

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DAY 3

Section A

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [14]
1. Give information about 'Khambalida Cave'.
 2. Explain : Architectural style of 'Gopuram'.
 3. Give information about the drainage system of Mohan-Jo-Daro.
 4. Explain why Lothal was an important dockyard of India ?
 5. Who discovered very ancient remains of Indian civilization near Harappa and when ?
 6. Explain the meaning of Mohan-Jo-Daro and write about its roadways.
 7. Write the meaning of stupa.

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [12]
8. Write in brief about the architecture of Gujarat.
 9. Explain a temple of north Gujarat which has been carved in Iranian style.
 10. Write a short note on Medieval Architecture.
 11. Write a note on the Sun temple of Modhera.

Section C

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [4]
12. Review the town planning of city Mohan-Jo-Daro.

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Section A

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [14]

1. Give information about 'Khambalida Cave'.

➡ Try Yourself

2. Explain : Architectural style of 'Gopuram'.

➡ Try Yourself

3. Give information about the drainage system of Mohan-Jo-Daro.

➡ Try Yourself

4. Explain why Lothal was an important dockyard of India ?

➡ Try Yourself

5. Who discovered very ancient remains of Indian civilization near Harappa and when ?

➡ In 1921, under the leadership of Sir John Marshal and Colonel Meke, Dayaram Sahni discovered very ancient remains of Indian civilization from Montegomary in Punjab district near Harappa.

6. Explain the meaning of Mohan-Jo-Daro and write about its roadways.

➡ Mohan-Jo-Daro means the heap of the deads.

➡ The pathways were 9.75 meters wide. The small link roads crossed the major ones at right angles.

➡ The pathways were wide enough for a number of vehicle to pass at a time.

➡ Pits on the road side suggest that there might have been lamp posts.

➡ There were two highways one was going from North to South and the other was going from East to West. Both crossed each other at right angle.

7. Write the meaning of stupa.

➡ An oval shape construction under which the remains of Lord Buddha's body were kept in a box is known as stupa.

➡ There are five famous stupas of king Ashoka's time : (1) Stupa of Sanchi (2) Stupa of Sarnath (3) Stupa of Berat (4) Stupa of Nandangadh (5) Stupa of Devanimori in Gujarat.

Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [12]

8. Write in brief about the architecture of Gujarat.

➡ Try Yourself

9. Explain a temple of north Gujarat which has been carved in Iranian style.

➡ Try Yourself

10. Write a short note on Medieval Architecture.

➡ Try Yourself

11. Write a note on the Sun temple of Modhera.

- ➡ Modhera temple in Gujarat was built during the reign of Solanki king Bhimdev-I.
- ➡ The entrance gate on the eastern side of this temple is constructed in such a way that the first ray of the Sun falls directly on the gems that was studded in the middle of the crown of Sun God. Due to that entire sanctum was lit up thereby creating a divine atmosphere.
- ➡ Today, also twelve different images of Sun God and erotic sculptures are seen in this temple.
- ➡ The carving of this temple is done in Iranian school of Art.
- ➡ There are 108 small temples surrounding the outside tank which creates a pleasant sight at dusk and dawn.

Section C

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [4]

12. Review the town planning of city Mohan-Jo-Daro.

- ➡ Mohan-Jo-Daro was the best from the town planning point of view.

(i) Construction of Town :

- ➡ Houses were built on high plinth to protect them from floods and dampness.
- ➡ The houses of the rich people were double storeyed having five to seven rooms.
- ➡ While houses of poor people were single storeyed having two or three rooms.
- ➡ The main entrance of the houses opened in the side lanes and not on the main roads.
- ➡ Remains as every house consisted store houses, kitchen and bathroom are found.
- ➡ There was proper arrangement of doors and windows to keep the houses airy and ventilated.

(ii) Pathways :

- ➡ Pathways are the main features of this town planning. The pathways were 9.75 meter wide. They were wide enough for a number of vehicles to pass at a time.
- ➡ The small link roads crossed at the major ones at right angles. Pits on the road side suggest that there might have been lamp posts.
- ➡ Pathways of town were straight highways without any turns.
- ➡ There were two main roads one was going from North to South and the other was going from East to West. Both crossed each other at right angle.

(iii) Drainage system :

- ➡ Drainage system was a unique feature of this town planning.
- ➡ Such a drainage system was found nowhere except the island of crete in the Mediterranean sea.
- ➡ This system was built to drain dirty water out from the town.
- ➡ Each and every house had a cesspit.
- ➡ Thus, this planned and systematic and efficient drainage system clearly proves that they were very careful about their health and hygiene.

(iv) Public baths :

- ➡ A huge bath was excavated at Mohan-Jo-Daro. There was an arrangement to put fresh water in and dirty water out.

➤ There were small rooms for changing the clothes. These public baths have been used on public festivals and religious ceremonies.

(v) Public buildings :

➤ The ruins of two buildings have been found at Mohan-Jo-Daro. They might have used as a town hall or as a theatre or an administrative office or a granary.

➤ The barrack of such buildings was also found out. This must have been used to accommodate soldiers.