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**PT1/HIAK/1223/A 17-APR-2023**

**PERIODIC TEST -I (2023-24)**

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| **Subject: HISTORY(ANSWER KEY)** | **Marks: 35** |
| **Grade: XII** |  |

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|  | **Section A**  **Multiple Choice Questions** | **1x10=10** |
| 1. | D. grinding grains and pounding of spices. |  |
| 2. | C. They look for classes of people who used them. |  |
| 3. | C. Carnelian- Balakot |  |
| 4. | A. Both (A) and I are correct and Iis the correct explanation of (A). |  |
| 5. | C. Sanskritic Yajnas |  |
| 6. | C. Harappan scripts |  |
| **7.** | A. John Marshall |  |
| 8. | (B)Both I and iv |  |
| **9.** | 1. Harappan seal |  |
| 10. | 1. Oman |  |
|  | **Section B**  **Short Answer Type Questions** | **3x3=9** |
| 11. | Explain any three features of craft production in Chanhudaro.   * 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. * The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable: stones like carnelian, jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay. Some beads were made of two or more stones, cemented together, some of stone with gold caps. * The shapes were numerous – disc shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped, segmented. | 3 |
| 12. | “Burials is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan civilization” Discuss.  1. Studying burials is a strategy to find out social differences.  2. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Sometimes, there were differences in the way the burial pit was made – in some instances; the hollowed-out spaces were lined with bricks.  3. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women. | 3 |
| 13. | Explain the agricultural practices and means of irrigation used by the Harappans.   * Agriculture was the chief occupation of the Harappans. The prevalence of agriculture is indicated by finds of grains. * But it is more difficult to reconstruct actual agricultural practices. Archaeologists have found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan. Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologist extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali. * The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together. * Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan. It is also likely that water drawn from wells was used for irrigation. Besides, water reservoirs found in Dholavira may have been used to store water for agriculture. | 3 |
|  | **Section- C**  **Long Answer Type Questions** | **8x1=8** |
| 14. | Explain how archaeologists reconstruct the past.  1. Material evidences, allows archaeologists to better reconstruct Harappan life. This material could be pottery, tools, ornaments, household objects, etc.  2. Recovering artefacts is just the beginning of the archaeological enterprise. Archaeologists then classify their finds.  3. The second, and more complicated, is in terms of function: archaeologists have to decide whether, for instance, an artefact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something meant for ritual use.  4. An understanding of the function of an artefact is often shaped by its resemblance with present-day things – beads, querns, stone blades and pots are obvious examples.  5. Archaeologists also try to identify the function of an artefact by investigating the context in which it was found.  6. Sometimes archaeologists have to take recourse to indirect evidence. To find out about clothing archaeologists have to depend on indirect evidence including depictions in sculpture.  7. Archaeologists have to develop frames of reference  8. The problems of archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices.  9. Attempts have also been made to reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes. Others, with plant motifs, are thought to indicate nature worship.  10. Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on the assumption that later traditions provide parallels with earlier ones. This is because archaeologists often move from the known to the unknown, that is, from the present to the past.  11. Remains of crops, saddle querns or pit are studied to identify food.  12. Archaelogists observe the different layers of site and try to find out different things which give picture of socio-economic conditions, religions and cultural life of the past people. |  |
|  | **Section D**  **Case Based Question** | **4** |
| 15. | i. Why has MacKay described this system as complete ancient drainage system?  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 wastewater flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for Cleaning. | 2 |
|  | ii. How were the drains covered?  They were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. | 2 |
|  | **Section-E**  **Map Based Question** | **1x4=4** |
| 16.1.  16.2. | On the given political outline map of India identify the following :  13.1.a A centre for craft production- Chanhudaro  13.1.b. The Harappan site where the dockyard has been found- Lothal  On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol.  13.2.a. Rakhigarhi  13.2.b. Harappa | 1+1  1+1 |

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