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## History class 6 chapter 5 answers

CBSE Class 6 History Chapter 5 What Books and Burials Tell Us Explains the Type Of Vedas and Describes Rigveda in Particular. The oldest Veda was written about 3,500 years ago. This chapter also describes how burials help us discover the social diversity and life of people during this period. According to Class 6 History Chapter 5, there are four types of Vedas: The Rigveda The Samaveda The Atvedaharh The Yajurveda The Rigveda includes more than a thousand anthems, described as Suktas. It was first composed and printed less than 200 years ago and before that, it was quoted and listened to, not read. This chapter also mentions old rituals of the dead. 3,000 years ago, people held large stones (megaliths) to mark burial sites in Deccan, southern India and northeastern and Kashmir. Inamgaon was followed by a special burial ritual. This is where the grown-ups were buried in the ground, their heads straight north. 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Answer: a) True (b) False (c) Wrong (d) True question e) Wrong question 2: fill in the table below with terms: hunter-gatherers, farmers, traders, artisans, livestock farmers. Answer: Hunter-gatherers, farmers, traders, artisans and herders - all taxes paid. (i) where this is in point (i) of paragraph 1: Farmers, one sixth of production. (ii) if it is in paragraph 1(i) craftsman - in the form of work. (iii) where it is the herders referred to in point (ii) of paragraph 1, in the form of animals and animal products. (iv) in the case of traders in point (c2) of paragraph 1, goods which have been brought and sold. (v) if it is hunter-gatherers referred to in paragraph 1(a) means forest products. Question 3: Who were the groups that could not participate in the ganase collections? Answer: The following groups could not participate in knots in The Spana: Women Dasas, slaves in Combakaras, mattu workers Question 4: Why are the tracks on the mahajanapads to build forts? The answer: the site has been built in a pad of cities around its capitals because apparently people were afraid of attacks by other kings and needed protection. It is also possible that some in the establishment wanted to show that they were rich and powerful, building large, long and impressive walls around cities. Besides, securing the land and its people could be controlled more easily. Question 5: How do today's elections differ from how the rulers were elected in The Janapadas? Answer: Janapadas, men got in the path of completing Ashvamedha's sacrifice. The tracks that shot Ashvamedha's horse passed through its land meant they accepted the path of supremacy that wanted to sacrifice. Today, leaders are elected through a democratic system. Any citizen 18 years of age or older has the right to vote. Candidates who win a majority of the votes will become heads of state on 1 January 2007. Match Columns: Ans. 2nd Megalith Fill Sentences: Slaves were used ..... Megaliths are located..... Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used..... The holes were used..... The people of Inamgaon ate..... Answer: Work in southern India, northeastern and Kashmir show the exact burial site of the burial of another member of the same family in the same place as wheat, barley, rice, legumes, millet, peas, sesame, etc. 3. How do the different books we read today, Rigveda? Ans: the books we read today are written and printed. Rigveda was read and heard, not read. For years, the process continued. It was written several centuries after it was first composed and printed less than 200 years ago. 4. What evidence of burials are used by archaeologists to find out if there were social differences between the buried people? Ans: Sometimes archaeologists find a circle of stone boulders or one large stone standing on the ground. These are the only signs that there are burials downstairs. All these burials have some common features. In general, the dead were buried in distinctive pots, called Black and Red Ware. There are also tools and weapons of iron and sometimes skeleton horses, horse outfits and ornaments of stone and gold. Several types of evidence from burials did archaeologists use to know that there were social differences among those who were buried under megaliths. They think the items found with the skeleton probably belonged to a dead person. Sometimes more objects were found in one grave than in the other. For example, in Brahmagiri, one skeleton was buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles and one clam shell. The other skeletons had only a few pots. Maybe there were differences in status among buried people. Maybe some were rich, others poor, some bosses, others followers. 5. How do you think the life of the runaway was different from dasa or dasi's life? Ans: In society, one of the highest positions of civil society was on the trail. The established were the kings of the community, while dasas/dasis were the lowest positions in society. Dasas/dasis were slaves used for work. They were considered ownership of the owners. They were captured in the war. 6. Find out if there is a collection of religious books in your school library and list the names of the five books in this collection. Ans: Make yourself with the help of your theme teacher and school librarian. Sample set of five such books: Mahabharata Bible Bhagwad Gita Quran 7. Write down a short poem or song you've noticed. Did you hear or read a poem or a song? How did you learn that in your head? Do it yourself. 