

Month : January

Class : VI

## HISTORY - CHAPTER 9 - VILLAGE AND TOWNS

## I. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. List the terms used for people belonging to different categories in North India? (Refer Pg: 86)

Ans:

## CLASSES OF PEOPLE IN NORTHERN

INDIA

Grihama  
Bhojaka

Grihapatis

Dasa  
Kamukarya

Crafts people.

2. What were the sources of information, available for the study of the later Vedic period? (Refer Pg: 87)

Ans: \* The main source of information about the later Vedic period are the Sangam literature and Jatakas.  
\* Accounts of foreign travellers also throw light on trade and trade routes of this period.

3. Describe about the Black polished ware pottery. (Refer Pg: 84)

Ans Black polished ware pottery was one of its kinds that was found in the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and also in parts of Central, Eastern and Southern India. It was actually clay pots with a black glossy surface.



## II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:-

1. Write a short note on the towns of later Vedic period.  
(Refer Pg: 85)

Ans: • Towns in North India were known as nagar and big towns were known as mahaganar.  
• Markets were the centre of a town and were established with proper planning such as placement near or on a trade route.  
• Different towns were known for different specialities.  
• Mathura was famous for many thriving activities like trade, religion, administration, arts and crafts etc.  
• Kashi and Madurai were known for their textile industries. Vaishali and Varanasi were centres of art and craft, textile, ivory making, etc.



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## CIVICS - CHAPTER 7 - RURAL LIVELIHOODS

## I. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

1. Differentiate between 'Small Farmers' and 'Large Farmers'. (Refer Pg. 175, Pg. 176)

Ans:

SMALL FARMERS	LARGE FARMERS
(i) Small farmers own small pieces of land between 1 to 2 hectares. Medium farmers own between 2 to 6 hectares of land.	(i) Large farmers are those who own more than 5 hectares of land.
(ii) Since the area is small, they are able to do all jobs from sowing to harvesting all by themselves.	(ii) Large farmers lead a good life. They can afford to buy good quality seeds and sell the produce to trade to earn profits.
(iii) Their family helps all along. Small farmers help each other too.	(iii) Many big farmers have side businesses. Some of them have tractors and other machinery which they lend out to small farmers and earn a rent.

2. What are the duties and functions of 'Milk Cooperatives' in villages. (Refer Pg. 177)

Ans:-

- \* Milk cooperatives collect milk from the villages and ensure that it reaches the market.
- \* They make sure that the villagers get fair price for it.
- \* Besides this, they also provide loans to the villagers and help them to produce and sell butter, ghee and other dairy product.



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## II. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How does animal husbandry, impact the life of people in rural areas?  
(Refer Pg: 176)

Ans: \* Animal husbandry is a major occupation of people in rural areas.

\* People living in hilly regions rear sheep and goats for a major part of the year due to extremely cold climatic conditions. They earn their livelihood by selling wool, milk, etc.

\* In rural areas, all over India, cows, buffaloes and goats are commonly reared for their milk and milk products. Milk and its products are sold in villages as well as in cities.

\* In many places, milk cooperatives have been formed by villages. Milk Cooperatives collect milk from the villages and ensure it reaches the market.

\* Some farmers keep bulls for ploughing their fields and pulling carts.

\* Poultry farming is another source of livelihood in villages.



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HISTORY - CHAPTER 10 - CONTACT WITH DISTANT LANDSI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE : QUESTIONS :-

1. What does the term 'Muvendar' mean. (Refer Pg. 91)

Ans: 'Muvendar' is a tamil word which means 'the three crowned kings' or 'the three chiefs' i.e. the three ruling families - the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandyas. They were very powerful royal families of Tamilam but continuously fought with each other.

2. Write a short note on the administration during the Sangam Age. (Refer Pg : 92)

Ans: \* Hereditary monarchy was the form of government during the Sangam Age.

\* The Court of kings was impressive and adorned with poets and scholars.

\* Land tax was the single source of revenue.

\* However, the three kingdoms of south lacked unity and developed mutual animosity. Gradually, their power declined.

3. Define pilgrims. List the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims and mention the purpose of their visit. (Refer Pg : 95)

Ans: ~ Pilgrims were men and women who travelled to holy places for worship. They travelled with traders to distant lands in caravans and ships.

~ The best-known of these are the Chinese Buddhist Pilgrims, Fa hien, Hsuan Tsang and It-sing.



~ The purpose of visit was to travel extensively and visit places that were associated with the life of Buddha and the famous monasteries.

## II LONG ANSWER TYPE : QUESTIONS :

1. Describe how Bhakti changed the worship of deities.  
(Refer Pg : 97)

Ans: \* Bhakti is generally understood as a person's devotion to his or her chosen deity.

\* Anybody, whether rich or poor, belonging to lower or upper caste, man or women, could follow the path of bhakti.

\* The word 'Bhakti' comes from the Sanskrit term, 'bhaj' meaning 'to divide or share'.

\* This suggests an intimate, two-way relationship between the deity and the devotee.

\* According to this system of belief, if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire. So, the deity could be thought of in any form like a human being, lion, tree, etc.