

Date
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Chapter → 3 In the Earliest Cities

Notes :

* Civilisation →

When people started to live in cities they build houses grew in a food make tools and ornaments and exchanged the goods. This type of development was called civilisation. The first civilisation in India was the Harappa civilisation (time 4,700 years ago) it is called Harappa civilisation because the first city that discovered was Harappa located in Pakistan.

* The second city that was discovered in same years was Mohan judaro.

* Other sides of civilization are -

1. Ropar (Punjab)
2. Kalibangan (Rajasthan)
3. Lothal (Gujarat)

* The Mohanjudaro was also discovered on the basin of river Indus. At the same time, Harappa was also excavated. As both these cities were found in the Indus valley (now in Pakistan). It was called the Indus valley civilization.



- * Main feature of Harappa civilization.
- * Town planning → Cities were divided into two parts.
- * Upper part on raised ground for ruling class called the citadel.
- * Lower part for common man.
- * Great bath in Mohenjodaro (like present day swimming pool).
- * Granary.
- * Used of baked bricks.
- * Drainage system.

- * Life of people.
- * Indus people produced wheat and barley.
- * Ploughed field was discovered in Kalibangan.
- * Harappans made 'not only' images but also utensils, various tools and weapons.
- * In Harappan cities probably there were many types men.
- * 1) Rulers who planned construction of building.



2) Scribes → who knew how to write and helped prepared seals.

3) Crafts person - made all kinds of ^{Things} ~~things~~.

* Most of the things that have been found by archaeologist are made of stone. Shell and metal including copper, bronze, gold and silver.

* Many item such as copper, tin, gold, silver and precious stones had to be brought from distant places by Harappan Probably.

Copper = Rajasthan and Oman

Tin = Afghanistan & Iran

Gold = Karnataka

Precious stone = Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan

* Cotton was grown in Harappan cities. Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to lid of a silver vase in Mohenjodaro.

* Food →

They grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame and mustard.



* Terracotta → Thing made up of clay.

* The Harappan script → appears to be mainly pictographic. The picture like signs of the script have not been deciphered so far.

* Seals were used to stamp bags and packets.

Questions/ Answers

Q.1 = How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilisation?

Ans = In Notes.

Q.2 = Why were metals, writing, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?

Ans = i) Metal was used for making for communication.

ii) Writing was important for communication.

iii) Wheel was important for pottery and cart.

iv) Plough was important for civilisation.



Q.3 = Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson. Which do you think children would have enjoyed playing with the most?

Ans = Animal figures, model cart and plough. Children would have enjoyed animal figure most.

Q.4 = Make a list of what the Harappans ate, and put a tick mark against the things you eat today?

Ans = In Notes.

Q.5) 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?

Ans = i) The farmer and herder in Harappan cities used metal tools while early farmer and herder used stone tools.

The end!!

