

Test / Exam Name: Bricks Beads And Bones

Standard: 12th Arts /
Humanities

Subject: History

Instructions

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Q1. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option: **1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Harappan Civilization had developed a precise system of weights and measures.

Reason (R): Metal scale-pans have been found.

A Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
C Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

B Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
D Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q2. Which one of the following is not a structural feature of Stupa? **1**

A Harmika **B** Chhatri **C** Garbhagriha **D** Gateways

Q3. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? **1**

List-I (Harappan Site)	List-II (Location)
i. Manda	Uttar Pradesh
ii. Rakhigarhi	Sindh
iii. Nageshwar	Gujarat
iv. Kalibanga	Rajasthan

A ii and iv **B** i and iv **C** ii and iii **D** iii and iv

Q4. Which one of the following categories is not supposed to have belonged to the Brahmanical prescription of four varnas? **1**

A Brahmanas **B** Kshatriyas **C** Nishadas **D** Vaishyas

Q5. In which of the modern Indian states is Rakhigarhi, an ancient site of Harappan culture, located? **1**

A Himachal Pradesh **B** Uttar Pradesh **C** Haryana **D** Rajasthan

Q6. Which of the following options indicates the sculpture of 'Empty Seat' in the Sanchi Stupa? **1**

A Decoration of Stupa. **B** Symbol of human attribute.
C Meditation of Buddha. **D** Good fortune.

Q7. Which one of the following regions of Harappa was called as 'Ganeshwar Jodhpur Culture'? **1**

A Nageshwar **B** Khetri **C** Amri **D** Chanhudaro

Q8. Read the following statements about the Indus Valley Civilization: **1 Mark**

1. Early and mature Harappan culture shared subsistence strategies.
2. Millets have been found from one of the Indus Valley Civilization sites.
3. Archaeologists have found evidences of a ploughed field at Kalibangan.
4. Archaeo-zoologists reconstructed dietary practices from charred grains.

A (i), (ii) and (iv) **B** (ii), (iii) and (iv) **C** (i), (ii) and (iii) **D** (i), (iii) and (iv)

Q9. Match the following: **1 Mark**

Column-I (Archeologists)	Column-II (Contribution)
A. S.N. Roy	i. The Mythical Massacre At Mohenjodaro

B.	G.F. Dales	ii.	Ancient India
C.	R.E.M. Wheeler	iii.	The Story of Indian Archaeology
D.	John Marshall	iv	Mohenjodaro and the Indus

A A - iii, B - i, C - ii, D - iv **B** A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - ii
C A - i, B - ii, C - iii, D - iv **D** A - i, B - ii, C - iv, D - iii

Q10. Banawali, an ancient site of Harappan culture, is located in which of the following modern Indian state? **1 Mark**

A Punjab **B** Haryana **C** Himachal Pradesh **D** Uttarakhand

Q11. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the subsistence strategies of Harappa? **1 Mark**

1. Archeologists have reconstructed dietary practices from finds of charred grains and seeds.
2. Archaeo-botanists have studied grains found at Harappa like millets, barley, etc.
3. Animals were domesticated according to archeobotanists.

Choose the correct option.

A (1) and (2) only **B** (2) and (3) only **C** (1), (2) and (3) **D** (2) only

Q12. 'Who among the following was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (AST)? **1**

A R.E.M. Wheeler **B** John Marshall **C** Daya Ram Sahni **D** Alexander Cunningham

Q13. Explain the techniques of craft production, especially bead making at the Harappan sites of Lothal and Chanhudaro. **2**

Q14. Mention the two sections of the Harappan Settlements and give one main feature of each. **2**

Q15. Mention any four items found in the graves of the Harappans. **2**

Q16. Who was Cunningham? Mention any one source he collected to understand the Harappa culture. **2**

Q17. "The burials in Harappan sites reveal the economic and social differences amongst the people living within a particular culture." Give two evidences in support of your answer. **2**

Q18. Why were the Europeans during the nineteenth century interested in the Stupas? Give two reasons. **2**

Q19. How were the coins used in the first century CE? Give two examples. **2**

Q20. Give any two features of Harappan writing. **2**

Q21. "John Marshall's stint as Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India marked a major change in Indian Archaeology." Explain the statement. **2**

Q22. Who was Cunningham? Mention any one account used by him to locate the early settlements of Harappa civilisation. **2**

Q23. Who was John Marshall? How did he mark a change in the Indian Archaeology? **2**

Q24. "Over the decades, new issues have assumed importance in the archaeology of Harappa." Give two evidences to justify the statement. **2 Marks**

Q25. Who was R.E.M. Wheeler? Mention any one of his contribution in the field of Archaeology. **2 Marks**

Q26. Why are Buddhist Stupas said to be "stories in stone"? Explain. **2 Marks**

Q27. Describe the basis on which archaeologists identified the centres of craft production in the Harappan culture. **2 Marks**

