

2 HISTORY

2

ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

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HISTORY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. **The earliest signs to denote words through pictures -**
 a) Logographic b) Pictographic c) Ideographic d) Stratigraphic **Ans: b)**
2. **The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt -**
 a) Sarcophagus b) Hyksos c) Mummification d) Polytheism **Ans: c)**
3. **The Sumerian system of writing -**
 a) Pictographic b) Hieroglyphic c) Sonogram d) Cuneiform **Ans: d)**
4. **The Harappans did not have the knowledge of**
 a) Gold and Elephant b) Horse and Iron
 c) Sheep and Silver d) Ox and Platinum **Ans: b)**
5. **The Bronze image suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people -**
 a) Jar b) Priest king c) Dancing girl d) Bird **Ans: c)**
6. (i) The oldest civilisation in Mesopotamia belonged to the Akkadians. (F)
 (ii) The Chinese developed the Hieroglyphic system. (F)
 (iii) The Euphrates and Tigris drain into the Mannar Gulf. (F)
 (iv) Hammurabi, the king of Babylon was a great law maker. (T)
 a) (i) is correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct
 c) (iii) is correct d) (iv) is correct **Ans: d)**
7. (i) Yangtze River is known as Sorrow of China. (F)
 (ii) Wu-Ti constructed the Great Wall of China. (F)
 (iii) Chinese invented gun powder. (T)
 (iv) According to traditions Mencius was the founder of Taoism. (F)
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
 c) (iii) is correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct **Ans: c)**
8. **What is the correct chronological order of four civilisations of Mesopotamia?**
 a) Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Babylonians
 b) Babylonians - Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians
 c) Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians
 d) Babylonians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Sumerians **Ans: c)**



9. Assertion (A) : Assyrians of Mesopotamian civilisation were contemporaries of Indus civilisation.
Reason (R) : The Documents of an Assyrian ruler refer to the ships from Meluha.

- a) A and R are correct and A explains R b) A and R are correct but A doesn't explain R
c) A is incorrect but R is correct d) Both A and R are incorrect

Ans: a)

ADDITIONAL

10. Egypt lies in the corner of the African continent.

- a) South-western b) North-eastern c) North-western d) South-eastern

Ans: b)

11. The Egyptian kings were called as

- a) Tzar b) Kaiser c) Pharaoh d) Nawab

Ans: c)

12. were pyramid shaped monuments found in ancient Mesopotamia.

- a) Ziggurats b) Temples c) Forts d) Towers

Ans: a)

13. Shi Huangdi is considered to be the first emperor of

- a) Korea b) Russia c) Japan d) China

Ans: d)

14. was the main occupation of the Mesopotamians.

- a) Trade b) Fishing c) Agriculture d) Weaving

Ans: c)

15. The city of Akkad later became the city of

- a) Alexandria b) Babylon c) Constantinople d) Rome

Ans: b)

16. Sun Tzu, a strategist wrote the work called Art of War.

- a) Revenue b) Administrative c) Military d) Political

Ans: c)

17. The writing system of the is known as Hieroglyphic.

- a) Harappans b) Egyptians c) Chinese d) Sumerians

Ans: b)

18. Mesopotamia refers to the region of Iraq and in West Asia.

- a) Turkey b) Arabia c) Palestine d) Kuwait

Ans: d)

19. The Egyptians acquired the Lapis Lazuli, a precious stone of bluish colour from

- a) Afghanistan b) India c) China d) Rome

Ans: a)

20. i) Harappans adopted a double cropping system. (T)

- ii) Harappans had the knowledge of horses. (F)

- iii) Harappans had close trade links with the Mesopotamians. (T)

- iv) Harappan civilization is also known as Sumerian civilization. (F)

- a) (i) is correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct

- c) (i) and (iii) are correct d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans: c)

21. Assertion (A) : The Indus Valley civilization is also known as the Harappan civilisation.

Reason (R) : Harappa was the first site discovered. Moreover, area of the civilisation extended beyond the Indus river valley.

- a) A and R are correct and R explains A b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A

- c) A is correct but R is incorrect d) A and R both are incorrect

Ans: a)

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22. Assertion (A) : The Indus people had a close relationship with nature.

Reason (R) : They worshiped papal trees.

a) A and R are correct and R explains A b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A

c) A is correct but R is incorrect d) A and R both are incorrect

Ans: b)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.

Ans: Great Sphinx of Giza

2. The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as

Ans: Hieroglyphic

3. specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.

Ans: Hammurabi's Code

4. was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.

