

BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES

STUDY NOTES

- The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the Harappan culture.
- According to archaeologist the term 'culture' is used for a group of objects which are different in style and are generally found in a specific geographical area and period of time.
- For instance, the Harappan culture comprised of distinctive objects such as seals, beads, weights, stone blades and baked bricks.
- This culture is named after 'Harappa' because this was the first site where this culture was discovered. The Harappan civilisation is dated between c. 2600 and 1900 BCE.
- The earlier and later cultures are often known as Early and Late Harappan. The Harappan civilisation is also sometimes known as the Mature Harappan culture to distinguish itself from Early and Late Harappan civilisation.
- According to archaeologists, there was a break between the Early Harappan and the Harappan civilisation as it is evident from large-scale burning at some sites and the abandonment of certain settlements.
- The Mature Harappan and the Early Harappan cultures share some common elements such as subsistence strategies.
- Archaeo-botanists, who are specialists in ancient plant remains have reconstruct dietary practices of the Harappans from finds of charred grains and seeds.
- In Harappan sites grains were found, these include wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea, sesame and millets. However, rice are found rarely.
- Archaeologists have found animal bones at Harappan sites. These include bones of cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig. The studies of archaeo-zoologists or zoo-archaeologists indicate that these animals were domesticated.
- There is also evidence of bones of wild species like boar, deer and *gharial*. Even the bones of fish and fowl have been found.
- There is no evidence about whether the Harappan were hunters or they obtain meat of animals from other hunting communities.
- The evidence of grains indicates the prevalence of agriculture. Representation of bull on seals and terracotta sculpture indicates that oxen were used for ploughing.
- At sites of Cholistan and Banawali archaeologists have found terracotta models of plough.
- At Kalibangan site evidence of ploughed field have been found which was associated with the Early Harappan levels.
- Archaeologists have also discovered tools for harvesting.
- Many of the Harappan sites were located in the semi-arid lands and hence irrigation was required. Even traces of canals were found at the site of Shortughai in Afghanistan.
- Apart from canals, water reservoirs have been found at Dholavira (Gujarat) which indicates that water was stored for agriculture.
- The most striking feature of the Harappan civilisation was the development of urban centres. The best example of this is the site of Mohenjodaro.
- According to archaeologists, the urban centre was divided into two, that is Citadel which was smaller but higher and the Lower Town which was big in area but lower.

- The planned drainage system was the most unique feature of the Harappan cities.
- At the Lower Town roads intersected each other at right angles and every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with drains connected through the wall to the street drains.
- In the Harappan houses, archaeologists have found evidence of staircases which indicates a second storey or the roof.
- Scholars have estimated that approximately 700 wells were there in the houses of Mohenjodaro.
- On the Citadel there were evidence of structures that were most probably used for special public purposes, for instance, warehouse and the Great Bath.
- The Great Bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard. It was surrounded on all four sides by a corridor. It had two flights of steps one on the north and another on the south leading into the tank which was made watertight by setting bricks on edge and using a mortar of gypsum.
- The Great Bath comprised of rooms on three sides, in one of which was a large well from where the water flowed into a huge tank.
- According to scholars, the Great Bath building was meant for some kind of a special ritual bath.
- Archaeologists on the basis of burials and artefacts have identified social differences amongst the people of the Harappan civilisation.
- In Harappan sites, the dead were generally laid in burial pits, however, sometimes there were differences in the way the burial pit was made.
- For instance, in the mid-1980s, in the excavations at the cemetery in Harappa, an ornament consisting of three shell rings, a jasper bead and hundreds of micro beads was found near the skull of a male.
- In some Harappan burials the dead were buried with copper mirrors.
- But, according to archaeologists, it appears that the Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead bodies.
- Archaeologists have broadly categorised Harappan artefacts into utilitarian and luxuries.
- Utilitarian includes objects of daily use such as pottery, needles, flesh-rubbers, etc. Whereas luxuries includes rare or costly objects, non-local materials or materials made with complicated technologies.
- For instance, miniature pots of faience, probably used as perfume bottles, were excavated at Mohenjodaro and Harappa.
- A Harappan site named Chanhudaro is a tiny settlement famous for craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making and weight-making.
- The materials used for making beads were stones like carnelian, jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite. The metals used in bead making were copper, bronze and gold.
- The beads were designed in different shapes such as disc-shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped and segmented. Some beads were decorated by incising or painting while some beads have designs etched onto them.
- The technique of bead making depend on the material, for instance, steatite was a soft stone was easily worked.
- Archaeologists have excavated specialised drills from Chanhudaro, Lothal and recently from Dholavira.
- Nageshwar and Balakot settlements were located near the coast and hence, they were specialised centres for shell making objects like bangles.
- There is evidence that beads were exported from Chanhudaro and Lothal to urban centres such as Mohenjodaro and Harappa.
- According to archaeologists, waste material is the best indicator of Harappan craft work, for instance, if shell or stone is cut to make objects, then pieces of these materials will be discarded as waste at the place of production.
- Archaeological evidence have revealed that craft production was undertaken in large cities such as Mohenjodaro and Harappa.
- The excavation of terracotta toy model of bullock carts indicates that there must be important means of transporting goods and people across land routes. It also indicates the use of riverine as well as coastal routes.

