



TOP 50 MCQs

ANCIENT HISTORY (PRELI & MAINS)

PRE - HISTORY &

INDUS VALLEY

CIVILIZATION

PYQ QUESTIONS

NCERT

2024

ANKITAA PODDER

UPSC II BANK II RAIL II WBCS II WBPSA II STATES PSC II SSC



1. The site of Harappa is located on the bank of river

1. Beas

2. Ravi

3. Saraswathi

4. Indus

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1. The site of Harappa is located on the bank of river

1. Beas

2. Ravi

3. Saraswathi

4. Indus

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HARAPPA

- Country : **Pakistan**
- River : **Ravi**
- Excavator : **Dayaram Sahni (1921)**
- Evidence :
 1. *Two rows of six granaries*
 2. *Coffin burial*
 3. *Red stone of dancing girl*
 4. *Trade with Mesopotamia.*





2. In the Indus Valley Civilization 'Chanhudaro' was famous for

1. Port

2. Textile

3. Craft

4. Farming





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CHANHUDARO

- Important Jhukar sites in Harappan Civilisation is Chanhudaro.
- Bead-making factories in Harappan Civilisation were **Chanhudaro** and **Lothal**.
- Chanhudaro is now in Pakistan (Sindh).
- Chanhudaro was first excavated by **N. G. Majumdar** in March, **1931**.
- Only Harappan city **without a citadel** and found the evidence of **Human sacrifice**.





3. As per the town planning system of the Indus Valley Civilisation, the buildings that were constructed on mud brick platforms were known as _____.

(IB Security Assistant & MTS, 2023)

- 1. Foundation base**
- 2. lower towns**
- 3. Lower courtyard**
- 4. citadels**



3. As per the town planning system of the Indus Valley Civilisation, the buildings that were constructed on mud brick platforms were known as _____.

(IB Security Assistant & MTS, 2023)

- 1. Foundation base**
- 2. lower towns**
- 3. Lower courtyard**
- 4. citadels**

Town Planning of Indus Valley Civilisation

- Harappan civilisation is known for its **urban sophisticated** planned of town planning.
- The largest citadel in the Indus Valley Civilization was located in **Mohenjo-daro**.
- **Citadel/Raised part** occupied a smaller area. Believed that rulers of the city lived here. It also contained **public buildings, granaries, and important workshops**
- City planning was followed **a grid pattern**.





4. Which of the followings was NOT a Harappan city?

1. Lothal

2. Dholavira

3. Sokhta koh

4. Mehrgarh



4. Which of the followings was NOT a Harappan city?

1. Lothal

2. Dholavira

3. Sokhta koh

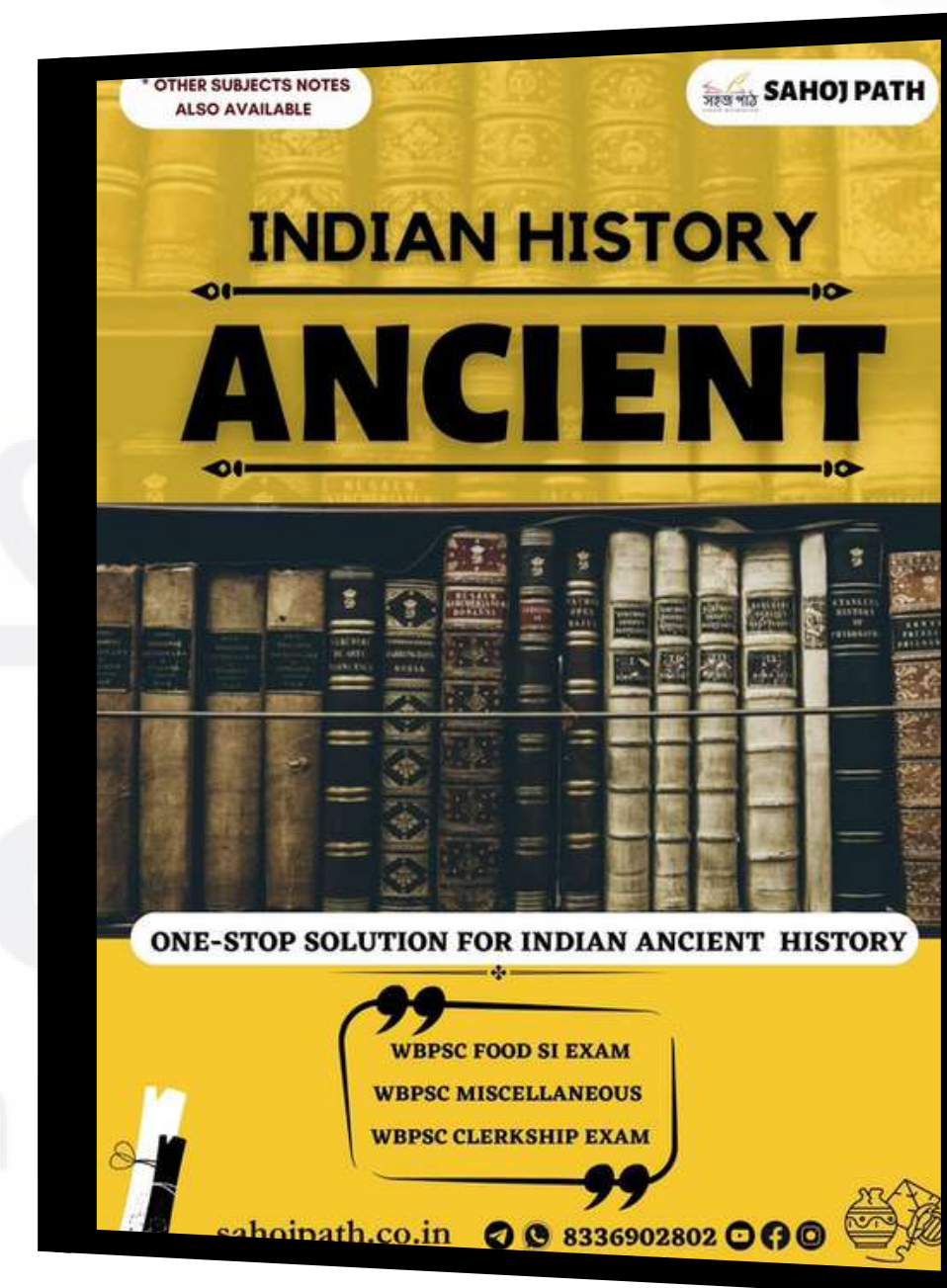
4. Mehrgarh



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Supporting Statesment :

- Mehrgarh is a neolithic site.
- Famous Harappan sites are **Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Lothal, Banawali and Dholavira, Kalibangan, Chanhudaro, Rangpur, Alamgirpur, Koti-Diji, Amri, Ropar, Surkotada, Suktagendor, Rakhigarhi.**





