10 : Development of Civilisation

Class : VI Sub.: Social Science (History)

[A]. Type of questions : Fill in the blanks :-

1. The early civilization flourished on the **river banks.**
2. Bronze is an alloy of two metals – **tin** and **copper**.
3. The Mesopotamian civilisation covered the area of **modern Iraq, southern Turkey** and **eastern Syria**.
4. The Indus valley civilisation developed on the banks of the **Indus river**.
5. The Mesopotamian civilisation developed on the banks of the **Tigris-Eupharate rivers**.
6. The Egyptian civilisation developed on the banks of the **Nile river**.
7. The Chinese civilisation developed on the banks of the **yellow river**.
8. The Indus valley civilisation is also known as the **Harappan culture**.
9. The first excavation work of the Indus valley civilisation started at **Harappa**.
10. The people of Indus valley used the Great Bath for **religious purposes**.
11. The streets of the Indus valley civilisation cut each other at **right** angles.
12. The people of Indus valley worshipped **pipal** tree.
13. **Shri R.B. Dayaram Sahway** discovered the sites of Harappa in 1921.
14. The Indus valley script was **pictography**.

[B]. Definition :-

Civilisation : The word civilisation has been derived from a Latin word 'civics' meaning 'a city dweller'. The advanced stage of human society is called civilisation. Its has organized settlements, governments, towns, trade, culture, religion, specialized work, writing system and technological development.

Citadel : The upper part of the towns of the Indus valley civilisation was called citadel. The ruling classes, periests and merchants lived in the citadel.

Granary : A house for storing grains.

Smelting : The heating and melting of an ore to obtain metal from it is called smelting.