

## History - Class 6 - Lesson - 2

### TEXT BOOK EXERCISES (Page 37 - 39) (Answers only)

#### I. Multiple choice questions:

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (b)

#### II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sapt Sindhu
2. Indo-Aryans
3. Samiti and Sabha
4. Rajya Dharma
5. Two
6. Gurukul
7. Karma and Moksha

#### III. Name the following :

1. Rig veda
2. Indira
3. Ramayana - Valmiki, Mahabharata - Ved Vyas
4. Rig veda
5. Gramini

#### IV. Mark the following statements True or False:

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True

#### V. Match the following:

1. (e)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (d)
5. (a)

#### VI. Short answer question:

1. The Aryans came from Iran or Central Asia.
2. The word 'veda' means knowledge.
3. The four Vedas are : The Rig veda, The Sama veda, The Yajur veda, The Atharva Veda.
4. Sanskrit belongs to a family of languages known as Indo-European.
5. The life of Aryans was divided into four stages. Each stage was for about 25 years. They are : Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sanyas.

6. The favourite sports of the Aryans include Chariot racing, Horse racing and wrestling. Gambling was also one of their pastime.
7. The Rig veda contains 1028 hymns.
8. The word 'arya' is a Sanskrit word meaning 'noble'.
9. In the later Vedic period the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh or Shiva became more popular.
10. The Senapati and the Purohit helped the king in administration.
11. The main occupation of the early Aryans was Agriculture.

### **VII. Long answer question:**

1. In the early Vedic Age there was varna vyavastha, which meant distinction largely between the Aryans and the Non-Aryans based on their skin color. A person could choose whatever profession he liked. But in the later Vedic period varna vyavastha developed into rigid caste system. People practised professions according to their varna (cast), the Brahmins performed religious ceremonies, the Kshatriyas became the king and the warriors, Vaishyas were the common people and the Sudras were the menial workers.

2. Initially, the religion of the Aryans was very simple. They worshipped the forces of nature. Thus they had many Gods and Goddess. They worshipped Surya the sun God, Indra God of thunder and rain was one of the most popular Gods. They also worshipped Gods like, Vayu, Prithvi, and Agni. They perform yajnas and sacrifices offering ghee, milk, soma juice and grains to please their Gods.

In the later Vedic Age, the purohit (priest) perform all religious ceremonies. New Gods like the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva became more important. Rama and Krishna were the most popular Gods. Principles of Karma (action) and moksha (salvation) was given importance.

3. During the early Vedic Age the people lived in tribes called janas. The successful ones became kings with great powers but bound by disciplined code of conduct. In the later period kingship became hereditary. He was helped by officials like senapati (commander) and purohit (priest). The gramini (village headman) also assist the king in wars.

There are two important assemblies known as Samiti and Sabha. Women were also allowed to attend the meetings. Later, the small tribal kingdoms were replaced by large kingdoms.

4. The life of Aryans was divided into four stages known as 'ashramas'. Each stage was for about 25 years.

The first stage was Brahmacharya, he was to lead a simple life with strict discipline, obedience and respect for teacher. During this period he has to live in the gurukul.

The second stage is Grihastha, here he gets married and led a family life.

The next stage is the Vanaprastha, in this he led a lonely life devoting himself to religious meditation.

The last stage is the Sanyas, which is a period of total retirement from worldly pleasures. He continued his religious meditation and become a sanyasi.