

Class – VI

Sec. :

[The Early Vedic Age]

[54]

- [illegible]

[55]

Indo-Aryans: _____

Brahmavarta:_____

Dasas: _____

Jana: _____

Rajan: _____

Grama: _____

Gramani: _____

Sabha:

Samiti _____

Swayamvara: _____

Barter system: _____

[56-57]

[A] Fill in the blanks: [56]

1. The Aryans settled in the Sapta Sindhu region which they called _____.
2. The Aryans were organized into tribes called _____ under a king called _____.
3. The king was assisted by a number of officials like the _____, the _____ and the _____.
4. A woman chose her own husband in a ceremony called _____.
5. The Aryan society was divided into _____ castes.

- [B] State whether the following statements are true or false: [56]
1. The basic unit of the Aryan society was the matriarchal family. _____

2. The *Sama Veda* was the earliest Veda composed by the Aryans. _____

3. The village headman was called *Gramani*. _____

4. The eldest male member of the family as called *vasa*. _____

5. The caste system is also known as the *varna system*. _____

- [C] Write short notes on: [56]
1. Sabha and Samiti: _____

2. Swayamvara: _____

3. Rig Veda: _____

4. Sapta Sindhu: _____

5. Rajan: _____

- [D] Answer the following questions. [56]
1. Who were the Indo-Aryans? Where did they come from?

Ans. _____

2. Discuss the political set-up of the Early Vedic society. Name the officials who assisted the king.

Ans. _____

3. What was the position of women in the Early Vedic period?

Ans. _____

4. Discuss the main features of the Early Vedic economy.

Ans. _____

5. Discuss the religious beliefs of the people of the Early Vedic period.

Ans. _____

[E] Picture study:

[57]



1.

What do these pictures depict?
2.

What was the basis of this division?
3.

Could anyone change his/her position? How?

Chapter – 6
[The Later Vedic Age]

Stop to Answer:

[60]

1.

Can you name two social reformers who worked to eradicate the caste rigidities from the society in 18th century CE?

Ans.

Glossary:

[63]

Aryavarta:

Epic:

Hereditary:

Autocratic:

Ashramas:

Gurukul:

Gurudakshina:

Nishka:

Yajnas:

Exercises:

[65-66]

[A]

Fill in the blanks:

[65]

1. The two epics composed in the Later Vedic Age were the _____ and the _____ written by _____ and _____ respectively.
2. The Vedas were also called _____ which means _____.
3. The powerful kings adopted new titles like _____, and _____.
4. Sacrifices like _____ and _____ were performed to assert the authority of the kings.
5. Education was imparted at the _____ where subjects like _____ and _____ were taught.

[C]

Fill in the blanks.

[65]

1. The Sama Veda is the oldest Veda. _____
2. Small tribal kingdoms were replaced by larger kingdoms during the Later Vedic period. _____
3. Ashwamedha yajna was performed during the king's coronation to bestow supreme power on him. _____
4. Education was very expensive and pupils had to pay large sums as gurudakshina. _____
5. The complicated religious rituals which only the priests could perform led to the growth of the power of the Brahmins. _____

[C]

Write short notes on:

[65]

1. Aryavarta : _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2.

Vedas :
3.

Gurukul :
4.

Upanishads :
5.

Ashrama :

[E] Match the following: [65]

- | A | B |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shruti | a. collection of songs |
| 2. Large kingdoms | b. the destroyer |
| 3. Shiva | c. divine revelation |
| 4. Atharva Veda | d. <i>janapadas</i> |
| 5. PGW | e. pottery |

[F] Answer the following questions. [65]

1.

Which period is called the Later Vedic period? Why has it also been called the Epic Age?
- Ans.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

5. Examine the changes that took place in the religious life of the Aryans in the Later Vedic period.

Ans.