5. Match the following:

Column A

i. Palaeolithic Age

ii. Neolithic Age

iii. Chalcolithic Age

iv. Mesolithic Age

(a) i. C ii. A iii. D iv. B

(b) i. A ii. C iii. D iv. B

(c) i. D ii. C iii. A iv. B

(d) i. B ii. D iii. A iv. C

Column B

A. Copper

B. Discovery of Fire

C. Microliths

D. Tools for harvesting crops



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(d) i. B ii. D iii. A iv. C

Column B

A. Copper

B. Discovery of Fire

C. Microliths

D. Tools for harvesting crops

Stone Ages



Palaeolithic Age

Hunters & Food Gatherers

5,00,000 – 10,000 BCE



Mesolithic Age

Hunters and Herders

10,000 – 6000 BCE



Neolithic Age

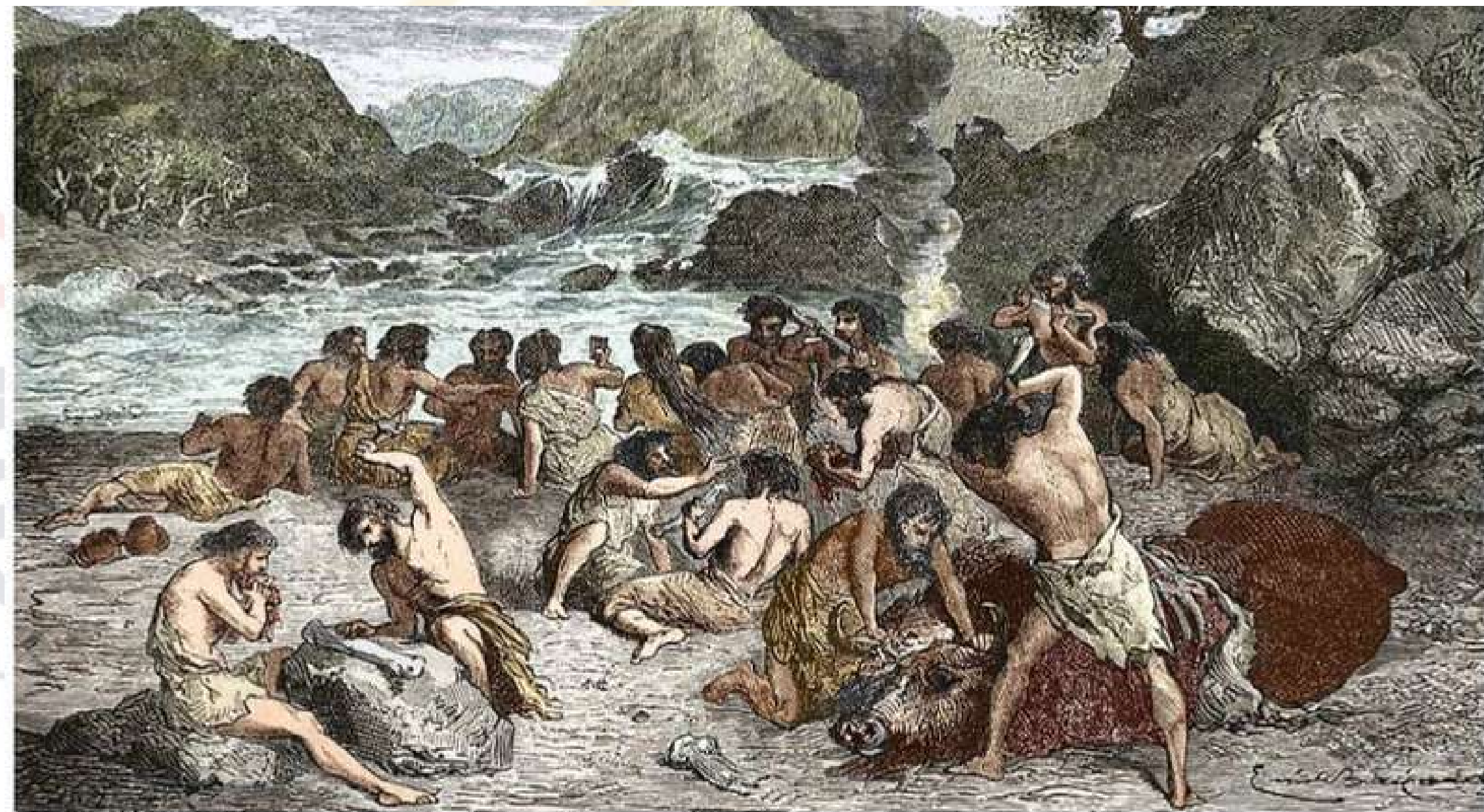
Food-Producing Stage

6,000 – 1000 BCE

Chalcolithic Age or Copper-Stone Age

Metal used

3000–500 BCE





6. The dockyard was found in which of the following sites of Indus valley civilization? (SSC GD Constable 2023)

1. Chanhudaro

2. Lothal

3. Kalibangan

4. Banawali



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1. Chanhudaro

2. Lothal

3. Kalibangan

4. Banawali

LOTHAL

- It has **evidence of the earliest** cultivation of **rice**.
- In Lothal Dockyard was found in **Harappan** Civilisation (artificial Brick dockyard) .
- Lothal is located in **Gujarat**.
- Lothal was discovered by **S.R. Rao** in **1954** and situated on the bank of the **Bhogava** river.
- Evidence of **double burial (male and female together)**.
- Evidence of **Fire altars**.





7. In which of the following city of Prehistoric period was cotton grown?

- 1. Rakhigadi**
- 2. Lothal**
- 3. Mehrgarh**
- 4. Kalibangan**





7. In which of the following city of Prehistoric period was cotton grown?

1. Rakhigadi

2. Lothal

3. Mehrgarh

4. Kalibangan

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IMPORTANT ONE LINER

- The Danish scholar **Christian J. Thomsen** coined the term 'Stone Age' in the late 19th century.
- The term '**Neolithic**' was coined Sir **John Lubbock** in his book "Prehistoric Teme" which was first published in 1865.
- **V. Gardon Childe** was the first who defined the **Neolithic-Chalcolithic Culture as a self-sufficient food economy.**
- The Palaeolithic research in India got a boost only with the coming of '**Yale Cambridge Expedition**' in **1935** led by **Deterra and Patterson.**
- The microliths were the first discovered by **Carlyle** in **1867** from **Vindhyan Rock Shelters.**
- The site of **Koldihwa** (of 6,500 B.C.) provided the earliest evidence for the **domestication of rice.** It is the oldest evidence of rice cultivation in any part of the world.
- The agriculture in the **Belan valley** began around 6,500 B.C. Besides rice, cultivation of barley was also attested at **Mahgara.**
- In India, the only hominid fossil found from '**Hathnaura**' in the **Narmada Valley.**



8. Which of the following Harappan sites is in Haryana?

1. Kalibangan

2. Rakhigarhi

3. Dholavira

4. Lothal

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8. Which of the following Harappan sites is in Haryana?