Ans: Lao Tze

5. The figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.

Ans: Terracotta

ADDITIONAL

6. Egypt lies in the North-eastern corner of the continent.

Ans: African

7. The Hyksos were the rulers of the 15th dynasty of

Ans: Egypt

8. In Egypt, were used as slaves.

Ans: Captives

9. Mesopotamia refers to the region of And Kuwait in West Asia.

Ans: Iraq

10. The city of later became the city of Babylon

Ans: Akkad

11. The oldest civilization in Mesopotamia belonged to the

Ans: Sumerians

12. was a popular ruler of the late or neo-Assyrian empire.

Ans: Ashurbanipal

13. 'Canon on Medicine' is considered China's earliest written book on

Ans: Medicine

14. The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as Civilisation.

Ans: Harappan

15. The mention of 'Meluhha' in the cuneiform inscriptions is considered to refer to the

Ans: Indus region

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

1. a) The Great Bath at Harappa is well built with several adjacent rooms.

(F)

b) The cuneiform inscriptions relate to the epic of Gilgamesh.

(T)

c) The terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of copper suggest the artistic skills of Egyptians.

(F)

d) The Mesopotamians devised a solar calendar system.

(F)

Ans: b) is the correct statements



2. a) Amon was considered the king of god in ancient Egypt. (T)
- b) The fortified Harappan city had the temples. (F)
- c) The great sphinx is a pyramid shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia. (F)
- d) The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Egyptians. (F)

Ans: a) is the correct statement

ADDITIONAL

3. a) Harappans developed a system of proper weights and measures. (T)
- b) Harappans practiced agriculture. (T)
- c) The city Harappa is located in India. (F)
- d) Harappan civilization started to decline around 1900 CE. (F)

Ans: a) and b) are the correct statements

4. a) The preserved dead bodies are called cadaver. (F)
- b) The Egyptians had the tradition of preserving the dead bodies. (T)
- c) The preservation process is called mummification. (T)
- d) The preserved body was stored in a stone coffin called urns. (F)

Ans: b) and c) are the correct statements

5. a) The Sumerians are believed to have originated from Central Asia. (T)
- b) Nippur was one of the important cities of the Sumerians. (T)
- c) They developed the cuneiform writing system. (T)
- d) Their political domination came to an end by 2450 BCE. (T)

Ans: All the statements are correct

6. a) The Emperor of China, Shi Huangdi of China had the title 'God of Heaven'. (F)
- b) He is considered to be the first Emperor of China. (T)
- c) He is credited with unifying China. (T)
- d) He constructed the Great Wall of China to protect the empire from the invaders. (T)

Ans: b), c) and d) are the correct statements

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Pharaoh | - a) A kind of grass |
| 2. Papyrus | - b) The oldest written story of Earth |
| 3. Great Law maker | - c) Mohenjo-Daro |
| 4. Gilgamesh | - d) Hammurabi |
| 5. The Great Bath | - e) The Egyptian king |

Ans: 1-e 2-a 3-d 4-b 5-c

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2 ADDITIONAL

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. The Terracotta Army | - a) Papyrus plant |
| 7. Cuneiform | - b) Gift of Nile |
| 8. Egypt | - c) China |
| 9. Paper | - d) Yellow river |
| 10. Huang He | - e) Writing system of Sumerians |

Ans: 6-c 7-e 8-b 9-a 10-d

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11. Ziggurats | - a) High officials |
| 12. Mummy | - b) Confucius |
| 13. Viziers | - c) Male image from Mohenjo-Daro |
| 14. Kung, the master | - d) Preserved dead body |
| 15. Priest king | - e) Temples of Sumerians |

Ans: 11-e 12-d 13-a 14-b 15-c**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY.****1. The Egyptians excelled in art and architecture. Illustrate.**

- The Pyramids are massive monuments built by the Egyptians as tombs of mourning to the Pharaohs.
- These monuments display the engineering, architectural and human resource management skills of the Egyptians.
- The Great Sphinx of Giza is a massive limestone image of a lion with a human head.
- Numerous sculptures, paintings and carvings attest to the artistic skills of Egyptians.

2. State the salient features of the Ziggurats.

- Ziggurats were the temples of Sumerians situated at the centre of Sumerian cities.
- They were pyramid shaped monuments found in ancient Mesopotamia (modern Iraq).
- They were constructed on a platform with staircases leading to the top.
- Around this temple were ceremonial courtyards, shrines, burial chamber for the priests and priestesses along with workshop, granaries, storehouses and administrative buildings.

