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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
 A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
First Term – 2019- Answer Key



Sub: HISTORY

Class: VI

Full Marks: 90

Duration: 2½ Hours

Date: 24.04.19

GROUP-A

I} CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION: (1X5=5)

- The street in Indus Valley Civilization cut each other at _____
 a. Right angles b. Acute angles c. Obtuse angles d. Reflex angles
- The _____ were the first to devise a solar calendar.
 a. Mesopotamians b. Egyptians c. Chinese d. Hyksos
- The earliest kingdom that arose in Mesopotamia was in
 a. Assyria b. Akkad c. Babylonia d. Sumer
- In Ur, the walled city and the outer town were _____
 a. Residential areas b. Sacred Areas c. Administrative areas d. Play areas
- Evidence suggest that Indus people trade with _____
 a. Chinese b. Romans c. Greece d. Mesopotamian

II} FILL IN THE BLANKS: (1X5=5)

- The Indus people used pictographic script.
- Senet was a popular board game in Egypt.
- The toys during Indus Valley Civilization was made of terracotta.
- Queen Nefertiti ruled with her husband Akhenaten.
- The Great pyramid at Giza, was built by Pharaoh Cheops.

III} TRUE OR FALSE: (1X5=5)

- Historian tries to find out what happened in the past, why it happened and its influence in future events. - True
- The Indus Valley script has been deciphered. - False
- The Mesopotamian Civilization is called the 'rock of civilization'. - False
- Eye make-up was only used by men. - False
- There is no Indus site in Rajasthan. - False

IV} MATCH THE COLUMN: (1X5=5)

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Slaves | d. Bottom of the social ladder |
| 2. Epic of Gilgamesh | e. A literary source |
| 3. Sphinx | b. A mythological figure |
| 4. Archaeological | a. Coins |
| 5. Amun Re | c. Chief God of Egyptians |

V} NAME THE FOLLOWING: (1X5=5)

- The Egyptian god of Sky - Horus
- He is known as the 'Father of History' - Herodotus
- This was the biggest Mesopotamian city - Ur
- It has emerged as the oldest Indus site. - Bhirana
- Historian believe 'Pashupati' represented this God. - Shiva

GROUP-B

Q1. Answer the following questions- (any 5) 2x5=10

a. Write two features of civilization.
 Ans. 1. People live in town and cities. 2. Written language exists. 4. Social and economic divisions exist in society. 4. Different religions beliefs and art-forms exist. 5. Trade exist between far-flung areas.

b. Name any two regions of Mesopotamia.

Ans. Sumer, Akkad, Babylonia and Assyria.

c. Who was Enheduanna?

Ans. Enheduanna was a priestess in Akkad. She is perhaps the earliest poet and author in the world to be known by name.

d. What caused an increase in crop production in Mesopotamia? Name two crops.

Ans. Improved methods of irrigation led to an increase in crop production. Wheat, barley, corn, dates.

e. Name the social classes in Mesopotamia.

Ans. Farmers, traders, the artisans and the slaves. Next came the priests, nobles, officials, scribes, merchants.

f. How did the Egyptians address their rulers?

Ans. The Egyptians considered their rulers so holy that they did not address them directly. They referred to their rulers indirectly by talking of the 'pharaoh' which in Egyptian means 'great house'.

g. Why is it so called 'Valley of the Golden Mummies'? When was it discovered?

Ans. A large number of mummies are covered with a layer of gold and hence they are called The Valley of the Golden Mummies. It was discovered in 1996.

3x5=15

Q2. Answer the following questions---

a. Write the reasons behind the decline of the Egyptian Civilization.

Ans. After the New Kingdom came to an end, the Egyptian Empire collapsed. Internal rebellions and foreign invasions weakened the empire. Egypt came to be conquered by the Assyrians, the Persians and the Romans.

b. Write about the food habits of the people of Indus Valley.

Ans. Wheat and barley were the main crops. They were used to make bread. Oil was extracted from mustard. Evidence from Lothal suggests that rice was cultivated. People ate meat, fish, eggs, milk, fruits and vegetables.

c. Name any three sites of the Indus Valley.

Ans. Indus remains have been found in Kot Diji, Amri and Chanhudaro, Bhirrana, Banawali and Rakhigarhi, Rupar, Alamgir, Kalibangan, Lothal, Rangpur, Rojdi and Dholavira. (any three).

d. Write about the occupations of the people of Mesopotamia.

Ans. Most people were farmers. Among craftsmen, there were metalworkers such as blacksmiths and goldsmiths, and potters, weavers, sculptors, glass-makers.

e. Write about the progress made by the Egyptians in the field of science.

Ans. The Egyptians had made great progress in mathematics. They knew fractions, decimal system, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. They knew a lot about human anatomy. They had a good knowledge about medicine. They also studied the movements of heavenly bodies to predict natural phenomena. They were the first to devise a solar calendar.

