

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL

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CLASS: VI

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: HISTORY

CH-5

2025-26

THE HARAPPAN LEGACY

A. Tick() the correct option.

1. What items did the Harappans likely import from other regions? **Copper**
2. Which occupation had reached a very advanced stage in Harappan civilisation? **Pottery**
3. Where is Lothal situated? **Gujarat**
4. Which of the following cities of Indus Valley civilisation has a dockyard for maritime activity? Lothal

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

1. Harappans used the Indus river for trade and transport.
2. The Indus Valley Civilisation had an extensive trade network that supported their economy.
3. Teracotta seals were found in big numbers in many sites.
4. Early theories suggested that warfare or invasions might have destroyed the cities.
5. A small model of a plough proved that the fields were ploughed at that time.

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

1. Floods caused the decline of Indus Valley Civilisation. **False**
2. The Harappans used copper in making their seals. **False**
3. The Harappans engaged in the production of high-quality cotton and traded cotton textiles. **True**

4. The sculpture of the gold Dancing Girl is a masterpiece from this period.

False

5. The decline of the Harappan Civilization which began around 2200 BCE.

False

D. Short answer questions.

1. What were the two main occupations of the people of Harappan civilisation?

The two main occupations of the people of Harappan civilisation were farming and trading.

2. What items did the people of Harappan civilisation likely import in exchange for their goods?

In exchange for goods, the Harappans probably imported copper, as this metal was not abundant in the Indus Valley.

3. How did the Harappans likely use their seals? ?

The Harappans used seals made from soft stones like steatite, often engraved with animal figures and symbols to facilitate trade. These seals helped identify goods and traders.

4. What impact did the drying up of the Saraswati River have on the Harappan civilisation?

The drying up of the Saraswati river had a great impact, leading to the abandonment of cities like Kalibangan and Banawali that had depended on the river for water and agriculture.

E. Long answer questions.

1. The decline of the Harappan Civilisation is often attributed to a combination of factors. Discuss the possible causes for the decline, including environmental, social and technological factors.

The decline of the Harappan Civilisation around 1900 BCE was likely due to multiple factors, including environmental, social, and technological challenges.

- **Environmental Factors:** A global climatic shift led to reduced rainfall and drier conditions, making farming difficult. The Saraswati River dried up, and changes in the Indus River's course made agriculture unsustainable. Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, or epidemics may have also

contributed.

- **Social Factors:** Many Harappans migrated to rural areas, shifting from urban life. Deforestation and population growth may have strained resources. Earlier theories of warfare or invasions lack strong evidence, as the Harappans were a peaceful society.
- **Technological Factors:** Despite their advanced urban planning and craftsmanship, the Harappans may not have had the technology to cope with environmental and agricultural challenges.

2. Discuss the trade practices of the Harappan civilisation and the goods they exchanged with other regions.

The Harappan Civilisation had an extensive trade network. They traded within their region and with distant cultures like Mesopotamia. The Harappans exported goods such as carnelian beads, cotton textiles, timber and ivory. In return, they imported copper, which was not abundant in the Indus Valley. Trade routes included land, river, and sea routes, with coastal settlements like Lothal facilitating maritime trade with regions like Mesopotamia.

3. Which occupations were followed by people of Harappan Civilisation? Discuss in brief.

The people of the Harappan Civilisation followed various occupations. Farmers grew wheat, barley, rice and pulses, while craftsmen created pottery, jewellery and tools. Weavers produced high-quality cotton textiles. Sculptors made figurines and statues from clay and bronze, including the famous Dancing Girl statue. Traders engaged in active trade, exchanging goods with distant regions. Brickmaking was also an important profession, as bricks were widely used in construction.

4. Explain the importance of Lothal in trading with other regions.

Lothal, located in present-day Gujarat, had dockyards used for maritime trade, marking one of the earliest instances of intensive maritime activity in India. The Harappans used these routes to trade with cultures as far as Mesopotamia and objects such as Harappan beads have been found in places like Susa in present-day Iran, indicating their widespread influence.