- Recent archaeological excavation revealed that copper was brought from Oman. Even the Mesopotamian text of the 3rd millennium BCE refers to copper coming from a region known as Magan which was probably the name of Oman.
- The Harappan civilisation had contact with Mesopotamian as Harappan seals, weights, dice and beads have been found at Mesopotamian sites.
- Further the Mesopotamian text mention Meluhha region, probably the Harappan region, the products such as carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold, and varieties of wood.
- Mesopotamian texts mention Meluhha as a land of seafarers. The archaeologists also depicts ships and boats on seals.
- Unfortunately, the Harappan script remains undeciphered till date. However, archaeologists have found the Harappan inscriptions which were generally short while the longest inscription contained about 26 signs.
- Archaeologist have excavated objects in which Harappan writings were found. These include seals, copper tools, rims of jars, copper and terracotta tablets, jewellery, bone rods and probably on the ancient signboard.
- In the Harappan civilisation, exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, generally made of a stone called Chert which was cubical in shape but there was no marking in it. There is also evidence of metal scale-pan.
- Archaeologists have found a large building at Mohenjodaro which they have labelled as a palace, however, no spectacular finds were associated with it.
- A stone statue was discovered which the historians labelled it as “priest kings”. However, the ritual practices of the Harappan had not yet understood.
- In the opinion of some archaeologists, the Harappan society had no rules and everyone enjoyed equal status. According to other archaeologists, there were several rulers, for instance, Mohenjodaro had a separate ruler, Harappa had another ruler and so on.
- While according to other archaeologists, there was a single state as proved by the evidence for planned settlements, the standardised ratio of brick size and establishment of settlements near sources of raw material.
- However, there is evidence that by c. 1800 BCE most of the Harappan sites in regions like Cholistan had been abandoned.
- It is believed that simultaneously, there was increase in population in new settlements in Gujarat, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.
- Archaeologists have excavated that in few Harappan sites that remained after 1900 BCE marked the disappearance of the distinctive artefacts such as weights, seals and beads. Even, writings, long-distance trade and craft specialisation had also disappeared.
- Overall, house construction technique deteriorated and large public structures were no longer produced.
- Historians have put forward many reasons for the breakdown of the Harappan civilisation such as climatic change, deforestation, excessive floods, the shifting and/or drying up of rivers and overuse of the landscape. Some of these reasons may be responsible for the collapse of certain regions but not for the collapse of the entire civilisation.
- It is believed that a strong unifying element, probably the Harappan state, came to an end.
- Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) used the accounts left by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who visited the subcontinent between the fourth and seventh centuries.
- In the early decades of the twentieth century, an archaeologist named Daya Ram Sahni discovered the seals at Harappa.
- Another archaeologist named R.D. Banerji found a similar Harappa seal at Mohenjodaro which led to the conclusion that these sites were part of a single archaeological culture.
- Based on the findings of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, in 1924, Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India declared the discovery of a new civilisation, that is, Indus Valley Civilisation.
- After the partition of India, many of the Harappan sites are located in the Pakistani territory.

