

2 January 2026

Class 12<sup>th</sup> Arts

Subject wise

Sub: History

Instructions for Students-

Quiz is based on 1st Chapter.

The quiz will be based only on the prescribed chapter covered in class.

Students must read the chapter thoroughly before participating.

Students should read carefully to the question before answering.

I am sending you assignment of 2 questions. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to me.

1. As we have seen, it is not the Harappan script that helps in understanding the ancient civilisation.

Rather, it is material evidence that allows archaeologists to better reconstruct Harappan life. This material could be pottery, tools, ornaments, household objects, etc. Organic materials such as cloth, leather, wood and reeds generally decompose, especially in tropical regions. What survive are stone, burnt clay (or terracotta), metal, etc. Recovering artefacts is just the beginning of the archaeological enterprise. Archaeologists then classify their finds. One simple principle of classification is in terms of material, such as stone, clay, metal, bone, ivory, etc. The second, and more complicated, is in terms of function: archaeologists have to decide whether, for instance, an artefact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something meant for ritual use. The problems of archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices. Early archaeologists thought that certain objects which seemed unusual or unfamiliar may have had a religious significance. These included terracotta figurines of women, heavily jewelled, some with elaborate head-dresses. These were regarded as mother goddesses. Rare stone statuary of men in an almost standardised posture, seated with one hand on the knee – such as the “priest-king” – was also similarly classified. In other instances, structures have been assigned ritual significance. These include the Great Bath and fire altars found at Kalibangan and Lothal.

2. Perhaps the most unique feature of the Harappan civilisation was the development of urban centres.

Let us look at one such centre, Mohenjodaro, more closely. Although Mohenjodaro is the most well-known site, the first site to be discovered was Harappa. The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher and the other much larger but lower. Archaeologists designate these as the Citadel and the Lower Town respectively. The Citadel owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms. It was walled, which meant that it was physically separated from the Lower Town. One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. If you look at the plan of the Lower Town you will notice that roads and streets were laid out along an approximate “grid” pattern, intersecting at right angles. It seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. If domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street. The Lower Town at Mohenjodaro provides examples of residential buildings. Many were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides. The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving, particularly during hot and dry weather. What is also interesting is an apparent concern for privacy: there are no windows in the walls along the ground level. Besides, the main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard. It is on the Citadel that we find evidence of structures that were probably used for special public purposes. These include the warehouse a massive structure of which the lower brick portions remain, while the upper portions, probably of wood, decayed long ago and the Great Bath.

1. “The archaeological department has to face too many problems when they reconstruct the past.”

Comment on this statement in eight points.

2. “The most unique feature of the Harappan civilisation was the development of urban centres.” Comment on this statement in eight points.

3. Link for Quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=47377510>

Sub: Political Science

Play this quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=17576404>

*Sub : English*

*Imagine that Mahatma Gandhi from the text 'Indigo' visits Mukesh's town Firozabad as described in 'Lost Spring'. Gandhi sees how the poor bangle-makers are caught up in 'a vicious circle of the sahukars, the middlemen, the policemen, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians.' True to his nature of being an activist and a social reformist, he decides to do something about it over a month. As Mukesh, write a diary entry on the last day of Gandhi's one-month stay, elaborating on any two things that he did that transformed the people's lives in Firozabad. You may begin this way: Dear Diary, Today marks a month of Mahatma Gandhi being in our town...*

*Sub: Economics*

*Justify the following statements with valid reasons:*

1. *"Money serves as a measure of standard of deferred payments.*
2. *Fiat money is the same as fiduciary money.*
3. *Money facilitates transfer of value.*
4. *Money may be used as a commodity.*
5. *Face value of money is always greater than its intrinsic value*