1. Kalibangan

2. **Rakhigarhi**

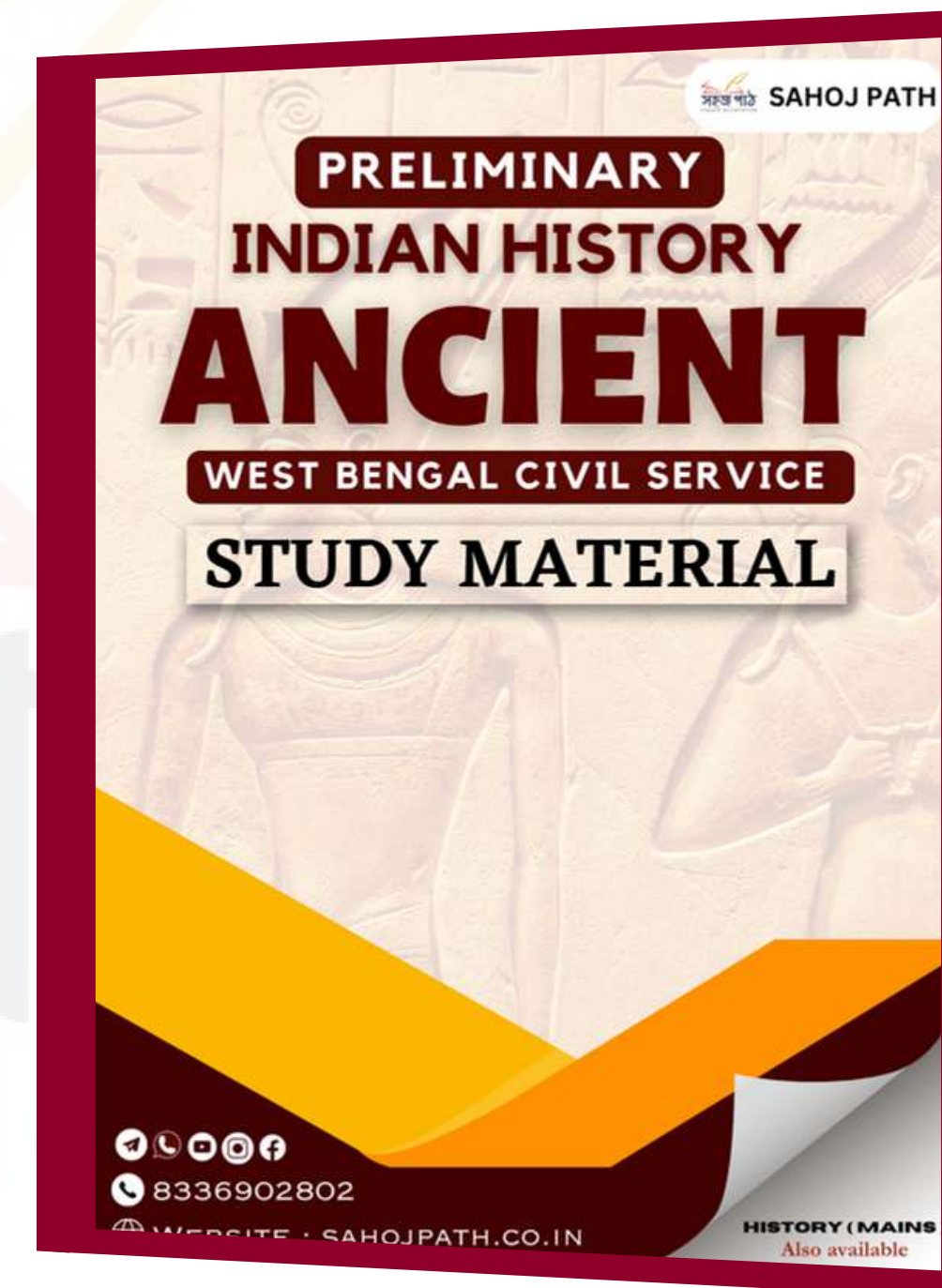
3. Dholavira

4. Lothal



Harappan sites in India

Site	Location
Harappa	Punjab
Lothal	Gulf of Cambay and Gulf of kutch
Rakhigarhi	Haryana
Alamgirpur	Uttar Pradesh
Kalibangan	Rajasthan
Dholavira	Gujarat
Banawali	Haryana



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9. Which among the following metals was not found in Harappan civilization?

- 1. Gold**
- 2. Copper**
- 3. Silver**
- 4. Iron**

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9. Which among the following metals was not found in Harappan civilization?

- 1. Gold**
- 2. Copper**
- 3. Silver**
- 4. Iron**

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IMPORTANT ONE-LINER :

- **Copper** was the first metal used by men
- Harappan cities are part of Indus Valley Civilizations, which was held after the Chalcolithic period of stone-age.
- **Copper, bronze, silver, and gold** were metals known and used by Harappans, but iron was not.

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**10. Which one of the statement is incorrect regarding the mesolithic period.
(TNPSC 2021)**

- 1. It is the Stone age between the Palaeolithic period and the Mesolithic period.**
- 2. They used tools to made up Keny small stones.**
- 3. The Theri Kadugal of Thirunelveli region belonged to this period.**
- 4. These people burned their Dead bodies.**

1. 2 only

2. 4 only

3. 1 only

4. 3only



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- 4. These people burned their Dead bodies.**

1. 2 only

2. 4 only

3. 1 only

4. 3only



Mesolithic Age (Hunters and Herders (পালক) :

- **Mesolithic Cultures** belong to the **Holocene era**.
- The Mesolithic man lived on **hunting, fishing, food gathering**.
- Mesolithic Age was the **reduction in size of well-established tool types - Microliths**.
- Pottery is absent at most Mesolithic sites, but it is present at **Langhnaj in Gujarat and in the Kaimur region of Mirzapur (UP)**.
- The last phase of this age saw the **beginning of plant cultivation**.
- Prehistoric rock art dates back to the Mesolithic period. The first Indian rock drawings were uncovered **in 1867 at Sohagi Ghat (Kaimur Hills,UP)**.



11 . Where have the remains of a highly advanced water management system of Indus Valley civilization been discovered?

- 1. Dholavira**
- 2. Kalibangan**
- 3. Lothal**
- 4. Ropar**

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11 . Where have the remains of a highly advanced water management system of Indus Valley civilization been discovered?

1. Dholavira

2. Kalibangan

3. Lothal

4. Ropar

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DHOLAVIRA

- Country : Gujarat
- Excavator : **J. P. Joshi (1967-68)**
- **UNESCO** considered as **40th World Heritage Sites in 2021,**
- Evidence :
 1. **Giant** water reservoir
 2. **Unique** water harvesting
 3. Shows all **three** phases of Harappa Culture.
 4. Large - scale use of sandstone with **mudbrick**





12. Indus valley civilization flourished in India between ___ BC and ____ BC. (UPRVUNL JE ME 2021)

1. 1200; 900

2. 2500; 1800

3. 900; 450

4. 1500; 1200



12. Indus valley civilization flourished in India between ___ BC and ____ BC. (UPRVUNL JE ME 2021)

1. **1200; 900**

2. **2500; 1800**

3. **900; 450**

4. **1500; 1200**



The Harappan civilisation can be classified in three phases:

**EARLY
PRE-HARAPPAN**

3200 – 2600 BC

**REGIONALISATION ERA
FORMATIVE, PROTO-URBAN PHASE**

**MATURE
HARAPPAN**

2600 – 1900 BCE

**INTEGRATION ERA
URBAN PHASE OF THE HARAPPAN**

**LATE
HARAPPAN**

1900 – 1300 BC

**LATE HARAPPAN PHASE
THE LOCALISATION ERA**



13. On which site of the Indus valley civilization bones of horse have been found?

- 1. Mohenjodaro**
- 2. Lothal**
- 3. Dholavira**
- 4. Surkotada**

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13. On which site of the Indus valley civilization bones of horse have been found?

