Indus Valley Civilization

Features of Indus Valley Civilization

- The history of India begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC), also known as Harappan Civilization.
- It flourished around 2,500 BC, in the western part of South Asia, in contemporary Pakistan and Western India.
- The Indus Valley was home to the largest of the four ancient urban civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China.
- In 1920s, the Archaeological Department of India carried out excavations in the Indus valley wherein the ruins of the two old cities, viz. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were unearthed.
- In 1924, John Marshall, Director-General of the ASI, announced the discovery of a new civilisation in the Indus valley to the world.
- On the valleys of river Indus.
- Also known as Harappan Civilization.
- Beginning of city life.
- Harappan Sites discovered by – Dayaram Sahni (1921) – Montgomery district, Punjab, Pakistan.
- The city was divided into Citadel(west) and Lower Town(east).
- Red pottery painted with designs in black.
- Stone weights, seals, special beads, copper tools, long stone blades etc.
- Copper, bronze, silver, gold present.
- Artificially produced – Faience.
- Specialists for handicrafts.
- Import of raw materials.
- Plough was used.
- Bodies were buried in wooden coffins, but during the later stages ‘H symmetry culture’ evolved where bodies were buried in painted burial urns.
- Sugar cane not cultivated, horse, iron not used.

Indus Valley Sites and Specialties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HARAPPA</th>
<th>MOHENJODARO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seals out of stones</td>
<td>Great Bath, Great Granary, Dancing Girl, Man with Beard, Cotton, Assembly hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citadel outside on banks of river Ravi</td>
<td>The term means “Mount of the dead”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>On the bank of river Indus</td>
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<td>Believed to have been destroyed by flood or invasion (Destruction was not gradual).</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANHUDARO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Indus river. – discovered by Gopal Majumdar and Mackey (1931)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Harappan culture – Jhangar Culture and Jhukar Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only cite without citadel.</td>
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<tr>
<th>KALIBANGAN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Rajasthan on the banks of river Ghaggar, discovered by A. Ghosh (1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Altars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bones of camel</td>
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<td>Evidence of furrows</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse remains (even though Indus valley people didn’t use horses).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Known as third capital of the Indus Empire.</td>
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<th>LOTHAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>At Gujarat near Bhogava river, discovered by S.R. Rao (1957)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Altars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beside the tributary of Sabarmati</td>
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</table>
• Storehouse
• Dockyard and earliest port
• double burial
• Rice husk
• House had front entrance (exception).

ROPAR
• Punjab, on the banks of river Sutlej. Discovered by Y.D Sharma (1955)
• Dog buried with humans.

BANAWALI
• Haryana
• On banks of lost river Saraswathi
• Barley Cultivation.

DHOLAVIRA
• Biggest site in India, until the discovery of Rakhigarhi.
• Located in Khadir Beyt, Rann of Kutch, Gujarat. Discovered by J.P Joshi/Rabindra Singh (1990)
• 3 parts + large open area for ceremonies
• Large letters of the Harappan script (signboards).

Phases of Indus Valley Civilization

Three phases of IVC are:

• the Early Harappan Phase from 3300 to 2600 BCE,
• the Mature Harappan Phase from 2600 to 1900 BCE, and
• the Late Harappan Phase from 1900 to 1300 BCE.

The Early Harappan Phase is related to the Hakra Phase, identified in the Ghaggar-Hakra River Valley.

The earliest examples of the Indus script date back to 3000 BC.

This phase stands characterized by centralized authority and an increasingly urban quality of life.

Trade networks had been established and there are also evidences of the cultivation of crops. Peas, sesame seeds, dates, cotton, etc., were grown during that time.

Kot Diji represents the phase leading up to Mature Harappan Phase.

By 2600 BC, the Indus Valley Civilization had entered into a mature stage.

The early Harappan communities were turning into large urban centers, like Harappa and Mohenjodaro in Pakistan and Lothal in India.

