



CLASS NOTES-ANSWERS

Let's recall.

1) How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?

Answer: Archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization on the basis of the following indications:

- Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro.
- Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience. These were used to spin thread.

2) Match the columns.

Answer:

Copper	Rajasthan
Gold	Karnataka
Tin	Afghanistan
Precious Stones	Gujarat

3) Why were metals, writing, the wheel and the plough important for the Harappans?

Answer: Metals, writing, the wheel and the plough were important for the Harappans due to the following reasons:

- Metals – These were used for making tools, ornaments, vessels and weapons.
- Writing – It helped the Harappans to prepare scribes, which in turn helped in maintaining records and preparing the seals.
- Wheel – It was used for pottery and for making carts used for travelling.
- Plough – It was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

Let's discuss.

4) Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson. Which do you think children would have enjoyed playing the most?

Answer: The terracotta toys shown in the lesson are:



- Toy Plough
- Toy Cart
- Models of different animals

Children would have enjoyed playing with the cart just like the kids today love to play with cars.

- 5) Make a list of what the Harappans ate and put a tick mark against the things you eat today.

Answer: The Harappans ate the following food items:

- Various kinds of grains like rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sesame, mustard, linseed etc., Fruits like ber,
- Peas
- Fish
- Meat
- Milk

Almost all these food items are eaten today as well.

- 6) Do you think that the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders you read about in Chapter 2? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: Yes, the life of the farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different in the following ways:

Irrigation – The Harappans irrigated their own fields by introducing various methods of irrigation. On the other hand, earlier farmers and herders did not have access to irrigation facilities.

Storage – The Harappans stored the grains in well-built granaries, whereas the earlier farmers used clay pots and baskets for storage purpose.

Tools – The Harappans used tools like plough to dig the earth for turning the soil and to plant the seeds but the earlier farmers did not have such tools.