1. Mohenjodaro

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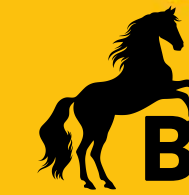
3. Dholavira

4. **Surkotada**

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SURKOTADA

- States : Gujarat
- Excavator : **J. P. Joshi (1964)**
- Evidence : **Bones of horse** and graveyard.



BONES OF HORSE
SURKOTADA

BONES OF CAMEL
KALIBANGAN





14. The bronze dancing girl was discovered from which of the following Indus Valley Civilisation sites? (OSSC CGL 2022)

- 1. Harappa**
- 2. Lothal**
- 3. Mohenjodaro**
- 4. Roper**

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14. The bronze dancing girl was discovered from which of the following Indus Valley Civilisation sites? (OSSC CGL 2022)

1. Harappa
2. Lothal
3. **Mohenjodaro**
4. Roper

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MOHENJO - DARO

- Country : **Pakistan (Sindh)**
- River : **Indus**
- Excavator : **R. D. Banerjee (1922)**
- Evidence :
 1. Multi - pillared assembly Hall
 2. Great Bath public venue
 3. Large granary
 4. Horse
 5. Bronze dancing girl
 6. Mother Goddess, Pashupati, bearded man and a woman.





15. From which of the following sites, the famous bull-seal of Indus valley was found?(RPSC 2015)

- 1. Mohen-jo-daro**
- 2. Chanhudaro**
- 3. Lothal**
- 4. Harappa**

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15. From which of the following sites, the famous bull-seal of Indus valley was found?(RPSC 2015)

1. Mohen-jo-daro

2. Chanhudaro

3. Lothal

4. Harappa



IMPORTANT ONE LINER OF IVC

- The Harappan civilisation was the **first urban civilisation in South Asia, contemporaneous** with the **civilisations of Mesopotamia and Egypt.**
- Harappa as the first archaeological site to be discovered, therefore gives its name to the entire civilisation.
- The Harappans got raw materials locally or from other places like **Rajasthan, Oman, Iran etc.**
- In **Dholavira** in **present-day Gujarat**, a large open area for ceremonies, and stones with engravements in Harappan script have been, discovered.
- A **storehouse** has been found in the city of **Lothal**.
- Seals and pots with wonderful designs were also made. **Cloth** has also been found.
- Largest of the four ancient urban civilizations of **Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and China.**



16. Which among the following Harappan site terracotta of 'plough' was found? (BPSC 2016)

1. Kalibangan

2. Lothal

3. Dholavira

4. Banawali



16. Which among the following Harappan site terracotta of 'plough' was found? (BPSC 2016)

1. Kalibangan

2. Lothal

3. Dholavira

4. Banawali



BANAWALI

- States : Haryana
- River : **Rangoi**
- Excavator : **R.S. Bist (1973–74)**
- Evidence :
 1. Fire altars
 2. Clay model of plough.
 3. High quality barley.
 4. Only in lower town and not in citadel.

- Wooden ploughs and Ploughed field

KALIBANGAN

- Terracotta models of plough

BANAWALI, BAHAWALPUR

- Clay model of plough :

BANAWALI



17. The ancient archaeological site Bhimbetka rock shelters are located in _____.

- 1. Rajasthan**
- 2. Himachal Pradesh**
- 3. Karnataka**
- 4. Madhya Pradesh**



17. The ancient archaeological site Bhimbetka rock shelters are located in _____.

1. Rajasthan

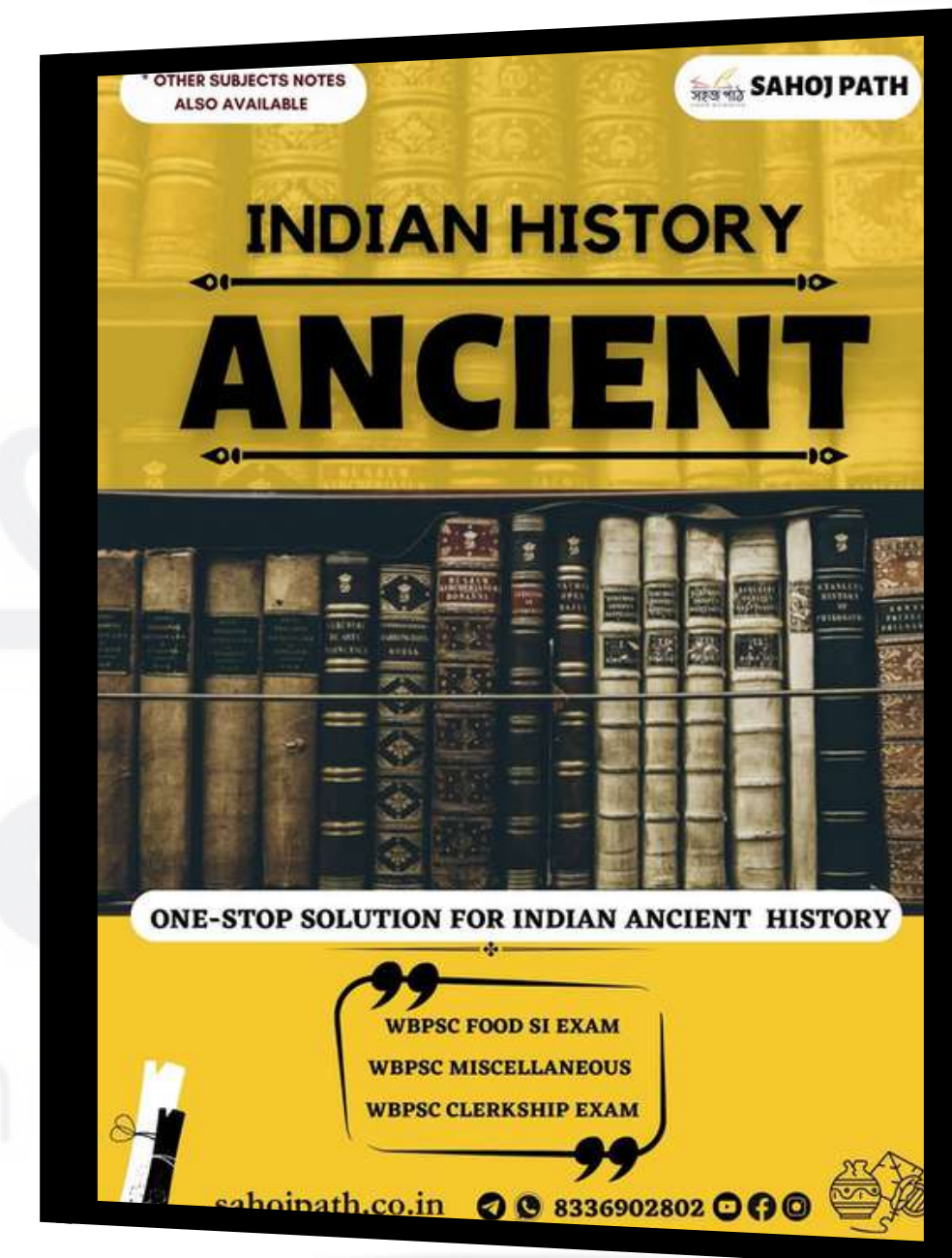
2. Himachal Pradesh

3. Karnataka

4. Madhya Pradesh

Bhimbetka Caves:

- Mesolithic rock art evidence is in **Bhimbetka Caves, Madhyapradesh.**
- UNESCO World Heritage site in **2003.**



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18. Eastern boundary of the Harappa culture is indicated by which of the following? (UPPSC PCS 2023)

- 1. Sutkagendor**
- 2. Alamgirpur**
- 3. Daimabad**
- 4. Rakhigarhi**

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18. Eastern boundary of the Harappa culture is indicated by which of the following? (UPPSC PCS 2023)

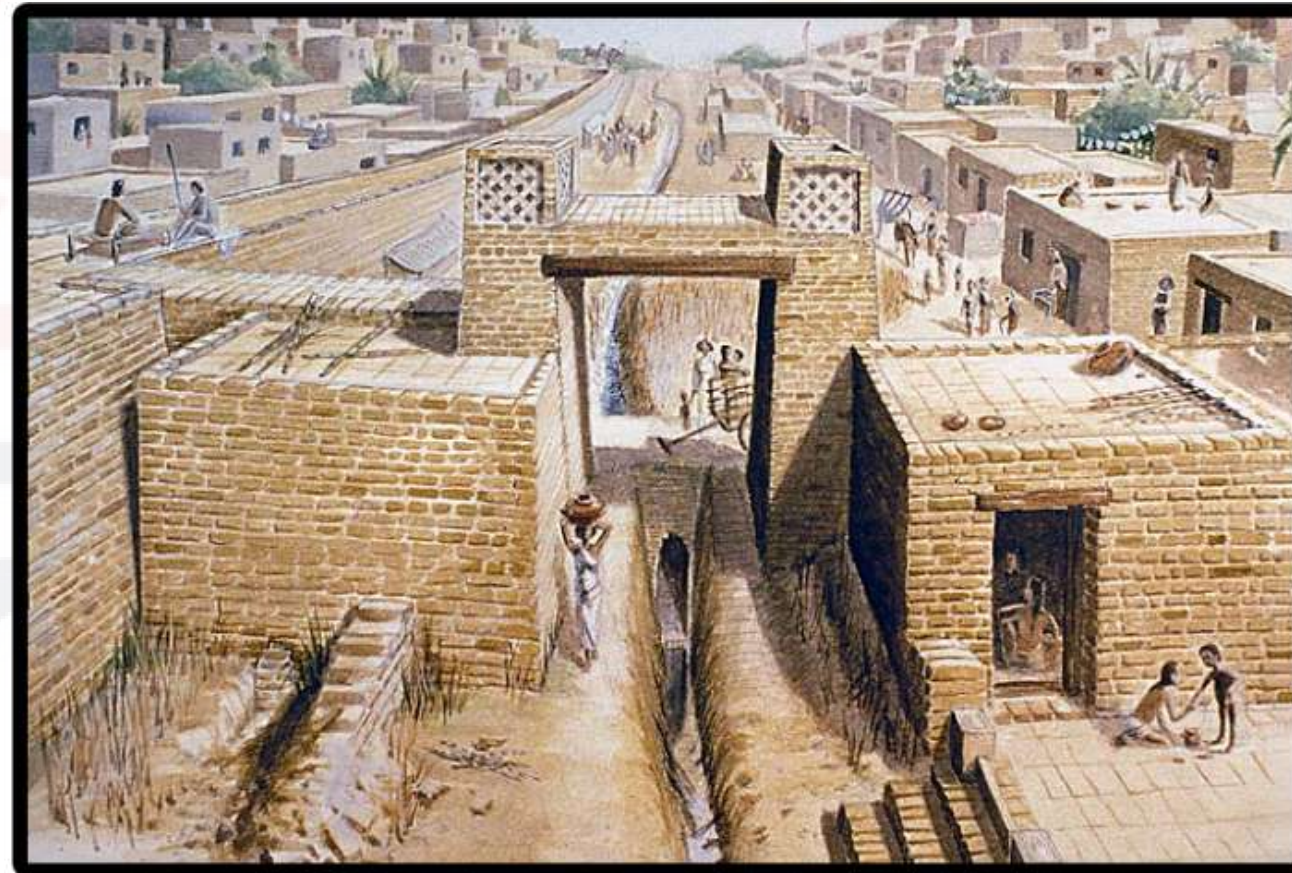
1. Sutkagendor
2. **Alamgirpur**
3. Daimabad
4. Rakhigarhi

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NORTH
MANDA AKHNOOR
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

WEST
SUTKAGENDOR
PAKISTAN



EAST
ALAMGIRPUR
WESTERN UP

DAIMABAD
MAHARASHTRA

SOUTH



19. Whom did the people of Indus Valley Civilization worship?

1. Shiv Shankar
2. Pashupati
3. Indra
4. Brahma

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19. Whom did the people of Indus Valley Civilization worship?

1. Shiv Shankar

2. Pashupati

3. Indra

4. Brahma



PASHUPATI

- **The Harappan** people generally worshipped **Mother goddess and Pashupati Mahadeva or proto-Shiva.**
- The seal of Pashupati Mahadeva is surrounded by an **elephant, a tiger, a rhino, a buffalo, and a deer.**
- Evidence found **in Mohenjo-Daro.**





20. Which of the following is the biggest Harappan civilization site ?

- 1. Ropar**
- 2. Lothal**
- 3. Kalibangan**
- 4. Rakhigarhi**





20. Which of the following is the biggest Harappan civilization site ?

1. Ropar
2. Lothal
3. Kalibangan
4. **Rakhigarhi**

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RAKHIGARHI

- **Rakhigarhi** in **Haryana** is the **largest** Harappan site in the Indian **subcontinent**.
- States : **Haryana**
- The site was excavated by **Amarendra Nath** of ASI.