The signs of a gradual decline of the Indus River Valley Civilization are believed to have started around 1800 BC and by 1700 BC, most of the cities were abandoned.

However, one can see the various elements of the Ancient Indus Valley Civilization in later cultures.

Archaeological data indicates the persistence of the Late Harappan culture till 1000-900 BC.

Town Planning and Structures

• The Harappan culture was distinguished by its system of town planning.
• Harappa and Mohenjodaro each had its own citadel or acropolis, which was possibly occupied by members of the ruling class.
• Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people.
• The remarkable thing about the arrangement of the houses in the cities is that they followed the grid system.
• Granaries constituted an important part of the Harappan cities.
The use of burnt bricks in the Harappan cities is remarkable, because in the contemporary buildings of Egypt mainly dried bricks were used.

The drainage system of Mohenjodaro was very impressive.

In almost all cities every big or small house had its own courtyard and bathroom.

In Kalibangan many houses had their wells.

At sites such as Dholavira and Lothal (Gujarat), the entire settlement was fortified, and sections within the town were also separated by walls.

### Agriculture

- The Harappan villages, mostly situated near the flood plains, produced sufficient food grains.
- Wheat, barley, rai, peas, sesame, lentil, chickpea and mustard were produced. Millets are also found from sites in Gujarat. While rice uses were relatively rare.
- The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton.
- While the prevalence of agriculture is indicated by finds of grain, it is more difficult to reconstruct actual agricultural practices.
- Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologists extrapolate shows oxen were also used for ploughing.
- Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture.
- Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sindh.
- Although the Harappans practised agriculture, animals were also reared on a large scale.
- Evidence of the horse comes from a superficial level of Mohenjodaro and from a doubtful terracotta figurine from Lothal. In any case the Harappan culture was not horse centred.

### Economy

- The importance of trade in the life of the Indus people is witnessed by the presence of numerous seals, uniform script and regulated weights and measures in a wide area.
- The Harappans carried on considerable trade in stone, metal, shell, etc.
- Metal money was not used and trade was carried by barter system.
- They practised navigation on the coast of the Arabian Sea.
- They had set up a trading colony in northern Afghanistan which evidently facilitated trade with Central Asia.
- They also carried commerce with those in the land of the Tigris and the Euphrates.
- The Harappans carried on long distance trade in lapis lazuli; which may have contributed to the social prestige of the ruling class.

### Crafts

- The Harappans were very well acquainted with the manufacturing and use of Bronze.
- Copper was obtained from the Khetri copper mines of Rajasthan and Tin was possibly brought from Afghanistan.
- Textile impressions have also been found on several objects.
- Huge brick structure suggest that brick-laying was an important craft. This also attests the existence of a class of masons.
The Harappans practised **boat-making, bead making and seal-making. Terracotta manufacture** was also an important craft.

- The goldsmiths made **jewellery** of silver, gold and precious stones.
- The potter’s wheel was in full use, and the Harappans produced their **own characteristic pottery**, which was glossy and shining.

### Institutions

- **Very few written materials** have been discovered in the Indus valley and the scholars have not been able to decipher the Indus script so far.
- As a result, there is **difficulty in understanding** the nature of the state and institutions of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- **No temples** have been found at any Harappan sites. Therefore the possibility of priests ruling Harappa can be eliminated.
- Harappa was possibly **ruled by a class of merchants**.
- If we look for a centre of power or for depictions of people in power, **archaeological records provide no immediate answers**.
  - Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had **no rulers**, and that everybody enjoyed equal status.
  - Another theory argues that there was no single ruler, but a **number of rulers** representing each of the urban centers.