3. Hammurabi code is an important legal document. Explain.

- Hammurabi was the greatest of the Babylonian rulers. His Code of Law is the first written code of laws in history. It is carved on a stone which portrays Hammurabi as receiving the code from the sun god – Shamash.
- It has 282 provisions specifying cases related to family rights, trade, slavery, taxes and wages.
- It was a compilation of old laws based on the retributive principles.
- The 'eye for eye' and 'tooth for tooth' form of justice is used in Hammurabi Code.

**ADDITIONAL**

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4. Write a note on the Great Wall of China.

- The Great Wall of China was constructed to protect the empire from the invading nomadic people.
- Shi Huangdi, the first Emperor of Chin dynasty constructed the Great Wall.
- It ran for over 20,000 km covering the hill and plains from the border of Korea in the East to the Ordos Desert in the West.

5. Write a note on the Religious condition of Egyptian civilization.

- Egyptians practiced polytheism.
- They worshipped many gods namely Amon, Re, Seth, Thoth, Horsus and Anubis.
- Among them, Re (Sun god) was the predominant one. Later, the Sun god was called Amon.
- Anubis is the God of Death related to embalming of the dead depicted with a jackal head.
- Thoth was the God of Writing and Learning. It has the head of the bird – Ibis.

6. What were the contributions of the Egyptians to modern society?

- Egyptians developed a solar colander system.
- The pyramids and their designs show their mathematical and surveying skills.
- Hieroglyphic writing system attests to their skills in handling symbols.
- They introduced preservation of human body in the form of Mummies.
- They applied innovation in the use of science and technology.

7. Write a note on the contributions of Mesopotamian civilisation.

The contributions of the Mesopotamian civilisation were-

- The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Sumerians.
- They developed the calendar system of 360 days and divided a circle into 360 units.
- The cuneiform system of writing was their contribution.
- The Hammurabi's Law Code was another legacy of the Mesopotamians.

8. Write the causes for the decline of Indus culture.

The Indus civilisation and its urban features started declining from about 1900 BCE. Many causes attributed to the collapse of the culture. Few of them are-

- Change in climate,
- Drying up or flooding of the river Indus,
- Foreign invasion and
- Migration of the people to the South and Eastern part of India.

9. What were the contributions of the Chinese Civilization to the modern world?

Their contributions to the modern world are: Writing system was improved, Invention of paper, Opening of the Silk Road and Invention of gun powder.

10. Name the important centers of Indus Valley Civilisation.

The important centers are –

1. Harappa (Punjab, Pakistan)	5. Lothal (Gujarat, India)
2. Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh, Pakistan)	6. Surkotada (Gujarat, India)
3. Kalibangan (Rajasthan, India)	7. Dholavira (Gujarat, India)
4. Banwali (Rajasthan, India)	

11. Write a note on the extent of Indus Valley Civilisation.

- The Indus Valley Civilisation covers an area of over 1.5 million square kilometers in India and Pakistan.
- Sutkagen-dor in the West on the Pakistan-Iran border, Shortugai (Afghanistan) in the North, Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh, India) in the East and Daimabad (Maharashtra in India) in the South are the boundaries of Indus Valley Civilisation.

VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION.**1. Early Civilizations:****a) What is meant by civilization?**

Civilization means an advanced and organised way of life.

b) Name the important early civilizations.

The Egyptians, Mesopotamian, the Chinese and the Indus are the important early civilizations.

c) What supported the livelihood of a large number of people?

The surplus food production by the farmers supported the livelihood of a large number of people.

d) What happened when civilization began to take shape?

Huge buildings were built, the art of writing developed and science and technology contributed to the betterment of the society.

2. Features of Egyptian civilisation:**a) Who built the Pyramids and why?**

Egyptians built the Pyramids. It was built as tombs of mourning to the Pharaohs.

b) Who were Pharaohs and Viziers?

- Egyptian kings were called as Pharaohs.
- Viziers were the high officials who administered territories under the direction of the Pharaohs.

c) What is the Pyramid and why was it built?

- It is a massive monument built as tombs of Pharaohs.
- It was built to mourn the Pharaohs.

**d) What is the process of mummification?**

- The preservation of dead bodies by using Natron salt, a combination of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate is called mummification.
- After 40 days, when the salt observed all the moisture, the body was filled with saw dust wrapped with strips of linen cloth and covered with a fabric.

