been found alongside the drains.
- This shows that the drains were cleaned at regular intervals.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Consider the following statements regarding the sixth century BCE as "The sixth century is regarded as a turning point in early Indian history."
   I. It was an era associated with early states, cities
   II. Growing use of iron, the development of coinage
   III. Growth of big kingdoms
   IV. Growth of diverse systems of thought
   Choose the correct options:
   (a) I, II, III, IV (c) II, III, IV
   (b) I, II, IV (d) I, III, IV

2. Who deciphered the Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts?
   (a) James Prinsep (c) Cunningham
   (b) D.C Sircar (d) Colin Mackenzie

3. Consider the following statement about Sudarshana lake :
   I. It was an artificial reservoir
   II. The lake, with embankment and water channels, was built during Mauryan period
   III. A terrible storm broke the embankment and water gushed out of the lake
   IV. Rudradaman I claimed to have got the lake repaired by collecting tax from people
   Choose the correct options:
   (a) I, II, III, IV (c) I and IV
   (b) II, III, IV (d) I, II, III

4. What is the meaning of 'Piyadassi'?
   (a) Beloved servant (c) Pleasant to behold
   (b) Beloved slave (d) Beloved master

5. Who composed 'The Prayaga Prashasti', the Allahabad Pillar inscription?
   (a) Upa Gupta (c) Harishena
   (b) Vishakha Datta (d) Ashvaghosha

6. Which one of the following statement is wrong about the 'Chief' of Tamilakam?
   (a) He performed rituals and participated in warfare
   (b) He settled all the disputes
   (c) He receives gifts from his subordinates
   (d) He collected taxes from farmers

7. Arrange the following events in a chronological order:
   I. End of the Mauryan empire
   II. Accession of Kanishka
   III. Beginning of Gupta rule
   IV. Arabs conquer Sind
   Select the correct option:
   (a) II, III, I, IV (c) IV, III, II, I
   (b) I, II, III, IV (d) III, II, I, IV

8. Consider the following statements regarding Pataliputra:
   I. Pataliputra began as a village known as Pataligrama.
   II. Then, in the fifth century BCE, the Magadhan rulers decided to shift their capital from Rajagaha to this settlement and renamed it.
   III. By the fourth century BCE, it was the capital of the Mauryan Empire and one of the largest cities in Asia.
   IV. Subsequently, its importance apparently increased
   Choose the correct options:
   (a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, and III
   (c) II and IV (d) I, II, III

9. Consider the following statements regarding Asokan inscription:
   I. Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Pali language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek.
   II. Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script; however, some, in the northwest, were written in Kharosthi.
   III. The Aramaic and Greek scripts were used for inscriptions in Afghanistan.
   Choose the correct options:
   (a) I, II, III (c) II and III
   (b) I and II (d) I and III

10. Consider the following statements regarding the limits of epigraphy:
    I. Letters are faintly engraved and reconstruction are uncertain
    II. Inscriptions may be damaged or letters are missing
    III. All the inscriptions have been deciphered
    IV. It is not always easy to be sure about exact meaning of the words used in the inscription.
    Choose the correct statements
    (a) I, II, III, IV (c) II, III, IV
    (b) I, II, III (d) I, II, IV

11. Which of the following are the major literary sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan empire?
    I. Arthashastra of Kautilya
    II. Indica of Megasthenes
    III. Jaina, Buddhist and Puranic literature
    IV. History of Maurya by Harisena
    (a) I, II, III, IV (c) II and III
    (b) I and IV (d) I, II, III

12. Who was Megasthenes, the author of Indica
    (a) Chinese Pilgrim (c) Arab Traveller
    (b) Greek Ambassador (d) Iranian Scholar

13. Who was the first ruler to inscribe his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces?
    (a) Chandragupta (c) Asoka
    (b) Bimbisara (d) Kanishka

14. Name the officers who were responsible for spreading Dhamma.
    (a) Dhamma Mahamatta (c) Dhamma Mahamitra
    (b) Dhamma Mahamtra (d) Dhamma Mahamanta

