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Answers Key:

Answer all the questions

1. 1. The civilisation that appeared in the northwestern part of India and Pakistan in third millennium BCE is collectively called the Indus Civilisation.
   2. Since Harappa was the first site to be identified in this civilisation, it is also known as Harappan Civilisation.
   3. This civilisation did not appear all of a sudden. The beginnings of the Neolithic villages in this region go back to about 7000 BCE at the Neolithic site of Mehrgarh.
   4. Harappan culture is divided into various phases:
   5. Early Harappan 3000-2600 BCE
   6. Mature Harappan 2600-1900 BCE
   7. Late Harappan 1900-1700 BCE
   8. The Indus valley site of Harappa was first visited by Charles Mason in 1826, and Amri by Alexander Burnes in 1831.
   9. Harappa (Punjab, Pakistan), Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh, Pakistan), Dholavira, Lothal, and Surkotada (Gujarat, India), Kalibangan and Banawali (Rajasthan, India), and Rakhigarhi (Haryana, India) are the major cities in the Harappan period.

Answer all the questions

2. Based on research, two independent cultural traditions of hand axe (Acheulian) and pebble-flake (Sohanian) industries were, confirmed in India. Acheulian industry mainly had hand axes and cleavers.
   1. The Sohan industry is considered to have used only chopper and chopping tools.
   2. The Sohan industry gets its name from the Sohan river valley of Pakistan.
   3. These two cultural traditions are not considered distinct any longer.
   4. Recent studies argue that there was no independent Sohan tradition as Acheulian tools are found in the Sohan industry as well.
3. Mesolithic sites in India are found in Paisra (Bihar), Langhnaj (Gujarat), Baghor II, Chopani Mando, Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaha and Damdama (all in Uttar Pradesh), Sankanakallu and Kibbanahalli (Karnataka). Rock shelter sites are found in Lekhakia, Baghai Khor, Adamgarh and Bhimbetka.
4. 1. Sutkagen-dor in the west on the Pakistan-Iran border;
   2. Shortugai (Afghanistan) in the north;
   3. Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh, India) in the east and
   4. Daimabad (Maharashtra,India) in the south are the boundaries of this civilisation.
   5. Its core area was In the regions of Pakistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.
5. Craft production was an important part of the Harappan economy.
   1. Bead and ornament making, shell bangle making and metal working were the major crafts.
   2. They made beads and ornaments out of carnelian, jasper, crystal, and steatite, metals like copper, bronze and gold and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay.
   3. The beads were made in innumerable designs and decorations.

Answer all the questions

6. The source for the study of pre-historic period include archaeological sites, geological sediments, animal bones and fossils, stone tools, bone tools, rock paintings and artefacts.
7. Palaeolithic period is divided into
   1. Lower Palaeolithic culture
   2. Middle Palaeolithic culture
   3. Upper Palaeolithic culture.
8. Harappan culture is divided into various phases:
   1. Early Harappan 3000-2600 BCE
   2. Mature Harappan 2600-1900 BCE
   3. Late Harappan 1900-1700 BCE.
9. The Great Bath is a tank situated within a courtyard. The corridors were present on all four sides and stairs are seen on the northern and southern sides. It was well paved with several adjacent rooms.