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CLASS: VI	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC:HISTORY	CH-4
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2025-26

ORIGINS OF URBAN INDIA

A. Tick() the correct option.

1. Which river is known for supporting early urbanisation in ancient India?
Saraswati River
2. The Citadel was the ____ part of the city. **Central**
3. The first urbanisation of India began around ____BCE. **2600**
4. What type of structure was used in Indus Valley cities for meetings?
Halls

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the Harappan Civilisation.
2. In Harappa civilisation streets cut each other at right angle.
3. Granaries were used to store grains.
4. The Saraswati River played a significant role in the development of early settlements in India.
5. The use of separate bathing areas in homes was a common feature of Harappan civilisation.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. Water conservation practices were crucial in ancient times. **True**
2. The Great Bath was like a public place and was constructed on a citadel.
True
3. Lower town was also called an acropolis. **False**
4. Harappa was the first of its sites to be excavated. **True**



5. Dholavira, an important site in Maharashtra, is known for its large reservoirs. **False**

D. Short answer questions.

1. Write three features of civilisation.

Three features of civilisation are:

- Planned structure of settlements.
- Practice of multiple occupations to make a living.
- Use of developed language for communication, reading and writing.

2. Why is the Indus Valley Civilisation also called Harappan Civilisation?

The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called Harappan Civilisation because Harappa was the first of its sites to be excavated.

3. What was the importance of the citadel?

The upper part was called citadel. Important buildings such as palace of the ruler, homes of the ruling class, public halls, religious structures and granaries were constructed on citadel.

4. Write about the drainage system of Harappan Civilisation.

The drains, laid out in straight lines and covered with stone slabs, were designed with slopes to ensure smooth water flow. They connected to main drains under the streets, with manholes placed at regular intervals for easy cleaning.

E. Long answer questions.

1. Write a short note on the Great Bath.

The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro was like a public place and was constructed on a citadel. It was made of burnt bricks which were coated with plaster to make it waterproof. The structure shows that it was meant for religious and ritual bathing. Its construction, reflects the advanced water management & urban planning of the Harappan civilisation.

2. What was the importance of the Saraswati river in urbanisation?

The Saraswati River played a crucial role in the development of urbanisation in ancient India. Flowing through areas that are now part of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, it supported agriculture and provided water for the growing settlements. The Saraswati is mentioned in



the ancient Rig Veda where it is both worshipped as a goddess and described as a river flowing 'from the mountain to the sea'.

3. Write a short note on Dholavira.

Dholavira, an important site in the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat) is known for its large reservoirs. One of the biggest reservoirs in Dholavira was 73 metres long there were at least six large reservoirs in total, many of th were built using stones or even carved into the rock. reservoirs were connected by underground drains, water distribution and harvesting more efficient.

4. What is the difference between settlement and civilisation?

A settlement is any place where people live, including villages and towns, while a civilisation is a more developed and organised society with cities, trade, administration and cultural achievements. The Harappan Civilisation was one of the earliest, with well-planned cities, drainage systems and large public buildings. It marked the beginning of urbanisation in India.

