

CLASS TEST
HISTORY F.M.10
CLASS IX

1. **Assertion (A):** The Indus and Ghaggar-Sarasvati valleys had stronger commercial contact with Mesopotamia than the Egyptian civilisation had with the Sindhu-Sarasvati region.

Reason (R): The geographical proximity between West Asia and the Indus-Sarasvati region made trade and direct contact much easier compared to Egypt.

2. **Assertion (A):** In Sumerian cities, all economic activities, including trade and agricultural distribution, were closely integrated with the central temple authority.

Reason (R): Entry into the sacred temple complex was open to all members of society, ensuring equal social status among citizens.

3. **Assertion (A):** The pre-Harappan or Early Harappan stage is characterized as a period of cultural continuity leading up to the mature urban phase.

Reason (R): Standardised features such as bead production, pottery styles, perimeter walls, and early graffiti writing began evolving during the Early Harappan phase itself.

4. **Assertion (A):** The Code of Hammurabi was an important milestone in the history of administration because it created a unified model for civil and social conduct.

Reason (R): The Hittites were unable to conquer the Babylonian Empire because Babylon possessed superior technological knowledge in agricultural land management.

5. **Read the statements below and choose the correct option:**

Statement I: Radio-carbon dates from sites like Bhirrana and Kunal indicate that the Pre-Harappan phase in the dried Sarasvati river belt began between 7000 BCE and 5500 BCE.

Statement II: Evidence of early bead production is exclusive to Harappa in Pakistan and has not been discovered in any Indian sites.

Options:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

6. **Read the statements below and choose the correct option:**

Statement I: The Mesopotamian civilisation developed in the fertile crescent between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, corresponding mainly to modern-day Iraq and Kuwait.

Statement II: Ziggurats were simple storage houses built on flat ground exclusively used by common traders to store grain.

Options:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

7. Read the statements below and choose the correct option:

Statement I: Copper tools were introduced in the fertile alluvial plains of the Indus and Ghaggar-Sarasvati basins during the Chalcolithic phase, boosting agricultural output.

Statement II: The Hittites gained an advantage over the Babylonians by mastering new technologies and utilizing natural resources more efficiently.

Options:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

8. Imagine you are an archaeologist excavating an ancient site along the dried Ghaggar-Sarasvati river basin at Kunal in Haryana. During the dig, your team unearths an ancient workshop containing semi-precious stone beads, shell bangles, copper fragments, and pottery decorated with geometric patterns and animal motifs. Additionally, you find pieces of pottery marked with simple graffiti symbols. Based on your understanding of the early stages of the Sindhu-Sarasvati Civilisation, answer the following questions:

Which specific phase of the Harappan Civilisation does this excavation represent, and around what time frame did it begin in the Sarasvati river belt?

How does the discovery of bead production, shell work, and copper crafts at this early site support the idea of 'cultural continuity' leading up to the mature Harappan period?