Q28. How were Harappa seals and sealings used to facilitate long distance communication? What did the sealings convey? **2 Marks**

Q29. Explain how different methods of irrigation were developed for agriculture in the Harappan sites. **2 Marks**

Q30.	“Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has marked a major change in the history of Harappan civilization.” Support the statement with two evidences.	2 Marks
Q31.	Examine how archaeologists have used burials to find out the social and economic differences amongst Harappan people.	2 Marks
Q32.	On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 1. Rakhigarhi, the mature Harappa site. 2. Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal in 1585.	2 Marks
Q33.	Analyse the areas of Cunningham's confusion in understanding the significance of Harappa.	2
Q34.	Write any three characteristics feature of the bricks used in the Harappan settlements.	2
Q35.	Describe any two features of the Harappan cities.	2
Q36.	What were the differences in the techniques adopted by J. Marshall and R.E.M. Wheeler in studying Harappan civilisation?	2
Q37.	Mention that Harappan culture was an urban culture.	2
Q38.	"Our knowledge about Harappan civilisation is poorer than that of the other civilisations". Explain by your arguments. OR What were the problems of piecing together to know Harappan life?	2
Q39.	Mention the articles on which the proof of writing was found.	2
Q40.	What were the crafts of the people of Chanhudaro?	2
Q41.	Mention the two sites of the Harappan settlements and give one main feature of each.	2
Q42.	Who is often called as the father of Indian Archaeology? What did he note about the plight of Harappa?	2
Q43.	What do you mean by the term culture? In case of Harappan culture what are these distinctive objects and from which areas were these objects found?	2 Marks
Q44.	Give a brief description of the Seals (Mohurs) of the Harappan civilisation.	2 Marks
Q45.	How the people of the Mohenjodaro were concerned about their privacy?	2 Marks
Q46.	Mention two strategies adopted to identify social differences among the Harappans.	2 Marks
Q47.	How were Harappan seals and sealings used to facilitate long distance communication? What did the sealings convey?	2 Marks
Q48.	Who were Shamans? OR	2 Marks

What do you know about the Shamans?

Q49. Mention the regions of contact as mentioned in Mesopotamian texts. What products are mentioned? Explain in brief. **2 Marks**

Q50. Explain with examples the layout design of the Great Bath on the Citadel in Mohenjodaro. **3 Marks**

Q51. Describe the domestic architecture of Harappan cities. **3 Marks**

Q52. Describe the uniqueness of the Harappan script. **3 Marks**

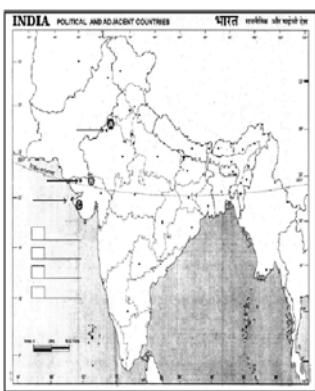
Q53. Describe the distinct views of archaeologists on the Central authority of Harappa. **3 Marks**

Q54. Describe any three features of ancient numismatics. **3 Marks**

Q55. Describe the methods of irrigation used by Harappans for agriculture. **3 Marks**

Q56. "Archaeologists have used evidence from material remains to piece together parts of Harappan history." Justify the statement with reference to the principles of classification. **3 Marks**

Q57. On the same map three places related to the mature Harappan sites has been marked as A, B, C. Identify them and write their names correctly on the lines drawn near them. **3 Marks**



Q58. "Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on assumptions." Support the statement with examples. **3 Marks**

Q59. "Late Harappan settlement or 'successor cultures' indicate a return to rural way of life". Support the statement with examples. **3 Marks**

Q60. "Harappan script is considered as an enigmatic script." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **3 Marks**

Q61. Explain why the seals and sealings were used by the Harappans. **3 Marks**

Q62. Explain how the drainage system of Harappan cities indicate town planning. **3 Marks**

Q63. "The architecture of Vitthala temple was unique." Substantiate the statement. **3 Marks**

Q64. List the items of food available to people in Harappan cities. Identify the groups who would have provided these. **3 Marks**

Q65. How was the fate of Amravati stupa different from the Sanchi stupa? Explain. **4 Marks**

Q66. What evidences have been put forward to explain the collapse of the Harappan Civilisation? **4 Marks**

Q67. Mention any two changes that were observed after 1900 BCE in Harappan civilisation. What could have brought these changes? Explain. **4 Marks**

Q68. Describe the distinctive features of domestic architecture of Mohenjodaro. **4 Marks**

Q69. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4 Marks

How artefacts are identified

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site:

Saddle querns ... are found in considerable numbers ... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

(From Ernest Mackay, Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro)

1. How do archaeologists classify their finds?
2. How do archaeologists use present day analogies to understand ancient artefacts?
3. How has Ernest Mackay described 'Saddle quern' in his book?