15. Consider the following statements regarding the principles of dhamma. Select the correct statements.
    I. Respect towards elders
    II. Generosity towards Brahmanas
    III. Treat slaves and servants kindly
    IV. Respect for your own religions and traditions only
    Options:
    (a) I, II, III, IV (c) II, III, IV
    (b) II and III (d) I, II, III

16. Which of the following cities were along the trade routes?
    (a) Ujjayini and Taxila
    (b) Tosali and Txaila

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)	4.	(d)	5.	(b)	6.	(d)	7.	(a)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)	10.	(a)
11.	(c)	12.	(d)	13.	(a)	14.	(c)	15.	(d)	16.	(c)	17.	(d)	18.	(a)	19	(d)	20.	(d)
21.	(a)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(d)	25.	(b)	26.	(a)	27.	(a)	28.	(d)	29.	(a)	30.	(b)
31.	(c)	32.	(c)	33.	(b)	34.	(c)	35.	(a)	36.	(d)	37.	(c)	38.	(c)	39.	(c)	40.	(b)
41.	(a)	42.	(d)	43.	(d)	44.	(b)	45.	(d)	46.	(c)	47.	(a)	48.	(c)	49.	(c)	50.	(c)

SOLUTIONS

1. Ans: (d) I, II, III
Explanation: Social differences existed during this period. Unequal distribution of wealth sharpened the social difference

2. Ans: (b) Textual tradition
Explanation: Historians used textual tradition to understand the period from c.600 BCE to 600 CE

3. Ans: (d) All of the above options
Explanation: we need to keep in mind who composed what and for whom. We also need to consider the language used, and the ways in which the text circulated. Used carefully, texts allow us to piece together attitudes and practices that shaped social histories.

4. Ans: (d) Both A and C
Explanation: The main theme of Mahabharata is the conflict between Dharma and Karma and the consequences of greed and ambition. It is the conflict between righteous Pandavas and unrighteous Kauravas

5. Ans: (b) 1919
Explanation: The most ambitious projects of scholarship began in 1919 under the leadership of V. S. Sukthankar. They prepared the critical edition of the Mahabharata

6. Ans: (d) All of the options
Explanation: Not all the families are identical because they vary in terms of number of members, their relationship with others as well as the kinds of activities

7. Ans: (a) The people who are related
Explanation: People belonging to same family share food and other resources and live, work and perform together. Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives is called 'kinfolk'

8. Ans: (d) Kuru
Explanation: The Pandavas and Kauravas belonged to a single ruling family, that of Kurus, a lineage dominating one of the Janapadas

9. Ans: (c) Patrilineal
Explanation:The Mahabharata prominently features a patrilineal family structure, particularly within the Kuru lineage, where succession and inheritance primarily follow the male line

10. Ans: (a) Polygamy
Explanation: Polygamy, also known as plural marriage, involves one person being married to more than one spouse simultaneously. A man is married to two or more women at the same time is called polygamy

11. Ans: (c) Jnati
Explanation: Sanskrit texts use the term Kula to designate families and Jnati for the larger network of kinfolk. The term vamsha is used for lineage

12. Ans: (d) Dharmasutras and Dharmasastras
Explanation: Dharmasutras and Dharmasastras are both ancient Hindu texts dealing with dharma, or righteous conduct, but differ in their style of writing Dharmasutras are written in prose whereas Dharmasastras are written in poetic shlokas

13. Ans: (a) Between c.200 BCE-c.200 CE
Explanation: Manusmriti is known as laws of Manu is believed to have been compiled between c.200 BCE and 200 CE

14. Ans: (c) Eight
Explanation: The Dharamasutras and Dharmasastras recognized eight forms of marriage. These were Brahma, Daiva, Arsha, Prajapatya, Asura, Gandharva, Rakshasa, and Paisaca.