- But the exploration of number of settlements in Punjab and Haryana had added to the Harappan list sites such as Kalibangan, Lothal, Rakhi Garhi and most recently Dholavira.
- Presently, the work of fresh explorations continues. Archaeologist still faced problem of interpretation in attempts to reconstruct religious practices.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- What is the other name of the Harappan Civilisation?**
 (a) Aryan Civilisation (b) Indus Valley Civilisation (c) Rigvedic Civilisation (d) None of these
- Who are specialists in the study of the ancient plant remains?**
 (a) Archaeo-botanists (b) Archaeo-zoologists (c) Archaeologists (d) Historians
- Consider the following statements in the context of subsistence strategies.**
 - Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices from finds of charred grains and seeds.
 - According to archaeo-zoologists, the Harappans domesticated animals such as cattle, sheep, buffalo, goat and pig.
 - Archaeo-zoologist have studied the grains found at Harappan sites.

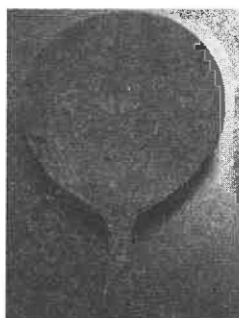
Select the incorrect option.

 (a) Both I and II (b) Both II and III (c) Only III (d) Only II
- Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites of**
 (a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro (b) Cholistan and Banawali
 (c) Lothal and Banawali (d) Mohenjodaro and Lothal
- Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at**
 (a) Lothal (b) Harappa (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan
- Read the below statements with regard to Harappan agriculture and choose the incorrect option.**
 - Most Harappan sites are located in arid lands, where irrigation was required for agriculture.
 - Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sind.
 - It is also likely that water drawn from wells was used for irrigation.
 - Water reservoirs found in Dholavira may have been used to store water for agriculture.
- The most unique feature of the Harappan civilisation was the development of**
 (a) Urban centres (b) Rural centres (c) Agriculture (d) Domestication
- Name the first Harappan site which was discovered.**
 (a) Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Harappa (d) Kalibangan
- The settlement of Mohenjodaro was divided into two sections. Name them.**
 - Citadel and the Lower Town (b) Town and village
 - Citadel and village (d) Upper and Lower Towns
- Consider the following statements in the context of urban centres and choose the incorrect option.**
 - The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher and the other much larger but lower.
 - The Citadel owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms.
 - The Citadel was not physically separated from the Lower Town.

Choose the incorrect option.

 (a) Only I (b) Only III (c) Both I and II (d) Both I and III

11. Who is known as the father of Indian archaeology?
 (a) Alexander Cunningham (b) Hargreaves
 (c) James Burfess (d) John Marshall
12. What was the most striking feature of the Harappan cities?
 (a) Drainage system (b) Transport system (c) Grid pattern (d) Trade
13. The _____ within Lothal was not walled off, but was built at a height.
 (a) Lower Town (b) Citadel (c) Burials (d) Buildings
14. Which of the following option is incorrect with regard to the domestic architecture of Mohenjodaro?
 (a) Many residential buildings were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.
 (b) The courtyard was probably the centre of activities, particularly during hot and dry weather.
 (c) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks and drains connected through the wall to the street drains.
 (d) No remains of staircases have been found.
15. Scholars have estimated that the total number of wells in Mohenjodaro was about
 (a) 600 (b) 800 (c) 400 (d) 700
16. The name of some of the Harappan sites are given below. Identify the site which belong to Haryana.
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal (c) Banawali (d) Shortugai
17. Identify the area from where the Harappans procured gold.
 (a) South India (b) Rajasthan (c) Gujarat (d) Central India
18. The _____ was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.
 (a) Warehouse (b) Pillared Hall (c) Great Bath (d) Stupa
19. Read the clue given below and identify the building.
 A massive structure of which the lower brick portions remain, while the upper portions, probably of wood, decayed long ago.
 (a) Stupa (b) Courtyard (c) Citadel (d) Warehouse
20. According to archaeologists, the Harappans used the Great Bath for
 (a) Community bathing (b) Water sports (c) Special ritual bath (d) Storage of water
21. Identify the image.