### Religion

- In Harappa **numerous terracotta figurines of women** have been found. In one figurine a plant is shown growing out of the embryo of a woman.
  - The Harappans, therefore, looked upon the earth as a **fertility goddess** and worshipped her in the same manner as the Egyptians worshipped the Nile goddess Isis.
- The **male deity** is represented on a seal with **three horned heads**, represented in the sitting posture of a yogi.
  - This god is surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a rhinoceros, and has a buffalo below his throne. At his feet appear two deer. The depicted god is identified as **Pushupati Mahadeva**.
- Numerous symbols of the **phallus and female sex organs** made of stone have been found.
- The people of the Indus region also **worshipped trees and Animals**.
- The most important of them is the **one horned unicorn** which may be identified with the rhinoceros and the next important was the **humped bull**.
- **Amulets** have also been found in large numbers.

### Decline of the Indus Valley Civilization

- The IVC declined around 1800 BCE but the actual **reasons behind its demise are still debated**.
- One theory claims that Indo-European tribe i.e. **Aryans invaded** and conquered the IVC.
  - In later cultures various elements of the IVC are found which suggest that civilization did not disappear suddenly due to an invasion.
- On the other hand, many scholars believe **natural factors** are behind the decline of the IVC.
  - The natural factors could be **geological and climatic**.
It is believed that the Indus Valley region experienced several **tectonic disturbances** which causes earthquakes. Which also changed courses of rivers or dried them up.

Another natural reason might be **changes in patterns of rainfall**.

- There could be also **dramatic shifts in the river courses**, which might have brought floods to the food producing areas.
- Due to **combination** of these natural causes there was a slow but inevitable collapse of IVC.

### Objective Questions

1. Which of the following was common both to the Harappan society and the Rigvedic society?
   - (a) Iron implements
   - (b) Female deities
   - (c) Urban centers
   - (d) Horses
   **Correct Answer:** (d) Horses

2. Which one of the following archaeologists initially discovered the Mohenjo-Daro site of the Indus Valley civilization?
   - (a) Sir John Marshal
   - (b) Rakhal Das Bannerjee
   - (c) Daya Ram Sahni
   - (d) Sir Mortimer Wheeler
   **Correct Answer:** (b) Rakhal Das Bannerjee

3. Which among the following throws light on Harappan Culture?
   - (a) Archaeological finds
   - (b) The Harrapan script
   - (c) The rock edicts
   - (d) None of the above
   **Correct Answer:** (a) Archaeological finds

4. What is the name the script of the Harappans:
   - (a) describes their war against the indigenous inhabitants
   - (b) has not yet been deciphered
   - (c) is written in Prakrit language
   - (d) None of the above
   **Correct Answer:** (b) has not yet been deciphered

5. The cities of Kalibangan and Lothal are associated with:
   - (a) Egyptian culture
   - (b) Harappan culture
   - (c) Aryan culture
   - (d) Chinese civilization
   **Correct Answer:** (b) Harappan culture

6. The excavations at which of the following sites provided the evidence of maritime trade being carried on during the period of the Harappan culture?
   - (a) Mohenjo-Daro
   - (b) Lothal
   - (c) Kalibangan
   - (d) Roper
   **Correct Answer:** (b) Lothal

7. The Harappans did not know the use of:
   - (a) Bronze
   - (b) Gold
   - (c) Iron
   - (d) Silver
   **Correct Answer:** (c) Iron

8. Harappan Culture was spread over:
   - (a) Punjab, Sind, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat
   - (b) Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan, Afghanistan
   - (c) Sind, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat
   - (d) Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Afghanistan
   **Correct Answer:** (c) Sind, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat

9. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because
   - (a) they used elephants on a large scale
   - (b) they were taller and stronger
   - (c) they were from an advanced urban culture
   - (d) they used chariots driven by horse
   **Correct Answer:** (d) they used chariots driven by horse

10. The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilization is found at
    - (a) Harappan
    - (b) Mohenjodaro
    - (c) Ropar
    - (d) Kalibangan
    **Correct Answer:** (b) Mohenjodaro

11. The glory of the Harappan culture rests chiefly on:
    - (a) Architecture
    - (b) town planning
    - (c) craftsmanship
    - (d) administrative system
    **Correct Answer:** (b) town planning

12. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was
    - (a) barley and rice
    - (b) milk and its products
    - (c) rice and wheat
    - (d) lentils and pulses
    **Correct Answer:** (a) barley and rice
13. The Harappan Civilizations is known for its:
(a) Agriculture
(b) overseas trade and commerce
(c) art and painting
(d) drainage system
**Correct Answer:** (d) drainage system

14. Lothal is a site where dockyards of which of the following civilizations were found?
(a) Indus Valley
(b) Mesopotamian
(c) Egyptian
(d) Persian
**Correct Answer:** (a) Indus Valley

15. Indus Valley civilization is also known as the Harappan culture because:
(a) the site of Harappa is six times larger than Mohenjo-Daro site
(b) the Indus Valley civilization is considered the elementary/initial stage of the Vedic culture and Harappa is believed to be the same as Harappa mentioned in the Vedas
(c) Harappa was the first site to be excavated in the Indus valley
(d) the most important/significant evidence of the achievements of this civilization have been excavated from Harappa
**Correct Answer:** (c) Harappa was the first site to be excavated in the Indus valley

16. Of the following sites associated with the Indus Valley Civilizations, one located in India is:
(a) Lothal
(b) Mohenjo-Daro
(c) Harappa
(d) None of the above
**Correct Answer:** (a) Lothal

17. With which period is Indus Valley civilization associated?
(a) 567-487 BC
(b) 327-325 BC
(c) 300-200 BC
(d) 2300-1750 BC
**Correct Answer:** (d) 2300-1750 BC

18. Which of the following is correct?
(a) The Indus Valley Civilization existed even before the spread of Harappan Culture
(b) The Indus Valley Civilization co-existed with the Aryan Civilizations
(c) The Indus Valley people used materials made of
(d) The Indus Valley Civilizations was an urban civilization
**Correct Answer:** (d) The Indus Valley Civilizations was an urban civilization

19. The Indus Valley Civilizations people had the knowledge of:
(a) gold, silver, copper, iron, bronze but not tin
(b) gold, silver, copper, bronze, lead but not iron
(c) gold, silver, copper, bronze, tin, iron but not lead
(d) gold, silver, copper, tin, iron but not bronze
**Correct Answer:** (b) gold, silver, copper, bronze, lead but not iron

20. Which of the following is the most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Burnt brick buildings
(b) Gold coins
(c) Sound system of administration
(d) Art & architecture
**Correct Answer:** (a) Burnt brick buildings

21. The Indus Valley people had trade relations with:
(a) Egypt
(b) Greece
(c) Sumerian (Iraq)
(d) Mesopotamia
**Correct Answer:** (d) Mesopotamia

22. Knowledge about the existence of which of the following animals is doubtful in the Indus Valley civilization?
(a) Cat
(b) Dog
(c) Bull
(d) Horse
**Correct Answer:** (d) Horse

23. The script of Indus Valley Civilisation is:
(a) Persian
(b) Dravidian
(c) Sanskrit
(d) Undeciphered
**Correct Answer:** (d) Undeciphered

24. The Indus Valley people were worshipers of:
(a) Mother goddess
(b) Indra and Varun
(c) Brahma
(d) Vishnu
**Correct Answer:** (a) Mother goddess

25. Which one of the following archaeologists initially discovered the Mohenjo-Daro site of the Indus Valley civilizations?
(a) Sir John Marshal

26. The relics of the pre-Aryan civilizations have been unearthed at:
(a) Taxila
(b) Rajgir
(c) Indraprastha
(d) Mohenjo-daro
Correct Answer: (d) Mohenjo-daro

27. Which among the following is a place in Larkana district of Sind province in Pakistan?
(a) Harappa
(b) Alamgirpur
(c) Mohenjo-Daro
(d) Rangapur
Correct Answer: (c) Mohenjo-Daro

28. Which among the following is a place in Montgomery district of Punjab province in Pakistan?
(a) Harappa
(b) Rangapur
(c) Alamgirpur
(d) Mohejodaro
Correct Answer: (a) Harappa