15. Ans: (d) I, II, III
Explanation: As per the Brahmanical practice women were expected to give up their father's gotra and adopt their husband's gotra on marriage and members of the same gotra are not allowed to marry

16. Ans: (c) Satavahanas
Explanation:The Satavahana kingdom did not follow the gotra rules. Some Satavahana women retained names derived from their father's gotra, and followed polygamy

17. Ans: (d) Satavahanas
Explanation: The Satavahana rulers often had names ending with 'puta', which is derived from the Prakrit language. For example, names like Gautamiputra Satakarni and Vashishthiputra Pulumavi are well-known.
'Putra' means "son of", so these names indicated lineage — "son of Gautami" or "son of Vashishthi".
This naming tradition was a distinctive feature of Satavahana dynasty inscriptions and coinage.

18. Ans: (a) Married couple resides with wife's parents
Explanation: Matrilocal residence is a social system where a married couple lives with the wife's parents. In this system son move away to live with his wife's Family, while daughter remain and bring her husband to reside with the parents

19. Ans: (d) Sudras- Serve the brahamanas
Explanation: Statements A, B, C are correctly matched but D is incorrect.The traditional texts often state that Shudras should serve the other three varnas, limiting them only to service of Brahmanas is a simplification and not entirely accurate. Some texts mention their duty was to serve all higher varnas, not just Brahmanas specifically.

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PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In some Harappan seals, a figure seated cross-legged in a "yogic" posture, is regarded as a depiction of which diety?
(a) Vishnu (c) Proto-Shiva
(b) Ganesha (d) Mother-Goddess

2. Arrange the following major textual traditions in a chronological order:
A. Works of Kalidasa
B. Compilation of Puranas
C. Early Buddhist texts including the Tripitaka
D. Charaka and Sushruta Samhitas
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A), (B), (C), (D) (c) (D), (B), (C), (A)
(b) (A), (D), (B), (C) (d) (C), (D), (B), (A)

3. A stone statue, labelled as the "priest-king" is found from which site?
(a) Rangpur (c) Rakhigarhi
(b) Kalibangan (d) Mohenjodaro

4. Match List-I with List- II:

List-I	List-II
Rulers	**Associations**
(A) Krishnadeva Raya	(I) Defeated in the battle of Talikota
(B) Rama Raya	(II) Laid the foundation of the Vijayanagara Empire
(C) Harihara and Bukka	(III) Consecrated metal images of Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar
(D) Parantaka I	(IV) Establisher of the Yavana kingdom

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(b) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(c) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(d) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

5. In terms of Vijayanagara kings, who tried to play off one Sultan against another that led the Sultans to combine together and decisively defeat him?
(a) Rama Raya (c) Harihara II
(b) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Bukka I

6. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the 'tantric' practices of the subcontinent?
(a) Tantric practices were open to women only
(b) Practitioners often ignored differences of caste and class within the ritual context
(c) Many of these ideas influenced both Shaivism and Buddhism
(d) Those engaged in Tantric practices frequently ignored the authority of the 'Vedas'

7. Who wrote the early histories of the Uprising of 1857 and noted that panchayats were a nightly occurrence in the Kanpur sepoy lines?
(a) Charles Ball (c) Captain Hearsey
(b) Felice Beato (d) Eric Stokes

8. The understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from ___ composed in Kannada.
(a) Ideas (c) Sayings
(b) Prayers (d) Hymns

9. Which of the following was not written in Sanskrit language?
(a) Girnar Rock Inscription
(b) Prayaga Prashasti
(c) Silappadikaram
(d) Harshacharita

10. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Leaders of 1857	**Associations**
(A) Kunwar Singh	(I) Son of the Nawab of Awadh
(B) Nana Sahib	(II) A local zamindar from Arrah
(C) Birjis Qadr	(III) Successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II
(D) Shah Mal	(IV) Mobilized the headmen and cultivators of chaurasee des

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(c) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

11. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Travellers	**Description**
(A) Francois Bernier	(I) Gave vivid description of coconut and paan
(B) Ibn Battuta	(II) Wrote about widespread poverty in India
(C) Al-Biruni	(III) Explain the caste-system by looking for parallels in other societies
(D) Pelsaert	(IV) Comparison of Mughal India with contemporary Europe

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
(b) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
(c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

12. What was the main objective for establishment of Cotton Supply Association (1857) and the Manchester Cotton Company (1859) in Britain?
(a) To break the monopoly of African cotton from world market
(b) To supply cotton to all of Europe

1 Mock Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements are correct about the Harappan settlement?
   1. The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller and lower and the other much larger and higher
   2. The citadel was walled, which meant that it was physically separated from the lower town
   3. Only burnt bricks of a standard ratio were used in the settlement
   4. The building of the Harappan settlement required mobilization of labour on a very large scale
   5. The settlement was first planned and then built accordingly

   Choose the correct option:
   (a) 3, 4, 5 (c) 2, 3, 4
   (b) 2, 4, 5 (d) 1, 2, 3

2. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
A.Kushanas	1. Copper coins
B.Shakas	2. Names and images of rulers
C.Indo-Greeks	3. Silver coins
D.Yaudheyas	4. Gold coins

   Choose the correct answer from the options:
   (a) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 (c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
   (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 (d) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

3. 'Gajapati' rulers ruled in _____
   (a) Kerala (c) Gujarat
   (b) Assam (d) Orissa

4. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
A.Sutta Pitaka	I. Rules and regulations of the 'Sangha'
B.Abhidhamma Pitaka	II. The chronicle of the island
C.Vinaya Pitaka	III. Philosophical matters
D.Dipavamsa	IV. Buddha's teachings

   Choose the correct answer from the options:
   (a) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III (c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
   (b) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV (d) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

5. Who was Francis Buchanan?
   (a) Governor General (c) Painter
   (b) Archaeologist (d) Physician

6. Match List I with List II

List-I	List-II
A.Rani Lakshmi Bai	I. Arrah
B.Nana Sahib	II. Awadh
C.Kunwar Singh	III. Jhansi
D.Brijis Qadr	IV. Kanpur

   Choose the correct answer from the options:
   (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (c) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
   (b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

7. Which of the following statement is not true about Vijayanagara Empire?
   (a) The city of Vijayanagara was sacked in 1656
   (b) The people of Vijayanagara remembered it as Hampi, the name derived from local mother goddess, Pampadevi
   (c) Vijayanagara was the name given to both a city and an empire
   (d) Vijayanagara was founded in the 14th century

8. Arrange the following in a chronological order:
   A. Santhal Rebellion
   B. Permanent Settlement
   C. Regulating Act
   D. Ryot Rebellion in Deccan
   E. First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan

   Choose the correct option:
   (a) C, B, E, A, D (c) C, B, A, E, D
   (b) B, C, D, E, A (d) B, A, E, D, C

9. Match List I with List II:

List-I	List-II
A.Paharias	1. Damin-i-Koh
B.Santhals	2. An Economist
C.David Richardo	3. Physician, served in Bengal Medical service
D.Francis Buchanan	4. Rajmahal Hills

   Choose the correct option:
   (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
   (b) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2 (d) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

10. Who among the following dynasty rulers adopted the title 'Devaputra' or Son of God?
    (a) Maurya (c) Gupta
    (b) Kushana (d) Sunga

11. Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints to seek spiritual grace is known as _____.
    (a) Barkat (c) Langar
    (b) Ziyarat (d) Silsila

12. 'Uluq', according to Ibn Battuta's description of the postal system in India was related to _____
    (a) The foot – post (c) Pavilion
    (b) The horse—post (d) Station

13. Which of the following statements is not true about the 'Mahanavami Dibba' structure?
    (a) Rituals associated with the Mahanavami Dibba coincide with Mahanavami festival
    (b) The ministers inspected king's army and the armies of the nayaks on the Mahanavami day of the festival
    (c) The ceremonies performed were imbued with symbolic meanings of power, prestige and suzerainty of the Vijayanagara rayas