21. Among the Bronze Age Civilizations which one was undoubtedly the largest in extent ?

1. Egyptian

2. Mesopotamian

3. Harappan

4. Mehargarh



21. Among the Bronze Age Civilizations which one was undoubtedly the largest in extent ?

1. Egyptian

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3. Harappan

4. Mehargarh

ONE-LINER OF PRE-HISTORY

- History is divided into **pre-history, proto-history, and history.**
- The study of the past which has the writing record and archaeological sources : **History.**
- Robert Bruce Foote - Father of South Indian Geology who discovered what was probably.
- The first paleolithic tool discovered in India is **Pallavaram handaxe.**
- The study of coins is called **Numismatics.**
- The study of inscriptions is called **Epigraphy.**




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1. PREHISTORY PHASE

Introduction :

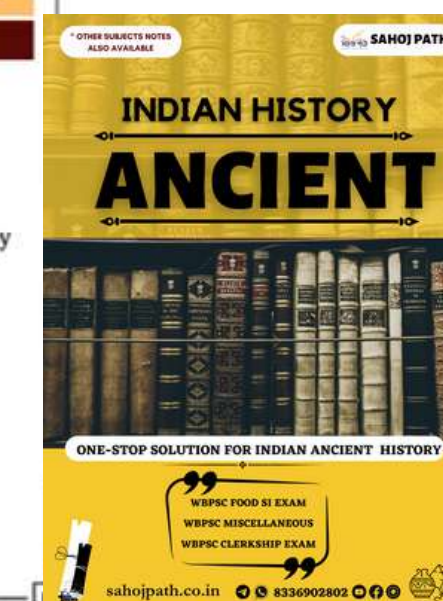
- The English word 'History' comes from the Greek historia, meaning "inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation".
- History is further divided into **pre-history, proto-history, and history.**
- The study of the past which has the **writing record and archaeological sources** - History.
- **Robert Bruce Foote** - Father of South Indian Geology who discovered what was probably.
- The first paleolithic tool discovered in India — **the Pallavaram handaxe.**
- **Radio-Carbon dating** is a technique for figuring out how old any object is.
- The study of coins is called **Numismatics.**
- The study of inscriptions is called **epigraphy.**
- The Deciphering of Pictographic Harappan Inscriptions is still pending.

Stone Ages

		
Palaeolithic Age	Mesolithic Age	Neolithic Age
Hunters & Food Gatherers	Hunters and Herders	Food-Producing Stage
5,00,000 – 10,000 BCE	10,000 – 6000 BCE	6,000 – 1000 BCE

Palaeolithic Age (Hunters and Food Gatherers) : 5,00,000 – 10,000 BCE

- This age developed in the **Pleistocene period or the Ice Age.**
- The Palaeolithic man of India belonged to the **Negrito race.**
- They had **no knowledge of agriculture, house building, pottery, or any metal.** (they lead nomadic life).
- Tools used here **Hand Axes and Cleavers.**
- It was only in later stages that they attained knowledge of fire.





22. Which of the following is not a principal tool of the Early Stone Age ?

WBCS MAIN 2015

- 1. Scraper**
- 2. Handaxe**
- 3. Cleaver**
- 4. Chopper**

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22. Which of the following is not a principal tool of the Early Stone Age ?

WBCS MAIN 2015

1. Scrapper

2. Handaxe

3. Cleaver

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Palaeolithic Age

5,00,000 – 10,000 BCE

Hunters & Food Gatherers

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- They had no knowledge of **agriculture, house building, pottery or any metal**.
- They lead **nomadic** life.
- Tools used **Hand Axes** and **Cleavers**.
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23. Which archaeologist has recently contested the identification of impressive brick-built structure at Harappa as a 'Granary' ?

- 1. RD Banerjee**
- 2. John Marshall**
- 3. Daya Ram Sahani**
- 4. J.M. Kenoyer**

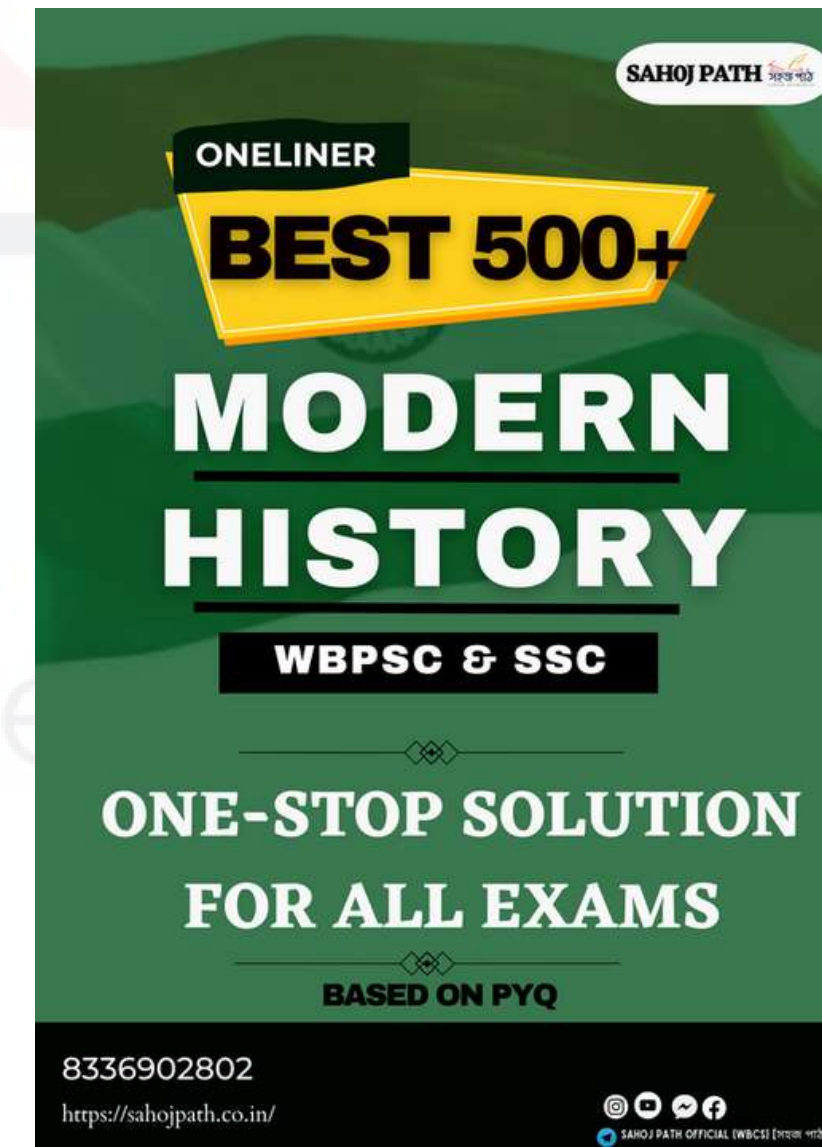


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1. RD Banerjee
2. John Marshall
3. Daya Ram Sahani
4. **J.M. Kenoyer**



- **RD Banerjee is known as the discoverer of Mohenjo-Daro.**
- **John Marshall was the first excavator of Harappa and Mohenjodaro.**
- **Daya Ram Sahani is known as the discoverer of Harappa in 1921-22.**





24. Which one of the following cities of the Indus Valley Civilization was mostly devoted to craft production, including bead making, shell shearing, metalworking, seal making, and weight-making?

(SSC 2022)

- 1. Balakot**
- 2. Gunverywala**
- 3. Amari**
- 4. Chanhudaro**



24. Which one of the following cities of the Indus Valley Civilization was mostly devoted to craft production, including bead making, shell shearing, metalworking, seal making, and weight-making?

(SSC 2022)

1. Balakot
2. Gunverywala
3. Amari
4. Chanhudaro

CHANHUDARO

- **Bead-making** factories at **Chanhudaro** and **Lothal**, which products were **exported**.
- Important Jhukar sites in Harappan civilisation are **Jhukar, Chanhudaro, and Amri**.
- Mature phase in Harappan civilisation are **Harappa, Mohanjo-Daro, Chanhudaro, Kalibangan**.
- **Broken ivory** was used as a scale in **Chanhu-Daro**.