GROUP-C

8. Long Answer type (any 8) :5x8=40

a) Why and how did the Egyptians preserve their dead?

Ans) The Egyptians believed in life after death. They considered death to be a temporary phase between this life and the next. Therefore, they preserved their dead by mummifying their bodies. They covered the dead bodies with herbs and spices and then wrapped it in fine linen, which was called mummy. The mummy was put in a wooden box enclosed in a stone coffin and then buried in a tomb. Food, clothes, jewellery, furniture and things of everyday use were put into the tomb with the belief that the person would need them in their afterlife.

b) What do you know about Hammurabi's Code of Law?

Ans) The earliest complete record of laws was found in Mesopotamia. A Babylonian king called Hammurabi compiled these laws. Hammurabi's Code is carved on a huge stone slab. It lists 282 laws governing trade and commerce, family, civil and criminal disputes. It prescribes punishments depending on the severity of the offence, the circumstances of the offence and the status of the offender.

c) What were the causes of the decline of the Indus Civilization?

Ans) Historians differ regarding the causes that led to the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization.

- Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and diseases.
- A change in the course of River Indus.
- A change in cropping patterns suggested by new findings from Bhirrana. Though the civilization ended abruptly, it has provided us with an important link to the past.

d) Mention and describe the different social classes of the Egyptian Civilization?

Ans) The Egyptian society consisted of many classes. The ruler was called the Pharaoh and was treated as God. He was the political and religious leader of the Egyptians. He took all the major decisions concerning the empire.

Next came the priests. Then the nobles, officials and scribes followed by merchants, artisans and farmers. At the lowest rung were the slaves, most of whom were prisoners of war. Anyone unable to pay off his debts was reduced to slavery.

e) What are the reasons that most of the civilisations came up near the rivers?

Ans) Most of the Civilizations came up near rivers due to the following reasons:

- The rivers provided sufficient water to support large settlements.
- The land near the rivers were very fertile. People could grow more crops.
- The rivers served as means of transport. The early river valley civilizations used bronze to make tools and implements. Hence, they were also called the Bronze Age Civilizations.

f) Discuss the progress made by the Egyptians in astronomy ? What were the reasons of the collapse of the Egyptian Civilisation ?

Ans) The Egyptians studied the movements of the heavenly bodies to predict natural phenomena. They counted years by observing the star Sirius, whose appearance coincided with the beginning of the annual flood in the Nile river. They also divided the sky into 12 constellations, thereby being the first to devise the zodiac. The Egyptians were also the first to devise a solar calendar. Realizing that the star Sirius appeared on the horizon when the flood reached Cairo and this happened every 365 days which led them to conclude that a year has 365 days, which was again divided into 12 months and each month into 30 days. 5 more days were added to the calendar to celebrate festivals.

After the New Kingdom came to an end, The Egyptian Empire collapsed. Internal rebellions and foreign invasions weakened the empire. Egypt came to be conquered by the Assyrians, the Persians and the Romans.

g) Under whose guidance and by whom were the cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro excavated? Name some of the important archaeological sources of the Indus Valley Civilisation ?

Ans) It was under the guidance of Sir John Marshall that the excavations of the Indus valley were carried out by Daya Ram Sahani and R.D. Banerji.

Some of the important archaeological sources of the civilization are the granaries at Harappa, The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro and the artefacts such as ornaments, pots, statues, seals and so on.

h) Write a note on Mesopotamian cities?

Ans) Among the many ancient cities in Mesopotamia Eridu, Kish, Uruk, Lagash and Ur have been excavated. Ur was the biggest city and was divided into 3 parts—the sacred area, the walled city on a mound and the outer town. The sacred area consisted of a tower, called the ziggurat, on top of which was a temple dedicated to the patron god of the city. Offices and store houses were also situated in the sacred area. The walled city and the outer town were residential areas. Mud-brick houses of different sizes have been found here. Each house consisted of a central courtyard with rooms around it.

i) What do you know about the town planning of the Indus cities?

Ans) The Indus Valley Civilization is famous for its well planned cities:

- The main roads ran parallel to each other.
- The smaller streets intersected the main roads at right angles. This way, the entire city was divided into a series of rectangular blocks.
- The main roads were wide (8-10 metres) and curved at the corners for heavy carts to turn easily.
- There were street lamps on the road.
- Houses were built on both sides of the streets.
- Baked bricks of good quality were used to construct houses and other buildings.

j) Write a note on the religious life of the Egyptians ?

Ans) The Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses. Each god was associated with a particular aspect of life and each had a specific form. The chief God was Amun Re or Ra, the Sun God, who was considered the source of warmth and life.

Other gods that were worshipped were - Thoth, the moon God represented by Ibis, a water bird, Horus, the sky God represented by a hawk; Anubis, the god of mummification, represented by a jackal. Each God had a separate temple and priest, and each city had a patron God.