

HISTORY

THE EARLIEST CITIES

I SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Names of a few popular Harappan sites. (Refer pg:35)

Ans: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Chanhudaro, Sotk Koh, Dholavira, Surkotada, Banawali, Lothal, Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan, Ropar, Banawali, Rangpur, Alamgirpur and Bhagwanpur are some popular sites of this civilisation.

2. List out the crops that were grown by Harappan farmers. (Refer pg:38)

Ans: Wheat and barley were the main crops. Rice, pulses and mustard were also grown.

II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the town planning system of the Harappan civilisation. (Refer pg:36)

Ans: (i) The cities of the Harappan civilisation were well-planned.
(ii) The streets cut each other at right angles. It consisted of granaries.
(iii) In Mohenjo-daro, the main street had houses built on both the sides with baked bricks.
(iv) This street was 800 metres long and 10 metres wide.
(v) The main feature was that the city was divided into two parts. One part was built on a raised ground and other part was lower town. The towns had a proper administration system.

2. Discuss the Overseas Trade of the Harappans with Evidence. (Refer pg: 38)

(i) The Harappans were not only farmers and builders but also good traders.

(ii) Copper, tin, gold and silver were brought from places like Mesopotamia, Oman and Afghanistan.

(iii) It was proven when Mesopotamian seals were excavated from Harappan sites. Harappan seals were excavated from Mesopotamia.

(iv) Seals were probably used as a medium of exchange.

(v) The Overseas Trade was most probably carried out from Lothal which was a dockyard.

CIVICS

3. GOVERNMENT

I. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Why does the government collect taxes from citizens?
(Refer pg: 143)

ANS: Tax is a charge levied by the government on income, trade and sale of products, on property, etc. to raise funds for its expenses.

2. Name the three organs of government. (Refer pg: 143)

ANS: There are three organs of the government.

- * Legislature
- * Executive
- * Judiciary

II. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. "Why democracy is considered people's government" Justify.
(Refer pg: 145)

ANS: (i) Democracy is the most popular form of government and is based on freedom and equality.

(ii) In democracy, the power lies with the common man who casts his/her vote to elect the representative.

(iii) The candidate who gets maximum number of votes becomes the representative or the members of the parliament.

(iv) The party, which has the minimum number of elected representatives, forms the government.

(v) A democratic government makes the citizens most powerful because if the representatives don't perform well, the citizens can vote them out in the next elections.

Differentiate between Parliamentary form of Government and Presidential form of Government.

<u>Parliamentary form of Government</u>	<u>Presidential form of Government</u>
(i) The executive is a part of the legislature.	(i) The executive is separate from the legislature.
(ii) The prime Minister is the real head of the government.	(ii) The president is both the real and ceremonial head.
(iii) The prime Minister and Council of Ministers are answerable to the parliament.	(iii) The president is not directly answerable to the legislature.
(iv) The president is the formal head of the state.	(iv) The president is policy maker and the legislature, that is the law maker.
(v) Example: India, UK, Japan.	(v) Example: USA, Brazil.