ADDITIONAL**3. Mesopotamian civilization:****a) What does the name Mesopotamia mean?**

In the Greek language, 'Meso' means 'in between' and 'potamus' means 'rivers'. So, Mesopotamia means 'The land between the rivers'.

b) Name the rivers that make Mesopotamia a fertile region

Euphrates and Tigris.

c) Name the southern part of Mesopotamia.

Babylonia.

d) Name the oldest civilization in Mesopotamia.

The oldest civilization in Mesopotamia belonged to the Sumerians.

4. Harappan Culture:**a) Mention the important occupation of the Harappans.**

Agriculture and pastoralism.

b) What type of cropping system they followed?

They followed double cropping system.

c) Name the crops cultivated by them.

They cultivated wheat, barley and various types of millets.

d) What are Zebu?

The Harappan cattle are called Zebu. It is a large breed often represented in their seals.

5. Chinese philosophers:**a) Name the famous Chinese philosophers.**

Lao Tze, Confucius, Mencius, Mo Ti (Mot Zu) and Tao Chien.

b) Name the official chronicle of the state.

The Spring and Autumn Annals.

c) Who said 'Desire is the root cause of all evils'?

Lao Tze.

d) Name the Chinese philosopher who offered his counsel to the rulers.

Mencius.

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6. Religious life of the Babylonians:

- a) **What type of religion followed by the Sumerians?**
Polytheistic.
- b) **Name the city centre of Enlil's worship.**
City of Nippur.
- c) **What were the gods worshipped by the people?**
Enlil, Marduk, Ashur, Ishtar, Tiamat and Sin.
- d) **Which is the rich collection of myths and legends?**
Epic of Gilgamesh.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.**1. Define the terms of Hieroglyphics and Cuneiform with their main features.****Hieroglyphics:**

- Egyptians are well known for their writing system.
- They used the leaves of a plant called 'Papyrus' for writing.
- Their writing system is known as Hieroglyphic.
- Hieroglyphic was used in the inscriptions, seals and other objects.
- At present, this inscription is in the British Museum, London.

Cuneiform:

- Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing system.
- The shape of the letters is in the form wedge and hence, it is called Cuneiform.
- In the later part of fourth millennium BCE, this writing system emerged in Sumeria.
- It is one of the earliest scripts of the world. The Epic of Gilgamesh was written in this script.
- They used this script for commercial transactions and writing letters and stories.

2. To What extent is the Chinese influence reflected in the fields of philosophy and literature.

Chinese poets and philosophers contributed a lot to the development of Chinese Civilization. Lao Tze, Confucius, Mencius, Mo Ti and Tao Chien were notable poets and philosophers of China. They tried to remove the social evils and disparities from the society.

Philosophy:

- Lao Tze (604-521 BCE) was the master archive keeper of Chou state. He was the founder of Taoism. He argued that desire is the root cause of all evils.
- Confucius (551 50 497 BCE) was famous among the Chinese philosophers. He was a political reformer. He insisted on cultivation of one's own personal life. He said, " If personal life is cultivation, family life is regulated and once family life is regulated, national life is regulated".



- Mencius (372-289 BCE) was another well known Chinese Philosopher. He travelled throughout China and offered his counsel to the rulers.

Literature:

- A number of literary works were emerged in china.
- Sun Tzu, a military strategist wrote the work called 'Art of War'.
- The 'Spring and Autumn Annals, is the official chronicle of the state at that time.
- The Yellow Emperor's 'Canon of Medicine' is considered China's earliest written book on medicine. It was codified during the time of Han dynasty.

3. Write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilization.

The Indus Valley civilisation flourish nearly 5,000 years back on the banks of River Indus, If has a lot of hidden treasures. A few are.

- The people adopted a double cropping system.
- The used painted pottery with different shapes such as storage jars, perforated jars, goblets, S-shaped jars. These types of vessels are familiar in modern days.
- Like modern people, the Harappans used chert blades, copper objects, bone and ivory tools.
- They had the knowledge of cotton and silk textiles.
- Like modern days, a system of proper weight and measures was followed by the people.
- The Indus people had a close relationship with nature.
- They planned and built fortified cities with well planned streets, drainage and lighting provisions. We borrowed all these from Harappans.
- They constructed bucca buildings with backed and unbacked bricks and stones.

ADDITIONAL

4. Harappan town planning has the resemblance of modern town planning – discuss.

Town planning is one the unique features of the Indus Valley Civilization. In most of the cities, we can observe excellent town planning, fortification, well planned streets and drainage system.

