

AREA OF META DATA	CONTENT
THEME	Quiz on Life in Villages and towns
SUBJECT	History
LINKAGE OF THEME WITH CHAPTERS(NAME)	Vital villages Thriving Towns
CLASS/LEVEL	class VI
OBJECTIVES	To assess students understanding of the theme .
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Indus Valley Civilization flourished in arid and semi arid north-western parts of the Indian subcontinent. The Indus Valley people extensively used bronze and copper to make certain tools and objects. Historians refer to this phase as the first urbanization in Indian History.</p> <p>From the 1st century BCE to about the 4th century CE, India underwent profound transformation when iron was widely used. This period is known as second urbanization. This portion focuses on the same.</p>
KEY WORDS	Port, Trade, Merchant, urbanization, export, guild, income
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An Overview

- The period from the first century BCE to about the fourth century CE is known as the second urbanization. India underwent profound transformation during this period.
- This phase opened up a network of internal and overseas trade routes, saw the introduction of currency, and witnessed a flourishing of numerous arts and crafts.
- The agricultural surplus generated by the combination of iron technology, fertile soil, perennial availability of water from rivers and wells, and human enterprise lead to the second urbanization in the country.
- With the development of trade, many more towns developed as trade centres and administrative centres. Cities had different kinds of functions and identities.
- Many craftsmen and artisans formed guilds. The enormous manufacturing activity was maintained by guilds.
- The appearance of Northern Black Polished Ware marked the beginning of the second urbanization in India.
- An important feature of urbanization was the use of coins. Besides coins, other archaeological sources like written texts, pottery, sculptures, etc., helped reconstruct the history of this period.

CIET

- Time limit for the quiz is 5 minutes.
- For every correct answer – Wonderful, go on! – needs to flash with a clapping sound.
- For every wrong answer 2 attempts to be given.
- If the player gets more than 5 answers right – AWESOME! - needs to flash with clapping sound.
- If the player gets less than 5 but more than 2 answers right – GOOD ATTEMPT! – needs to flash with try again sound.
- If the player gets less than 2 answers correct – Try again.... I know you can do it – needs to flash.

QUIZ TIME!

Choose the correct answer:

1. Ring wells were used for:

- a. bathing
- b. washing clothes
- c. irrigation
- d. drainage

Key: (d) Drainage

2. Punch marked coins were made of:

- a. silver
- b. gold
- c. tin
- d. ivory

Key : (a) silver

3. Mathura was an important:

- a. village
- b. port
- c. religious centre
- d. forested area

Key: (b) religious centre

4. Shrenis were associations of:

- a. rulers
- b. crafts persons
- c. farmers
- d. herders

Key: (b) crafts persons

5. Who was the *Grama Bhojaka*?

- a. Village Headmen
- b. Family member
- c. Slaves
- d. Farmer

Key: (a) Village Headmen

6. Jatakas were

- a. Poems
- b. Speeches
- c. Stories
- d. None of the Above.

Key: (c) Stories

7. Karur is a coastal town in

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Tamil Nadu
- c. Kerala
- d. Maharashtra

Key: (b) Tamil Nadu

8. The Uzhavar were

- a. Large landowners
- b. Landless labourers
- c. Ordinary ploughmen
- d. Slaves

Key: (c) Ordinary ploughmen

9. Which of the following statements about Mathura is not true?

- a. There were fortifications around the city.
- b. Mathura became a centre where miniature paintings were produced.
- c. Farmers and herders provided food for people in the city.
- d. Several inscriptions have been found in Mathura.

Key: (b) Mathura became a centre where miniature paintings were produced.

10. Northern Black polished Ware is a kind of

- a. Pottery
- b. Cloth
- c. Metal
- d. None of the above.

Key: (a) Pottery

