

Chapter 6 What Books and Burials Tell US

Answer key

I. Multiple choice questions

1. 3,500 years ago
2. All of these
3. The Kamala
4. All of these
5. The service of their Masters

II. Very short answer type questions

1. Rishis or sages composed the Vedas.
2. Sanskrit is considered a part of Indo European family of languages because certain words and terms are common both to the European languages and Indo European family language.
3. The period between 1000 BC and 600 BC is known as the later Vedic Period.
4. The word Jana aur Vish was used to describe the people or the community as a whole. Or the people who a particular tribe was called the Jana or Vish.

III Short Answers Type Questions.

1. The wealth was distributed in the following ways:-
 1. A major portion of such wealth was kept by the leaders where as a part was given to the priests.
 2. Some wealth was used for the performance of Yajnas or Sacrifices in which offerings were made into the fire.
 3. Offerings grains, ghee ,milk and sometimes animals to please the gods and goddesses.
 4. The rest of the wealth was distributed among the general people.
2. Aryans or Aryas were semi-nomadic pastoral but cultured race of people they lived in Central Asia.
3. Megaliths refer to big stones for stone boulders. These were used to Mark burial sites in the North - East Kashmir and throughout the Deccan area and South India.

The dead were buried with distinctive post that are called black and red ware.

4. Common features of the Burials are:-

1. Megaliths are used to mark the burial sites.
 2. The dead were buried with a distinctive parts that are called black and red ware.
 3. Tools and weapons of iron have been found in the burials.
 4. There are skeletons of horses and horse equipments.
 5. Ornaments of stone and gold have also been found.
5. There were social differences amongst those who were buried for example which and leaders have gold copper beads while other skeletons have only a few pots.

IV Long answer type questions

1. Rig Veda is the oldest Veda.

Rishis or sages composed these Vedas.

There is collection of prayers in honour of the Hindu Gods and Goddesses.

2. The word 'Veda' means knowledge. There are four Vedas Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

1. Rigveda- direct Veda highlights Social, Economic, Political and Religious conditions of that period.

2. Samaveda- Sama Veda is a collection of songs mostly taken from the rigveda.

3. Yajurveda- Yajurveda is a collection of sacrificial formulaes.

4. Atharvaveda- Atharvaveda is a collection of songs, spells and magical charms of the evil spirits.

3. Rajas- They were the leaders of the warriors they protected the common people from kshati or harm.

Dasas or Dasyus- Dasa referred to anyone who was a slave. they were treated as the property of their owners the owners could make them do whatever work they wanted. Usually they were black in colour.

4. They were hunters, gatherers and farmers they grew wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame.

Hunters for hunting animals for flesh like dogs, goat, sheep, pig, birds, and fish etc.

Evidence prove that gatherers were collected fruits such as jamun, ber, dates and variety of berries.

V fill in the blanks

1. Vedas
2. Dasas
3. Megaliths
4. Wheat ,barley ,rice and pulses.