- Town planning of Harappa has the resemblance of modern town planning
- Towns were divided into two parts - Upper part (Citadel) and Lower part.
- In the upper part, granaries and other important building were located.
- In the Lower part, markets, playgrounds and houses were located.
- The streets cut across one another dividing the city into large rectangular blocks.
- Houses were built on both the side of the roads.
- The people used baked and unbaked bricks and stone for construction.
- A few houses had more than one floor.

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- In these houses, there were wells for a regular supply of water and drains connected to the bigger drains in the streets.
- The drainage system was one of the most important features.
- The drains were interconnected and covered. Small drains led to bigger ones.
- The drains also had inspection holes at regular intervals.

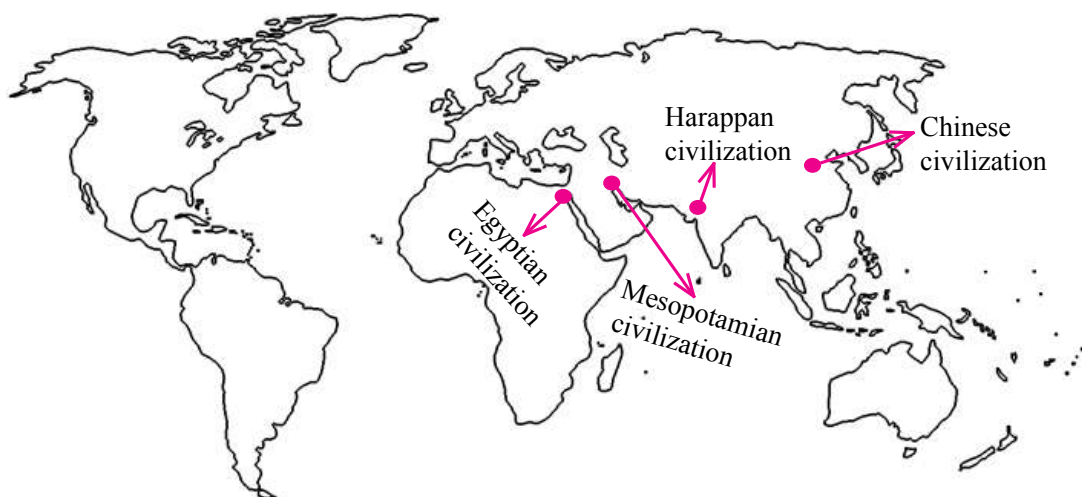
5. Write a note on 'Hammurabi's Law Code'.

- Hammurabi was the sixth king of Babylon belonging to the first Amorite dynasty.
- He is known for administration and his Code of Law.
- It is an important legal document that specifies the laws related to various crimes.
- It is carved on a stone which portrays Hammurabi as receiving the code from the Sun god, Shamash.
- It has 282 provisions specifying cases related to family rights, trade, slavery, taxes and wages.
- It was a compilation of old laws based on retributive principles. The 'eye for eye' and 'tooth for tooth' form of justice is used in the Hammurabi Code.

FUN WITH HISTORY

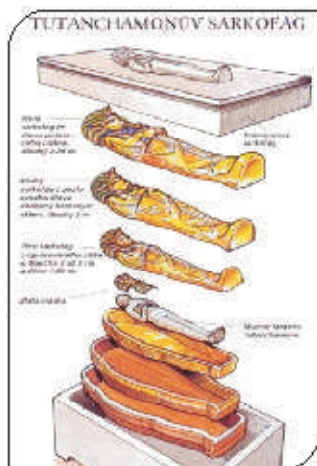
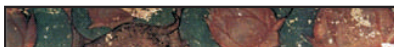
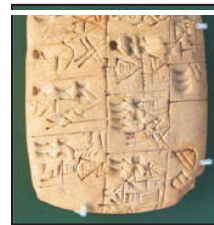
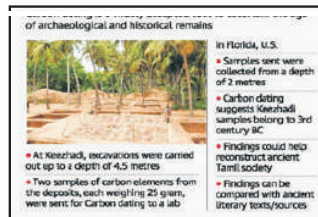
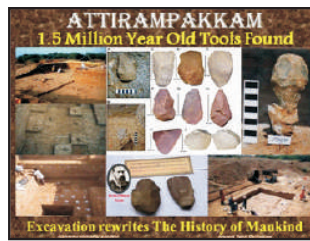
STUDENTS ACTIVITIES

1. Mark the areas of Bronze Age Civilization on the world map.



2. Prepare a chart on the pyramids and the mummies.

1. Pyramids and the Mummies:



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3. Prepare the pictures of the seals and the pottery of Indus people.

