

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1- Please go through diagram of skeleton System(human) and learn its parts and labelling

ECONOMICS APPLICATION

- 1- List any four economic questions studied in economics.
- 2- Give the wealth definition of economics.
- 3- What is the Welfare definition of Economics?
- 4- Mention any two features of wealth definition of Economics.
- 5- Mention any two features of welfare definition of Economics.

CHAPTER – 1 (HISTORY)

Question 1.

Mention any two sources to reconstruct the Harappan Civilization.

Answer:

1. The remains of the two towns, Mohenjo-daro and Harappan reveal and remarkable sense of town planning—the drainage system, the Great Bath, the Assembly Hall and other public buildings.
2. From Seals we come to know about the physical features, dress, ornaments and religious beliefs of the people.

Question 2.

Why did the Indus Valley Civilization come to be known as Harappan Civilization?

Answer:

Indus Valley Civilization came to be known as Harappan Civilization because this Civilization flourished in the pre-historic cities of Harappan in West Punjab and Mohenjo-daro in Sind.

Question 3.

Mention any two important centres of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer:

Northern and Western parts of India and the present day Pakistan.

Question 4.

What are the evidences which reveal the skill of the Indus people in town-planning?

Answer:

Streets: The streets divided the entire city into square or rectangular blocks, each of which was further divided by a number of lanes. The main streets were wide and straight and intersected each other at right angles.

Bricks: Fire-burnt bricks were used for paving the streets. The corners of the streets were rounded off : Houses were not allowed to encroach upon the streets.

Question 5.

Mention the main evidences to suggest that the Indus Valley people paid great importance to sanitation and health.

Answer:

The elaborate drainage system was there in the city. A brick lined drainage channel flowed alongside every street. The house drains were connected to underground main drains, which opened into large brick culverts on the outskirts of the city. The drains were provided with manholes. This provision of such a systematic drainage system in every city shows that the people paid great attention to sanitation and health.

Question 6.

What are the two different types of buildings that were unearthed at the various Industries ?

Answer:

Following are the different types select any two of buildings that were unearthed at the various industries:

1. The Dwelling-Houses.
2. The Great Bath.
3. The great granary.
4. The Assembly Hall and other Public-Buildings.

Question 7.

Mention the evidences which suggest that the Harappan people had trade relations with other countries.

Answer:

The Harappan people had commercial relations with southern and eastern. India, Kashmir and with other countries of Asia. They imported various metals, precious stones and other articles. They also carried on their trade with Egypt and Crete. Objects of Sumerian origin found at the ruins of the Indus cities indicate that their trade relations between these countries were actively practiced into. Trade was carried on both by land and sea-routes. The seal bearing a mastless ship holds the evidence of the popularity of the sea-routes.

Question 8.

Describe the famous sculpture in metal which was found among the ruins of the city of Mohenjo-daro.

Answer:

The most outstanding work in metal is the bronze figure of a dancing girl with her right hand on her hip in a dancing posture. She is shown, wearing necklaces and her left arm is covered with bangles, made of ivory or bone. Her hair is neatly fashioned in the form of a bun and her head is tilted slightly backward.

Question 9.

Give one evidence to show that the Harappan people excelled in the art of sculpture in the following:

(a) In metal (b) In stone (c) In terracotta

Answer:

Evidence of Harappan people's excellent artistry regarding the mentioned heads are as follows:

(a)

The figure of the dancing girl carved out of bronze metal.

(b)

The two stone-status, one that of a nobleman or a priest and the other that of a Male Torso in red stone stand sufficient evidence of skill of the Harappan people's sculpture in stone.

(c)

The terracotta figurine of the Mother-Goddess and other terracotta figures of a bull, dogs, sheep, birds, men and women.

Question 10.

What evidence has been found to suggest that the Harappan people were familiar with the art of writing?

Answer:

The seals discovered at Harappan and Mohenjo-daro are engraved with some sort of pictorial writing. Similar inscriptions have been found engraved on copper tables with figures of men and animals

Question 11.

Mention three different kinds of Seals discovered at the various sites of the Harappan Valley Civilization.

Answer:

Three different kinds of Seals discovered are:

1. The Animal Seals.
2. The Unicorn Seal.
3. The Shiva Pashupati Seal.

Question 12.

Mention any two probable causes for the decline and disappearance of the Harappan Civilization.

Answer:

Floods or earthquakes might have caused the destruction of the cities.

Question 13.

Mention any two features to suggest that the Harappan people enjoyed a higher standard of civic amenities than those of Mesopotamia.

Answer:

Harappan people enjoyed a higher standard of civic amenities than those of Mesopotamia. The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro and also its many houses with their own water supply, bathrooms and excellent drainage system, all go to say that "the masses enjoyed a degree of comfort and luxury unknown in other parts of the civilized world."

Structured Questions

Question 1.

Harappan Civilization was a highly developed urban civilization. Discuss the significant features of this Civilization with reference to:

(a) The Town Planning. (b) The Drainage System. (c) The Dwelling Houses.

Answer:

In context of the given headings the significant features of Harappan Civilization are discussed below:

(a)

The Town Planning: The ruins of the sites, reveal that the Harappan people were primarily urban and their cities were designed skillfully. The streets divided the entire city into square or rectangular blocks, each of which was further divided by a number of lanes. The main streets were wide and straight and intersected each-other at right angles. Fire-burnt bricks were used for paving the streets. The corners of the streets were rounded-off to make it easy for the movement of heavy carts. Houses were not allowed to encroach upon the streets.