29. Where did the Archaeological Department of India carry out excavations in the Indus Valley?
(a) Kalibangan and Lothal
(b) Harappa and Rangpur
(c) Mohenjo-Daro and Alamgirpur
(d) Harappa and Mohejodaro
Correct Answer: (d) Harappa and Mohejodaro

30. What led to the end of Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Invasion of Aryans
(b) Recurrent Floods
(c) Earthquakes
(d) All the above
Correct Answer: (d) All the above

31. What were the residential houses of Indus people made of?
(a) Mud
(b) Stone
(c) Copper
(d) Baked bricks
Correct Answer: (d) Baked bricks

32. Who was the main female God worshipped by Indus people?
(a) Laxmi
(b) Shakti
(c) Sarada
(d) Mother Goddess
Correct Answer: (d) Mother Goddess

33. Who was the main male God worshipped by Indus people?
(a) Indra
(b) Vishnu
(c) Brahma
(d) Lord Shiva
Correct Answer: (d) Lord Shiva

34. Which among the following was worshipped by the Indus people?
(a) Stones
(b) Trees
(c) Animals
(d) All the above
Correct Answer: (d) All the above

35. Which was the most frequently depicted animal?
(a) Elephant
(b) Unicorn
(c) Rhino
(d) Tiger
Correct Answer: (d) All the above

36. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct.
(i) Pashupati Seal has been found from Lothal.
(ii) The Harappan bricks were made in ratio of 1:2:4.
(iii) For small measurement binary system and for big measurement decimal system were used in Harappa.
(iv) Persian Gulf seals have been found in Lothal.
(a) i, ii & iii
(b) ii & iv
(c) ii, iii & iv
(d) all
Correct Answer: (c) ii, iii & iv

37. Remains of Horse bones have been found from?
(a) Lothal
(b) Surkatoda
(c) Kalibangan
(d) Dholavira
Correct Answer: (b) Surkatoda

38. A Seal depicting Mother Goddess with a plant growing from her womb has been found from: —
(a) Harappa
(b) Kalibangan
(c) Daimabad
(d) Mohejodaro
Correct Answer: (d) Mohejodaro

39. There has been an absence of seal in?
(a) Alamgirpur
(b) Mohejodaro
(c) Harappa
40. From where a stone cut water reservoir has been discovered?
(a) Surkotada
(b) Kalibangan
(c) Dholavira
(d) Harappa
Correct Answer: (c) Dholavira

41. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct.
(i) The predominance of Mother Goddess denotes people’s faith in fertility cult.
(ii) Mainly offensive weapons were found in Harappa.
(iii) Six types of pottery have been discovered from Kalibangan.
(iv) Painting on a jar resembling the story of the cunning for the Panchatantra has been found from Lothal.
(a) i, ii & iv
(b) all of the above
(c) none of the above
(d) iii only
Correct Answer: (b) all of the above

42. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct.
(i) The first manmade port was found in Harappa.
(ii) The main crops of Indus Valley civilization were wheat & Barley.
(iii) The Largest Harappan Settlement in India is Rakhigarhi in Haryana.
(iv) The Largest number of settlements are in Ghaggar-Hakar Valleys.
(a) i & ii
(b) all of the above
(c) ii, iii & iv
(d) none of the above
Correct Answer: (c) ii, iii & iv

43. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct.
(i) Rice Husk has been found from Lothal & Rangpur.
(ii) Evidence of signage on a wall has been discovered from Dholavira.
(iii) A thirteen roomed house from the overlap period has been discovered from Bhagvanpura.
(iv) The steatite figure of a bearded man has been recovered from Mohenjo-Daro.
(a) All of the above
(b) ii & iii
(c) none of the above
(d) i & iv
Correct Answer: (a) All of the above

44. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct.
(i) Broken Ivory was used as a scale in Chanhudaro.
(ii) During Burial bodies were extended in North-South Direction.
(iii) Ganerinkla site is situated in Bahawalpur, Pakistan.
(iv) The ‘Great Bath’ of Mohanjodaro Measures 12 × 7 × 3 meters.
(a) i, ii & iii
(b) ii & iii
(c) ii & iv
(d) all of the above
Correct Answer: (d) all of the above

45. The script of the Harappan people consisted of:
(a) a family of quasi-pictographic writings
(b) a family of geometrical shapes
(c) a combination of both pictures and geometrical shapes
(d) none of these
Correct Answer: (a) a family of quasi-pictographic writings

46. Which of the following presents the most significant feature of Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Burnt brick buildings
(b) buildings of worship
(c) Art and architecture
(d) First true arches
Correct Answer: (a) Burnt brick buildings

47. Which of the following is incorrect concerning Mohenjo-Daro?
(a) It was a well-planned city
(b) Buildings were of varying sizes
(c) Bathrooms were important features of most houses
(d) There was no drainage system
Correct Answer: (d) There was no drainage system

48. The source of the blue gemstone, lapis lazuli, for the people of Harappan culture, was:
(a) Gujarat
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Western U.P.
(d) Afghanistan
Correct Answer: (d) Afghanistan

49. The Indus Valley houses were built of:
(a) bamboos
(b) bricks
(c) wood
(d) stone
Correct Answer: (b) bricks
50. Of the following Harappan sites those not in India are:
   (a) Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
   (b) Banwali and Ropar
   (c) Lothal and Kalibangan
   (d) Lothal and Ropar
   Correct Answer: (a) Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

51. The source of the blue gemstone, lapis lazuli, for the people of Harappan culture was
   (a) Gujarat
   (b) Maharashtra
   (c) Western U.P.
   (d) Afghanistan
   Correct Answer: (d) Afghanistan

52. Which of the following is not an Indus Valley Civilization site?
   (a) Alamgirpur
   (b) Lothal
   (c) Kaushambi
   (d) Balakot
   Correct Answer: (c) Kaushambi

53. The latest Harappan site discovered in Gujarat is
   (a) Dwaraka
   (b) Kuntasi
   (c) Manda
   (d) Khandia
   Correct Answer: (b) Kuntasi

54. Which Harappan site is associated with the Rice cultivation?
   (a) Harappa
   (b) Mohenjo-Daro
   (c) Kalibangan
   (d) Lothal
   Correct Answer: (d) Lothal

55. The tools and weapons of Harappan civilization were mostly made of
   (a) Stone only
   (b) Stone and copper
   (c) Copper, bronze and iron
   (d) Copper, tin, and bronze
   Correct Answer: (d) Copper, tin, and bronze

56. The Lothal civilization was known for
   (a) Art and architecture
   (b) Agriculture
   (c) Trade and commerce
   (d) Drainage system
   Correct Answer: (d) Drainage system

57. The spread of the Harappa civilization is coterminous with the-
   (a) Irrigation facilities
   (b) Soil fertility
   (c) Wheat producing zone
   (d) Availability of raw materials and minerals
   Correct Answer: (c) Wheat producing zone

58. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in
   (a) 1902
   (b) 1922
   (c) 1912
   (d) 1932
   Correct Answer: (c) 1912

59. Traces of which of the following has not been found in the Indus Civilization?
   (a) Barley
   (b) Sesamum
   (c) Mustard
   (d) Sugarcane
   Correct Answer: (d) Sugarcane

60. The ornaments of Indus people were made of?
   (a) Precious Stones
   (b) Copper & Bronze
   (c) Gold & Silver
   (d) All of the above
   Correct Answer: (d) All of the above

61. The animal picturized on the most Harappan seal is-
   (a) Unicorn
   (b) Humped Bull
   (c) Jebu
   (d) Buffalo
   Correct Answer: (a) Unicorn

62. Button size seals of Harappan Civilization have the symbols of-
   (a) Fish
   (b) Swastik
   (c) Srivatsa
   (d) Unicorn
   Correct Answer: (b) Swastik