- (a) A copper mirror (b) A copper utensil (c) A bronze mirror (d) A bronze utensil
22. Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The archaeologists have studied the Harappan burials.
Reason (R): To find out whether there were social or economic differences amongst people living within a particular culture.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

- 23. Consider the below statements in the context of Harappan burials and select the incorrect option.**
- (a) Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.
 (b) Some graves contain pottery and ornaments.
 (c) The dead were generally laid in pits.
 (d) It appears that the Harappans believe in burying precious things with the dead.
- 24. Apart from burials, what other strategy was used by the archaeologists to identify social difference.**
- (a) Artefacts (b) Precious stones (c) Metals (d) Trade
- 25. Name the place from where the Harappans procured copper.**
- (a) Khetri region of Rajasthan (b) South India
 (c) Bharuch in Gujarat (d) Afghanistan
- 26. Observe the following statements.**
- I. To study artefacts, archaeologists broadly classify it into utilitarian and luxuries.
 II. Rare objects made of valuable materials are generally concentrated in large settlements like Mohenjodaro and Harappa.
 III. Miniature pots of faience, perhaps used as perfume bottles, are found mostly in Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan.
- Choose the incorrect option.**
- (a) Both I and II (b) Both I and III (c) Only III (d) Only II
- 27. All the gold jewellery found at Harappan sites was recovered from**
- (a) Hoards (b) Lakes (c) Burials (d) Temples
- 28. Read the below clues carefully and name the Harappan site.**
- This is a tiny settlement as compared to Mohenjodaro, almost exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making and weight-making.
- (a) Chanhudaro (b) Kalibangan (c) Banawali (d) Lothal
- 29. Name the Director-General of ASI who brought with him a military precision to the practice of archaeology.**
- (a) R.E.M. Wheeler (b) R.D. Banerji (c) Daya Ram Sahni (d) John Marshall
- 30. As early as 1875, a report on Harappan seals was written by a Director-General of ASI named**
- (a) Alexander Cunningham (b) John Marshall
 (c) R.D. Banerji (d) Daya Ram Sahni
- 31. At Lothal, houses were built of mud bricks while drains were made of**
- (a) Bricks (b) Steatite (c) Baked bricks (d) Burnt bricks
- 32. Find out the incorrectly matched pair.**
- (a) Balakot - shell (b) Shortughai - lapis lazuli
 (c) Lothal - copper (d) South Rajasthan - steatite
- 33. Carefully read the following statements.**
- I. Chemical analyses have shown that both the Omani copper and Harappan artefacts have traces of nickel, suggesting a common origin.
 II. Mesopotamian texts datable to the third millennium BCE refer to copper coming from a region called Magan.
- Choose the correct option.**
- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
- 34. Choose the correct option.**
- Assertion (A): Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, probably containing the name and title of the owner.**

Reason (R): Although the script remains undeciphered to date, it was evidently alphabetical.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

35. A Mesopotamian myth says: "May your bird be the haja-bird, may its call be heard in the royal palace." Name the Harappan region for whom this myth is expressed.

- (a) Meluhha (b) Lothal (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Harappa

36. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of

- (a) Traders (b) Seafarers (c) Bead-makers (d) Artisans

37. Harappan scripts were enigmatic in nature. Justify this statement by choosing the correct option.

- (a) Most inscriptions are short, the longest containing about 26 signs where each sign stands for a vowel or a consonant.
- (b) The script was written from left to right.
- (c) It does not have too many signs.
- (d) The script was alphabetical.

38. In Harappan civilisation, the smaller weights were probably used for weighing

- (a) metals (b) jewellery and beads (c) goods (d) grains

39. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): There are indications of complex decisions being taken and implemented in Harappan society.