[E] Picture study:



[65]

1. What stages of life of man is depicted here?

2. What were the duties of man at this stage of life?

3. What did they learn?

4. What were the duties of a Guru?

Stop to Answer:

1. Who was the last Tirthankara of the Jains?

[73]

[illegible]

[79]

[79-81]

[79-80]

a. 24

a. 24

b. 20

c. 21

a. Jataka Tales

a. Jataka Tales

b. Agamas

c. Tripitakas

1. _____ is regarded as the founder of Jainism.
2. Mahavira was the last of the 24 _____.
3. The religious books of the Jainias are the _____ and the _____.
4. Siddhartha (Buddha) was born in the village of _____ near Kapilvastu.
5. Gautama attained enlightenment under a Peepal tree at _____ in Bihar, after which he was known as the _____.

1. Jainism was supported mainly by the lower castes. _____
2. Buddha preached his first sermon at Bodh Gaya in Bihar. _____
3. Buddha preached in Pali so that everybody could understand his message. _____
4. Both Buddha and Mahavira established an order of the monks called the Viharas.

5. Confucius believed that a government could only rule by instilling fear in the people.

A		B	
1.	First Tirthankara	a.	Dilwara Temple
2.	Yashoda	b.	29 years
3.	Mount Abu	c.	Deer Park
4.	Kshatriya chief	d.	Rishava/Rishabhanatha
5.	The Great Renunciation	e.	Suddhodana
6.	The First Sermon	f.	Politics

1. What was the religious environment when the reform movements were started Gautama Buddha and Vardhamana Mahavira?

[illegible]

2. Give a brief account of the early life of Vardhamana Mahavira.

Ans. _____

3. Write a short note on the teachings of Mahavira.

Ans. _____

4. Give an account of the early life of Gautama Buddha.

Ans. _____

5. What were the four Great Sights? How did they influence Buddha?

Ans. _____

[E]

Write short notes on.

[80]

1. Dilwara temple

2. Impact of Buddhism on Indian culture

3. Four Great Sights

4. Eight-fold Path

5. Confucianism

[F] Picture study:

[81]



1. Identify the picture.

2. Where was he born?

3. Name the religion he founded.
Ans. _____

4. Mention any two aspects of that.
Ans. _____

[Civics]
Chapter – 2
[Urban Local Self-government]

Stop to Answer: [126]

Find out who is the Mayor of your city and to which political party he/she belongs.

Glossary: [129]

Ward: _____
Councillors: _____

Aldermen: _____

Mayor: _____
Municipal Commissioner: _____

Octroi: _____
Municipality: _____

Exercises: [130-131]

[A] Choose the correct option. [130]

1. The _____ presides over the meetings of Municipal Corporation.
a. Sarpanch b. Mayor c. President
2. The Municipal Corporation levies _____ on land and property.
a. taxes b. penalties c. sanctions

3. Municipal Corporation receives _____ from state governments.
a. taxes b. penalties c. grants
4. _____ is appointed by the state government.
a. Mayor b. Municipal Commissioner c. Sarpanch
5. The term of the Cantonment Board is _____ years.
a. ten b. six c. five

[B] Fill in the blanks: [130]

1. Large cities with a population of ten lakhs or more have _____ to look after them.
2. Towns with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 have _____.
3. Town Area Committees are administered by the _____.
4. Every municipality elects, from among its members, a _____ and a _____.
5. A municipal Corporation levies _____ on land, property, buildings, vehicles and professions.

[C] State whether the following statements are true or false: [130]

1. The head of the Municipal Corporation is the Councillor. _____
2. Cantonment Boards can be found in every big city. _____
3. A Municipal corporation receive grants-in-aid and loans from the state governments to carry out their civic and developmental functions. _____
4. Towns with a population of 10,000 to 20,000 have Notified Area Committees. _____

[D] Answer the following questions. [130]

1. What is a Municipal Corporation? How is it different from a Municipality?

Ans. _____

2. Who is a Mayor? How is he appointed?

Ans. _____

3. Who is the Chief Executive Officer of a Municipal Corporation? Who appoints him?

Ans. _____

4. Mention any three functions of a Municipal Corporation.

Ans. _____

5. Discuss the sources of income of Municipal Corporation.

Ans. _____

[F] Picture study: [131]

This scene represents an important function of the local-self-government in urban areas.



1. Name the function.

Ans. _____

2. Is it an optional or a compulsory function?

Ans. _____

3. Name two compulsory functions of a Municipality.