CHANHUDARO: BEAD-MAKERS OF THE INDUS VALLEY



25. The Indus valley houses were built of

1. Bamboos

2. Wood

3. Bricks

4. Stone





25. The Indus valley houses were built of

1. Bamboos

2. Wood

3. Bricks

4. Stone





- During the **Chalcolithic era** , people used **bricks** but no traces of **burnt (baked) bricks**.
- In **Harappan civilisation** , people used burnt bricks of **good quality** and the **unique feature**.
- Identical ratio of this brick was **1:2:4** in terms of **thickness:width:length** across all Harappan structures.
- Average size of bricks — **7 × 14 × 28 cm³** for **houses** and **10 × 20 × 40 cm** for **city walls**.





26. Who considered the Harappan crafts "technically the peer of the rest" among products of the Bronze Age ?

1. Gordon childe

2. Shereen Ratnagar

3. R.S. Bisht

4. Asco Parpola



26. Who considered the Harappan crafts "technically the peer of the rest" among products of the Bronze Age ?

1. Gordon childe

2. Shereen Ratnagar

3. R.S. Bisht

4. Asco Parpola

BRONZE AGE

- **Proto-history of India** belongs to the **Bronze Age**.
- Harappan culture was a **Bronze Age Culture**.
- The Indus Valley people knew the use of **Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze and Tin**.
- The **Bronze Dancing Girl** was discovered at Mohenjo-Daro, which was . The statue was excavated by British archaeologist **Ernest Mackay** .
- **Bronze** model of roofed chariot of Harappa times was found at **Chanhu-Daro**.
- The Rig Vedic people knew of a metal, called **ayas**, which was either **copper or bronze**.



PIC : TEFEL HALL



27. Who among the following begun his excavations at Dholavira in 1990? (SSC CHSL 2020)

1. RS Bisht

2. MS Vats

3. RD Banerji

4. SR Rao



27. Who among the following begun his excavations at Dholavira in 1990? (SSC CHSL 2020)

1. RS Bisht

2. MS Vats

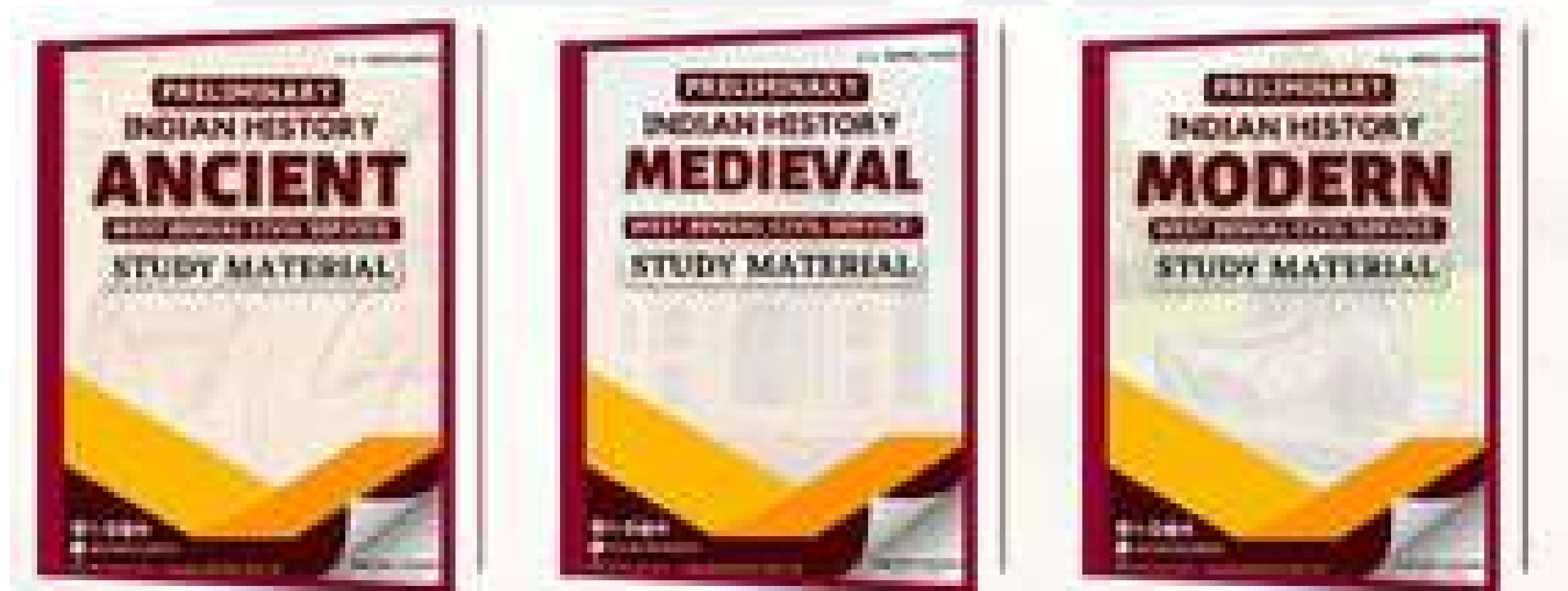
3. RD Banerji

4. SR Rao



BRONZE AGE

- **Amlanand Ghosh** is known as the discoverer of **Kalibangan** in **1953**.
- **S.R. Rao** is known as the discoverer of **Lothal** in **1957**.
- **N.G. Mazumdar** is known as the discoverer of **Chanhu-Daro** in **1931**.
- **R.S. Bist** is known as the discoverer of **Banawali** in **1973–74**.





28. The main occupation of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization

was _____.

- 1. Kusthi**
- 2. Agriculture**
- 3. Hunting**
- 4. Fishing**

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29. Which among the following sites provides evidence of domestication of animals in the Mesolithic period? (UPPSC Civil Service 2018)

1. Odai
2. Bori
3. Bagor
4. Lakhnia





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MESOLITHIC PERIOD

IMPORTANT MESOLITHIC SITES ARE:

- The largest and best documented mesolithic sites in India is **Bagor, Rajasthan.**
- Central India : **Chhotanagpur Region**
- Tamil Nadu : **Tinnevelly**
- West Bengal : **Birbhanpur**
- UttarPradesh : **Mahadaha**
- MadhyaPradesh : **Adamgarh, M.P**

Adamgarh, MadhyaPradesh
and **Bagor** provide the
earliest evidence for the
domestication of **animals.**



30. The script of Indus Valley Civilization is/was _____ .

- 1. Brahmi**
- 2. Pali**
- 3. Prakrit**
- 4. It is still undeciphered**





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31. In Mohanjadaro, the largest building is

- 1. The Pillared Hall**
- 2. Well and Bathing Platform**
- 3. Granary**
- 4. Prayar Hall**

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32. Which of the following statement is true about the religious practices of the Harappan people?

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- 2. They had a class of priests**
- 3. No temple has been unearthed**
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33. Which site of Harappa shows the earliest evidence of earthquake?

- 1. Harappa**
- 2. Dholavira**
- 3. Mohenjodaro**
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- 1. Harappa**
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35. The cylindrical stone seals were used in which civilization?

