

Chapter 3 In the Earliest Cities

Let's Recall

1. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?

Solution 1:

Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro. Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience. These were used to spin thread.

2. Match the columns

Copper	Gujarat
Gold	Afghanistan
Tin	Rajasthan
Precious Stones	Karnataka

Solution 2:

Copper	Rajasthan
Gold	Karnataka
Tin	Afghanistan
Precious Stones	Gujarat

3. Why were metals, writing, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?**Solution 3:**

Metals – used for making tools, ornaments, vessels, weapons

Writing – for communication purpose

Wheel – for pottery and for making carts used for travelling.

Plough – used for farming purpose.

Let's Discuss**4. Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson. Which do you think children would have enjoyed playing the most?****Solution 4:**

1. Toy Plough
2. Toy cart
3. Many Terracota toys in the shape of different animals.

5. Make a list of what the Harappans ate, and put a tick mark against the things you eat today.**Solution 5:**

We can find a list of 9 different items.

1. Peas
2. Barley
3. Rice
4. Wheat
5. Fruits
6. Mustard
7. Linseed
8. Sesame
9. Pulses

6. Do you think that the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders you read about in Chapter 2? Give reasons for your answer.

Solution 6:

Irrigation – Earlier farmers and herders did not have access to irrigation facilities, unlike their later counterparts.

Storage – Earlier farmers used clay pots and baskets for storage purpose, whereas later stage farmers had well-built granaries.

Tools – Earlier farmers did not have wooden tools like ploughs that could be used for tilling the land.