(b)

The Drainage System: The city was equipped with elaborate drainage system. A brick lined drainage channel flowed alongside the streets. The house-drains were connected to the underground main drains, which opened into large brick-culverts on the outskirts of the city. The drains were provided with manholes.

Question 2.

The Harappan Civilization reveals the architectural skill of the people; Substantiate this statement by a brief mention of the following:

- (a) The Great Bath.
- (b) The Assembly Hall, the Citadel and other Public Buildings.

Answer:

The architectural skill of the Harappan people is revealed as under:

(a) The Great Bath: The Great Bath consisted of an open quadrangle with verandahs on its four sides, and at the back of the three of the verandahs various galleries and rooms. There was a large swimming enclosure in the center of the quadrangle measuring 12 x 7 meters, its depth was 2.5 meters. At either end, there was a raised platform with a flight of steps leading down to the pool. The pool was filled with water taken from a well, situated nearby. After periodic cleaning of the pool, the water was discharged into a huge drain connected to the main drain on the street. The walls of the pool were made watertight using specially-made bricks and gypsum mortar.

(b) The Assembly Hall, the Citadel and other Public Buildings: There were spacious buildings which must have been used as palaces or assembly halls. A pillared-hall with long corridors and low benches was perhaps used as an Assembly Hall or was the place where the ruler carried out ceremonial and administrative duties. The Citadel was possibly occupied by members of the ruling class. Of the other public buildings, something resembling a market place and the group of cottages, "marshaled like a military cantonment" deserve attention.

Question 3.

What do you know about the trade and commercial activities of the Harappan people ?

Answer:

The Harappan people had commercial tie-ups with southern and eastern India, Kashmir and with other countries of Asia. They imported various precious stones and other articles. They also carried on trade with Egypt and Crete. Trade was carried on both by land and sea-routes. The representation of a mastless ship on a seal suggests the popularity of the sea-routes.

Question 4.

With reference to the art and craft of the Harappan people, explain their achievements in the following fields :

(a) The Art of Sculpture. (b) The Art of Carving.

Answer:

The art and craft of the Harappan people with reference to the fields mentioned, is explained below:

(a) The Art of Sculpture:

The Harappan people were very skillful at the art of Sculpture. They were very much acquainted with different metals like- gold, silver, copper, bronze etc. Also, they had a vast knowledge of precious stones. They used all these metals and stones in making different kinds of statues and figurines. The bronze figure of a dancing girl is one of the commendable pieces of art of sculpture. Then, their sculpture in stone is no less by any means. The statue of a nobleman or a priest and a Male Torso in red stone speak volumes of their art of sculpture. Sculpture in terracotta is yet another masterpiece of their art, the terracotta figurine of the Mother-Goddess is an exquisite of sculpture. Several other terracotta figures of a bull, dogs, sheep, birds, men and women hold evidence of their skill at sculpture.

(b) The Art of Carving:

The Indus people excelled in the art of carving. The figures of animals carved on the seals, show a high degree of excellence. A variety of figures of animals such as bull, the buffalo, the bison, the elephant and the mythological unicorn is worth seeing.

Question 5.

India is well-known for her deep-rooted tradition in arts and crafts. Substantiate this statement by a brief mention of the following:

(a) The Harappan Pottery, (b) Harappan art of Spinning. (c) Harappan Metal-craft

Answer:

Indians have learnt quite a lot in the field of art and craft from the Harappan art and craft which is discussed as under:

(a) The Harappan Pottery: The workmanship of the Harappa potters is admirable. They made pottery of various shapes and sizes on a potter's wheel. Different types of pots, jars and vases were made. Pots meant for daily use were plain and those which were used for preserving valuables, were glazed and painted. The discovery of pottery kilns reveals that pottery was fired with great care and skill.

(b) Harappan art of Spinning: A huge number of spindles have been discovered in their houses which indicates that spinning of cotton and wool was common among the people. Spindles and spindles- whorls were made of terracotta or porcelain. The discovery of a dyer's vat on the site reveals that they were familiar with the art of dyeing their fabrics.

(c) Harappan Metalcraft: The Harappan people were quite familiar with the art of using metals like—gold, silver and copper. Smiths of various kinds possessed technical skill in producing beautiful jewelry ; in boring carnelian beads ; in casting metals and in creating alloys. A high aesthetic sense is revealed in the exquisite designs of gold ornaments like—necklaces, armbands, bangles, girdles, silver bracelets and earrings worn by the Harappan women. The artisans smelted bronze and produced vessels of fine quality. Copper vessels were made from sheet-metal.

Question 6.

The Seals may be considered as the most valuable finds of the Harappan Civilization. Concentrate on the picture given below and answer the following questions.



- (a) What does this Seal depict?
- (b) How important are the Seals as sources of information about the Harappan Culture?

Answer:

(a)

The Seal depicts the three faced deity seated in a yogic posture with a horned head-dress and surrounded by animals.

(b)

Importance of the Seal The Seals are valuable sources of information about the culture and civilization of the Harappan people.

1. From the figure on the seals we come to know about the physical features, dress, ornaments and hair-styles of the people and we also learn about the animals they used.
2. They throw light on the religious faith and beliefs of the people.
3. They give us an idea about their commercial activities.
4. They reveal the remarkable skill of the artists.
5. They show the scripts prevalent in those days.