Reason (R): The extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artefacts are evident in pottery, seals, weights and bricks.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

40. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the "priest-king". This is because

- (a) archaeologists were familiar with Mesopotamian history and its "priest-kings" and have found parallels in the Indus region.
- (b) the ritual practices of the Harappan civilisation are well understood.
- (c) archaeologists have found evidence of political power of the "priest-kings".
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

41. Consider the following statements.

- I. Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers and everyone enjoy equal status.
- II. Others feel that there were not one but several rulers.
- III. Yet others opine that there were multiple states.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only III (b) Only II (c) Both I and III (d) Both I and II

42. In the Harappan civilisation, exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called

- (a) Stone (b) Beads (c) Chert (d) Seal

43. According to historians, causes for the collapse of Harappan settlements were

- (a) Climatical changes and deforestation (b) Excessive floods and overuse of the landscape
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Communal riots

44. In the Harappan civilisation, the metal that was NOT known to the Harappans was
(a) Gold (b) Copper (c) Nickel (d) Iron

45. What does the below line indicates?

The disappearance of seals, the script, distinctive beads and pottery, and the shift from a standardised weight system to the use of local weights.

- (a) The end of Harappan state (b) The beginning of rural state
(c) Transformation of culture (d) The decline in population

46. Alexander Cunningham, the Director-General of ASI used the accounts left by

- (a) Jain pilgrims (b) Buddhist pilgrims
(c) Chinese Buddhist pilgrims (d) The first Director-General of the ASI

47. Name the archaeologist who discovered seals at Harappa.

- (a) R.D. Banerji (b) D.R. Sahni
(c) John Marshall (d) Alexander Cunningham

48. What do you understand by the term 'stratigraphy'?

- (a) The study of archaeological remains.
(b) The study of ancient civilisation.
(c) The study of artefacts.
(d) The study of the order and position of layers of archaeological remains.

49. Who was the first professional archaeologist to work in India?

- (a) R.E.M. Wheeler (b) Alexander Cunningham
(c) John Marshall (d) R.D. Banerji

50. Since the 1980s, there has also been growing international interest in _____ archaeology.

- (a) Harappan (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Harappa (d) Both (b) and (c)

51. Name the Harappan sites where fire altars have been found.

- (a) Lothal and Harappa (b) Kalibangan and Lothal
(c) Mohenjodaro and Harappa (d) Banawali and Kalibangan

52. Read the below clue and identify the figure.

In some seals, a figure shown seated cross-legged in a "yogic" posture and sometimes surrounded by animals.

- (a) Mother Goddess (b) Proto-Shiva (c) Linga (d) Gamesmen

53. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The problems of archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices.

Reason (R): Attempts have also been made to reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

54. Who were Shamans?

- (a) Men and women who claim magical and healing powers.
(b) Men and women who performed religious rituals.
(c) Men who have the ability to communicate with the other world.
(d) Men who cure people from their illness.

55. In which year R.S. Bisht begins excavation at Dholavira?
 (a) 1991 (b) 1990 (c) 1995 (d) 1999
56. The Harappan civilization is sometimes called the _____ Harappan culture to distinguish it from other cultures.
 (a) Mature (b) Late (c) Unique (d) Early
57. The Harappans ate a wide range of plant and animal products, including
 (a) sea food (b) fish (c) milk products (d) crocodile
58. Through which findings archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices?
 (a) Seeds (b) Charred grains (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
59. Name some of the animals whose bones have been found at Harappan sites.
 (a) Goat and cow (b) Sheep and goat (c) Pig and horse (d) Buffalo and horse
60. Which term is used for the archaeologists who study about the animal remains?
 (a) Archaeo-zoologists (b) Zoologists (c) Archaeo-botanists (d) Archaeologists
61. Consider the following statements and choose the incorrect statement.
 (a) Representation on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known.
 (b) Terracotta models of the plough have been found at the sites such as Cholistan and Banawali.
 (c) Archaeologists have found evidence of obbers a ploughed field at Lothal.
 (d) The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.
62. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in _____.
 (a) Haryana (b) Punjab (c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan
63. Although Mohenjodaro is the most well-known site, the first site to be discovered was
 (a) Lothal (b) Kalibangan (c) Ropar (d) Harappa
64. The site of Harappa was badly destroyed by
 (a) brick robbers (b) robbers (c) due to flood (d) due to earthquake
65. Name the Harappan sites where the entire settlement was fortified.
 (a) Dholavira and Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro and Harappa
 (c) Harappa and Lothal (d) Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan
66. Which of the following statements is not true?
 (a) The Lower Town at Mohenjodaro provides examples of residential buildings.
 (b) The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving.
 (c) Many houses have common bathroom paved with bricks, with drains connected through the wall to the street drains.
 (d) Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof.
67. Read the below clue and identify the famous Harappan structure.
It was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank.
 (a) Warehouse (b) Great Bath (c) Citadel (d) Granary
68. Consider the below statements.
 I. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife.
 II. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.
 III. On the whole, it appears that the Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead.
Choose the correct option.
 (a) Only I (b) Only III (c) Both I and II (d) Both I and III