NDA 2016

- 1. Harappan**
- 2. Egyptian**
- 3. Roman**
- 4. Mesopotamian**



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NDA 2016

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2. Egyptian

3. Roman

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36. At which of the following ancient Indian sites was the first astronomical observatory of the Harappan civilisation found?

- 1. Lothal**
- 2. Dholavira**
- 3. Rangpur**
- 4. Surkotada**

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37. What is the meaning of the word 'Mohenjo-daro'?

- 1. Favourite city**
- 2. Place of living**
- 3. Mound of the dead**
- 4. A market area**

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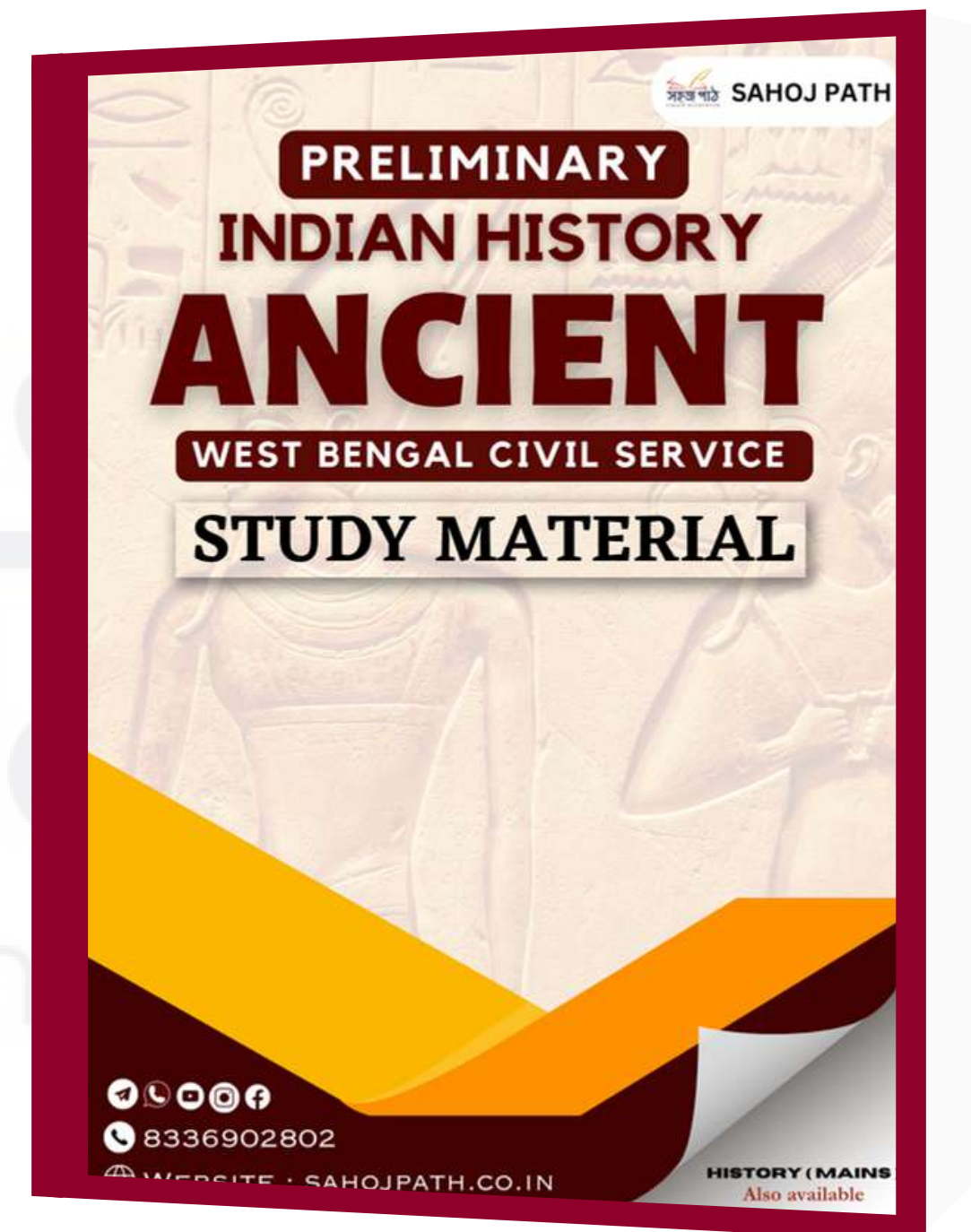
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39. From which archaeological site of Indus Valley Civilization, the figures or models of boat are found? (UPPSC 2022)

- 1. Dhaulabira and Bhagatrav**
- 2. Harappa and Kotdiji**
- 3. Mohenjodaro and Lothal**
- 4. Kalibangan and Ropar**



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40. Which of the following were NOT a part of a citadel in Harrapan architecture?

- 1. Storehouses for grains**
- 2. Great Bath for important people**
- 3. Fire altars for religious ceremonies**
- 4. Residential buildings for masses**



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41. The Harappan site Rangpur is located in the present Indian state of

- 1. Haryana**
- 2. Rajasthan**
- 3. Madhya Pradesh**
- 4. Gujarat**

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42. Which of the following has the same meaning as that of Old Stone Age?

- 1. Neolithic era**
- 2. Paleolithic era**
- 3. Mesolithic era**
- 4. Iron age**





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43. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilisation sites is not located in India ?

- 1. Surkotada**
- 2. Amri**
- 3. Dholavira**
- 4. Lothal**

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44. Which period of stone age witnessed the earliest evidence of the use of pottery?

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- 2. Upper Paleolithic Age**
- 3. Mesolithic Age**
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45. Cotton was probably grown at Mehrgarh from about _____.

(SSC MTS, 2023)

- 1. 7000 years ago**
- 2. 8000 years ago**
- 3. 5000 years ago**
- 4. 6000 years ago**



45. Cotton was probably grown at Mehrgarh from about _____.

(SSC MTS, 2023)

1. 7000 years ago (Archaeological evidence)

2. 8000 years ago (NCERT)

3. 5000 years ago

4. 6000 years ago



MEHRGARH

- This site is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran.
- Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area.
- Beginning of settlement at **Mehrgarh (about 8000 years ago)**
- Mehrgarh include remains of **square or rectangular houses.**



FROM : NCERT



MEHRGARH

- Mehrgarh was the earliest **Neolithic site** known as the **Breadbasket of Baluchistan**.
- Mehrgarh is located beside of the Bolan River
- The Harappans grew wheat and especially in Mehrgarh.
- It was one of the **earliest** regions where **cotton** was grown.
- It was the oldest agricultural settlement in the Indian subcontinent Agriculture





47. Which of the following sites of Indus valley civilization is not on the bank of river Indus ? (SSC CHSL 2020)

- 1. Chanhudaro**
- 2. Mohenjodaro**
- 3. Kot-Diji**
- 4. Ropar**

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49. Which of the following periods was considered by Gordon Childe as a period of "revolution" ?

- 1. Palaeolithic**
- 2. Mesolithic**
- 3. Neolithic**
- 4. Harappan**

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50. Of the following Harappan Civilization sites, which one provides the evidence of a large open area with terraced stands, identified as 'stadium'?

- 1. Kalibangan**
- 2. Chanhudaro**
- 3. Dholavira**
- 4. Mohanjodaro**

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