8. Rigvedas described people in terms of work and languages they spoke. In the table below, JIR names six people you know by selecting three men and three women. For each time, name the work they do and the language they speak. Do you want to add something else to the description? Ans. Do it yourself. I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS Select the right option to comply with the above: (i) Ghoda is ..... (a) Ganga (b) Narmada (c) Krishna, (d) Bhima (ii) Brahmagiri is the place in the mode..... (a) Andhra Pradesh, (b) Kerala (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar. (iii) Which one was not the category of people in society? (a) Shudra (b) Brahmin (c) Raja (d) Dasa. (iv) Inamgaon is located on the river a Ghod, (b) Bhima (c) Son d Narmada. (v) Ghoda is ..... tributary (a) Ganga (b) Narmada (c) Krishna, (d) Bhima. (vi) Brahmagiri is a place in the mode ..... (a) Andhra Pradesh, (b) Kerala (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar. Answer: i) - b, ii - a, (iii) - a, iv - b, v - d, vi - a. II. FILL IN THE SPACES To fill in the spaces for each sentence: Oldest Vedad..... Rigveda consisted of about ..... years ago. Veda's hymns are named ..... which means ..... The larger gods praised rigveda in hymns: ..... And..... Sanskrit is part..... languages. In the anthem Rigveda, Vishvamitra used the word sisters of two rivers..... And..... Brahmins and Rajas were two groups of people..... Slaves were captured during ..... Boulders used to label burial sites are called ..... Black and red dishes are words used..... buried with the dead. Answer: Rigveda 3500 Sukta, well-spoken Indra, Agni, Soma Indo-European Beas, Sutlej Work war megaliths Mpots. III. TRUE/FALSE - Indicate whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). Rigveda was first written by hand about 3,500 years ago. Soma was on the war. Rigveda includes prayers for cattle, children and horses. Battles fought for land, water and people. Sons are automatically fathers as they were. Megaliths were used to mark burial sites. Family members were usually buried together. In Rigveda's hymn, Vishvamitra has a dialogue with Beas and Sutlej, who were two women. Sanskrit and Tamil belong to the same family of languages. Answer: IV. MATCHING SKILL Match the points in column A correctly in column B V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 1. Name four Vedas. Ans: Four Lucky is: Rigveda Samaveda Yajurveda Atharvaveda 2. What language is Rigveda drawn in? Ans: Rigveda on Veda 3. What were the different objectives of fighting the battles depicted by Rigveda? Ans: Battles were fought against cattle, land, water, and capturing people. 4. What were the groups of people in terms of their work? Ans: There were two groups of people in their work - Brahmins and established. 5. Who were Aryas and Dasas? I don't know if that's true. Ans: People who composed hymns called themselves Aryans and they called their opponents Dasas. 6. What were megaliths? I can't believe you did this. Ans: Stone boulders used to mark burial sites are known as megaliths. 7. Identify some areas where megaliths were common. Ans: Megaliths were common in Deccan, southern India, northeastern and Kashmir. 8. How is it known that burial sites are intended for families? Ans: Sometimes megaliths contain more than one skeleton. It shows that the families were buried together. 9. Where is Inamgaon? Ans: Inamgaon is an area of the river Ghod, a tributary of the river Bhima. VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 1. Write a brief note to rigveda. I don't know if that's true. Rigveda is the oldest of the Vedas. It shows over a thousand hymns to Vedalk (old) Sanskrit. These hymns (called Sukta - well spoken) are praises of various gods and goddesses, mainly: Agni, Indra and Soma. These hymns consisted of wise men who studied them and made their children learn. They were finally printed about 200 years ago. 2. Briefly describe how Rigveda depicts cattle, horses, chari hauls and battles. Ans: Rigveda are the prayers of cattle and horses. Horses were used in battles. The battles fought for cattle, land, people and water. Most men were involved in the war. There was no regular army. There were assemblies where people met and discussed war and peace issues. They chose brave warriors as their leaders. 3. Write a brief note to the megaliths. Ans: Megaliths are stone boulders used to mark burial sites. They were native about 3,000 years ago in Deccan, southern India, northeast and Kashmir. Some megaliths can be seen on the surface and some are underground. Sometimes a boulder or one large stone is found standing on the ground, indicating the burial position. 4. How do megaliths show that there were social differences? I don't know if that's true. Ans: Sometimes, more objects are found in one grave than in another. It shows that people were buried according to their social status. In Brahmagiri, the skeleton was found with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles and a clam shell. While other skeletons have only a few pots. VII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 1. How are people in society portrayed in Rigveda? I don't know if that's true. Ans: According to Rigveda, there are two groups of people in terms of their work: i) priests, called Brahmins, and ii) pathways. Priests carried various rituals in the same path of rule. However, these trails were not capitals, palaces or armies, nor did they collect taxes. Two words were to refer to the people of the community as a whole - these words were jana and Vish. People who consisted of hymns referred to themselves using the word Aryas and called their opponents Dasas or Dasyus, dasas were later slaves and were treated to property by their owners. NCERT Solutions Mamatics Science Social English Hindi Sanskrit IRD Sharma Sharma

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