Q70. Describe the opinions of the archaeologists over the central authority of the Harappan civilization.

4

Q71. "The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of domestic architecture." Substantiate the statement.

4

Q72. Analyse the scholars' views on Harappan script.

4

Q73. "There are indications of complex decisions being taken and implemented in the Harappan society." In light of this statement, explain whether there may have been rulers to rule over the Harappan society.

4

Q74. "One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system." Substantiate the statement.

4

Q75. Prove with the help of examples that the Harappans had established their contacts with Western Asia for purchase/ exchange of artifacts.

4

Q76. "The domestic architecture of Mohenjodaro was unique." Explain the statement with examples.

4

Q77. How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?

4

Q78. Analyse the problems being faced by the archaeologists to reconstruct the religious practices of Harappans.

4

Q79. Analyse the distinctive features of domestic architecture of Harappa.

4

Q80. "Archaeologists have no proper response for the central authority of the Harappans." Substantiate.

4

Q81. Describe the drainage system of the Harappan cities.

4

Q82. Explain the distinctive features of the residential buildings of the Mohenjodaro.

4 Marks

Q83. 'Early Harappan archaeologists thought that certain objects which seem unusual and unfamiliar may have had a religious significance'. Substantiate.

4 Marks

Q84. Examine any two evidences found by the archaeologist B.B. Lal after excavation at a village named Hastinapur in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.

4 Marks

Q85. "The Archaeological records provide no immediate answer to the Harappa's central authority." Analyse different views given on the same.

4 Marks

Q86. Explain the exclusive features of the craft production in Chanhudaro.

4 Marks

Q87. 'One of the most distinctive features of the Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system'. Elaborate. **4 Marks**

Q88. Explain the strategies used by the archaeologists to understand socio-economic difference among the harappans. **4 Marks**

Q89. The problems of archaeological interpretations are perhaps most evident in the attempts to reconstruct religious practices of Harappans. Explain. **4 Marks**

Q90. "Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on assumptions and archaeological interpretation." Substantiate the statement. **4 Marks**

Q91. Why do archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic? Explain reasons. **4 Marks**

Q92. Explain the strategies for procuring materials by the Harappans for the craft production. **4 Marks**

Q93. Describe the subsistence strategies of Harappa civilisation. **4 Marks**

Q94. Read the source given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:
In praise of tasvir
 Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem:
 Drawing the likeness of anything is called tasvir. His Majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work. Each week, several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist, and His Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed. ... Most excellent painters are now to be found, and masterpieces, worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life. More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

- How did Mughal paintings exhibit decorative elements?
- Fazl credit Bihzad and the works of the Europeans?
- How does this source reflect the personal inclination of the Emperor towards the paintings?

Q95. How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture? Explain. **4 Marks**

Q96. Explain the contribution of John Marshall in Indian Archaeology. **4 Marks**

Q97. Write a note on the agricultural technology of Harappans. **4 Marks**

Q98. Write a note about the burials in Harappan culture.
OR
 Describe briefly what was found in burials at the Harappan sites. **4 Marks**

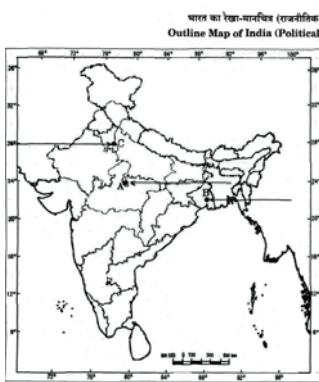
Q99. Mention the architectural features of the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro.
OR
 Write a short note on the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro.
OR
 Mention the specific feature of the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro. **4 Marks**

Q100. List the raw materials required for craft production in the Harappan civilisation and discuss how these might have been obtained. **4 Marks**

Q101. Why is Indus Valley civilisation also known as the Harappan civilisation? Discuss. **4 Marks**

Q102. How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harappan society? What are the differences that they notice? **4 Marks**

Q103. Discuss the religious practices of the Harappan people. OR How do we know about the religious aspect of Harappan people.	4 Marks
Q104. How can you say that the Harappan culture was an urban one.	4 Marks
Q105. Discuss the important features of Harappan drainage system. OR "The drainage system in Harappan civilisation indicates town planning". Support the statement with suitable examples.	4 Marks
Q106. Mention the important features of weights used by the Harappans.	4 Marks
Q107. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society.	4 Marks
Q108. What were the seals? What were the seals used for?	4 Marks
Q109. Would you agree that the drainage system in Harappan cities indicates town planning? Give reasons for your answer.	4 Marks
Q110. What are the sources of knowledge about the Harappan civilisation? OR In which way the people get the information about the Indus Valley civilisation? OR How do we get information about the Indus Valley civilisation?	4 Marks
Q111. List the materials used to make beads in the Harappan civilisation. Describe the process by which any one kind of bead was made.	4 Marks
Q112. Explain the crops which were known and produced by the Harappan people.	4 Marks
Q113. 1. On the given political outline maps of India Locate and label the following: 1. Kalibangan. 2. Nageshwar. 2. On the same map 3 centres of the Revolt of 1857 have been marked as 1, 2 and 3. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.	5 Marks
	