69. Name the Harappan site which is exclusively devoted to craft production.
 (a) Chanhudaro (b) Lothal (c) Harappa (d) Mohenjodaro
70. Archaeologists' experiments have revealed that the red colour of carnelian was obtained by firing the _____ raw material.
 (a) Reddish (b) Yellowish (c) Whitish (d) Greenish
71. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the _____
 (a) priest king (b) king (c) purohit (d) None of these
72. Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had _____
 (a) Rulers (b) No rulers (c) Oligarch government (d) Many rulers
73. Seals were discovered at Harappa by archaeologists such as _____ in the early decades of the twentieth century.
 (a) Daya Ram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji (c) Cunningham (d) John Marshall
74. Who mentioned in *The Story of Indian Archaeology*, "Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her."
 (a) D.R. Sahni (b) S.N. Roy (c) Cunningham (d) R.D. Sharma
75. Who was the first professional archaeologist to work in India, and brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to the field?
 (a) R.D. Banerji (b) Alexander Cunningham (c) John Marshall (d) D.R. Sahni

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (76 to 78):

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of brick taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

76. Name the archaeologist who began the work of excavation at Harappa in 1921.
 (a) R.E.M. Wheeler (b) M.S. Vats (c) S.R. Rao (d) R.S. Bisht
77. Who discovered seals at Harappa in the early decades of the twentieth century?
 (a) Daya Ram Sahni (b) Rakhal Das Banerji (c) John Marshall (d) R.E.M. Wheeler
78. In the year 1986, which international team excavated Harappa?
 (a) American team (b) Chinese team (c) European team (d) South African team

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (79 to 81):

Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared".

79. Name the archaeologist who said the following statement "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered."
 (a) R.E.M. Wheeler (b) Ernest Mackay (c) John Marshall (d) R.D. Banerji

80. At Lothal the drains were made of
 (a) mud bricks (b) bricks (c) burnt bricks (d) limestone
81. In Harappan cities, it seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then _____ were built along them.
 (a) roads (b) wells (c) houses (d) courtyards

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (82 to 84):

The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war-god is called puramdara, 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.

82. Name the earliest text with which Wheeler correlates the above archaeological evidence.
 (a) Rigveda (b) Dharmasutras (c) Yajurveda (d) Samaveda
83. In the 1960s, the evidence of a massacre in Mohenjodaro was questioned by an archaeologist named
 (a) John Marshall (b) R.E.M. Wheeler (c) George Dales (d) Mackay
84. Sixteen skeletons of people with the ornaments that they were wearing when they died were found from _____.
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal (c) Harappa (d) Kalibangan

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) | 36. (b) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) | 46. (c) | 47. (b) | 48. (d) | 49. (c) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (b) | 53. (a) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) | 56. (a) | 57. (b) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (b) | 63. (d) | 64. (a) | 65. (a) | 66. (c) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (a) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (b) | 73. (a) | 74. (b) | 75. (c) | | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 76. (b) | 77. (a) | 78. (a) | 79. (b) | 80. (c) | 81. (c) | 82. (a) | 83. (c) | 84. (a) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|