63. Bead-making workshops are found in:
   (a) Lothal and Rangpur
   (b) Lothal and Chanhudaro
   (c) Chanhudaro and Harappa
   (d) Harappa and Kalibangan
   Correct Answer: (b) Lothal and Chanhudaro

64. The Indus people depended on Rajasthan for the supply of?
   (a) Tin and Silver
   (b) Silver and Gold
   (c) Tin and Slate
   (d) Slate and Jade
   Correct Answer: (c) Tin and Slate

65. An Ivory scale is found from-
   (a) Harappa
   (b) Mohenjo-Daro
   (c) Lothal
   (d) Kalibangan
   Correct Answer: (c) Lothal

66. The Harappan script is similar to which script?
   (a) Kharosthi
   (b) Brahmi
   (c) Dravid
   (d) Devanagari
   Correct Answer: (c) Dravid
67. The Indus people imported lead from?
   (a) Saurashtra
   (b) Maharashtra
   (c) South India
   (d) Central Asia
   Correct Answer: (c) South India

68. Harappa is situated on the bank of which river?
   (a) Sindhu
   (b) Ghagger
   (c) Ravi
   (d) Beas
   Correct Answer: (c) Ravi

69. Evidence of ploughing the land is found from?
   (a) Rangpur
   (b) Harappa
   (c) Kalibangan
   (d) Ropar
   Correct Answer: (c) Kalibangan

70. Harappan seals were mostly made up of?
   (a) Steatite
   (b) Red sandstone
   (c) Terracotta
   (d) Ivory
   Correct Answer: (a) Steatite

71. Trace of a canal built by Indus people is found near?
   (a) Harappa
   (b) Dhaulavira
   (c) Shortughai
   (d) Sotkakoh
   Correct Answer: (c) Shortughai

72. The evidence of ship or big boat has been found from?
   (a) Chanudaro
   (b) Lothal
   (c) Mohenjo-Daro
   (d) None of the above
   Correct Answer: (c) Mohenjo-Daro

73. The Indus site (60 hectares) in Gujarat is?
   (a) Lothal
   (b) Dhaulavira
   (c) Surkotda
   (d) Rangpur
   Correct Answer: (b) Dhaulavira

74. The Indus people imported copper from?
   (a) Baluchistan
   (b) Baluchistan and South India
   (c) Baluchistan, South India and Arabia
   (d) None of the above places
   Correct Answer: (c) Baluchistan, South India and Arabia

75. A Terracotta model of a ship is found from
   (a) Sotkakoh
   (b) Rangpur
   (c) Lothal
   (d) Dhaulvira
   Correct Answer: (c) Lothal

76. In which direction the deads were buried by the Harappans?
   (a) North-South position
   (b) East-West position
   (c) Any position
   (d) Did not bury
   Correct Answer: (a) North-South position

77. According to archaeologists the settlement of Mohenjo-Daro shrank in its decline?
   (a) From 85 hectares to 3 hectares
   (b) From 85 hectares to 10 hectares
   (c) From 90 hectares to 3 hectares
   (d) From 90 hectares to 10 hectares
   Correct Answer: (a) From 85 hectares to 3 hectares

78. The decline of the urban phase of civilization is evident from
   (a) Vanishing of Harappa script
   (b) The disappearance of Bronze tools
   (c) No more redware pottery with black designs
   (d) All of the above
   Correct Answer: (d) All of the above

79. Which of the following statement is not correct?
   (a) Mohenjo-Daro was flooded a number of times
   (b) Harappa was flooded twice
   (c) Chanbudaro was inundated
   (d) Some settlements in Baluchistan were destroyed by fire
   Correct Answer: (b) Harappa was flooded twice

80. Cemetery H is situated in?
   (a) Mohenjo-Daro
   (b) Harappa
   (c) Lothal
   (d) Rangpur
   Correct Answer: (a) Mohenjo-Daro

Next Chapter- Vedic Age

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