Q114. "The drainage system in Harappan civilisation indicates town planning." Support the statement with examples.	5 Marks
Q115. 1. On the given political outline map of India (on Page 11), locate and label the following with appropriate Symbols: 1. Dholavira. 2. Agra - The capital city of Mughals. 2. On the same outline map of India, three centres related to the Revolt of 1857 have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.	5 Marks



Q116. Explain what happened to the Amaravati Stupa and why. 5 Marks

Q117. "The mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as turning point in world history." Justify the statement. 5

Q118. Describe briefly what has been found in burials at the Harappan sites. 5

Q119. How did architectural features of Mohenjodaro indicate planning? Support with suitable examples. 5

Q120. Describe briefly how the centres of craft production are identified. 5

Q121. Describe how artefacts help in identifying social differences during the Harappan period. 5

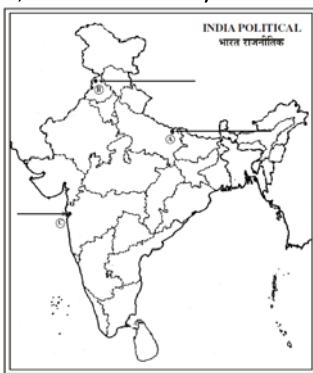
Q122. What did B.B. Lal note about the houses in the second phase of the Mahabharata period (c. twelfth - seventh centuries BCE)? Explain. 5

Q123. Describe briefly the drainage system of the Harappan cities. 5

Q124. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 5

1. Rakhigarhi.
2. Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal.

On the same outline map of India, three centres related to the Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Q125. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 5 Marks

1. Kalibangan — a mature Harrapan site
2. Bharhut — an important Buddhist site
3. (a) Ajmer - a territory under Akbar

OR

(b) Vijayanagara — Capital of Krishnadeva Raya's empire

On the same political outline map of India' two places related to British control in 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.



Q126. On the given political outline map of India mark and label any five Harappan sites.

5 Marks



Q127. On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following:

1. Any two Harappan Sites.
2. Magadha, Kuru, Taxila.



Q128. On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following mature Harappan sites Rakhigadi, Nageshwar, Lothal, Kalibangan, Kotdiji.

5



Q129. On the given political outline map of India, mark and name any five Harappan sites.

5 Marks



Q130. Look at Fig. 1.30 and describe what you see. How is the body placed? What are the objects placed near it? Are there any artefacts on the body? Do these indicate the sex of the skeleton? 5 Marks



A Harappan burial

Q131. Read the passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Saddle querns... are found in considerable numbers... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the neither stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

1. What materials were these querns made of?
2. What are the two types of querns?
3. Mention any two ways in which the archaeologists classify finds and one way they determine the function.

Q132. Much later, in 1947, R.E.M. Wheeler, then Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. 5

He wrote: The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan wargod is called puram dara, the fort-destroyer. Where are-or were-these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical... The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilisation of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications... What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large-scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women, and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

1. What did the Rigveda mention about 'pur'?
2. According to Wheeler what did excavations show?
3. What do you conclude about the destruction of this civilization and why?

Q133. Mention the causes of the disappearance of the Harappan Culture. 7 Marks

OR

How did the Harappan Culture (civilisation) come to its end?

Q134. Discuss the economic life of the people of Harappan civilisation/ culture. 7 Marks

OR

Harappan people led a prosperous life. Justify with examples.

Q135. 1. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

1. Nageshwar – A mature Harappan site **OR** Amaravati – A Buddhist site.

6 Marks

2. Panipat – A territory under the Mughals.

3. Amritsar **OR** Champaran – A centre of national movement.

2. On the same political outline map of India, three places have been marked as A, B and C, which were under the British control during 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Q136. 1. On the given political outline map of India (on page 19), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

1. Lothal-a mature Harappan site

2. Kaushambi-a pillar inscription **OR** Ajanta-a Buddhist site

3. Ajmer **OR** Agra-a territory under Mughals.

2. On the same outline map of India, three places have been marked as A, B and C, which are associated with the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Q137. On Map 1, use a pencil to circle sites where evidence of agriculture has been recovered. Mark an X against sites where there is evidence of craft production and R against sites where raw materials were found.