

New Lexa public school :-

Class :- 6th

Topic :- Life in the Vedic Age.

Subject :- Studies (History)

Lesson no :- 05

Solved Assignment of "Term Ist" 2020-2021

Word meanings on P.no. 45.

Q1 :- Who were the Aryans? Where did they come from?

Ans :- People speaking an Indo-Aryan language emerged in India around 1500 BCE. These people were Aryans. They came to India from Iran or from central Asia searching for pastures, as they were cattle herders.

Q2 :- When did the Aryans migrate to India?

Ans :- The Aryans migrated to India around 1500 BCE.

Q3 :- Explain the literary sources of the Vedic period.

Ans :- The Vedic literature comprising mainly - the Vedas and the two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The knowledge about the Aryans has been derived mainly from the Vedas. The word 'Veda' means knowledge. The four Vedas are the Rig Veda, the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda and the Atharva Veda. They were composed by Aryans themselves. They were the oldest and the most sacred books of the Aryans. Each of the four Vedas has three parts - the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads. The two great epics the Ramayana and the Mahabharata give a lot of information about the society and economy of the later Vedic period.

Q4 :- What is an epic? Name two great epics.

Ans :- An epic is the story of the achievements of heroes.

The two great epics are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
Q5:→ What do you know about the economic life of the Aryans?

Ans:→ Agriculture, cattle rearing, metal work, pottery making were the common occupation of the Aryans. They domesticated animals like, cows, fowl, horses, sheep and goats. They discovered a new metal called Iron. Many Industries related to metal works flourished and more towns emerged during this period.

Q6:→ Where is Inamgaon? Write about the archaeological finds recovered at Inamgaon.

Ans:→ Inamgaon in Maharashtra is one of the largest chalcolithic settlements. It is situated on the banks of river Lhad, a tributary of the river Bhima. Archaeologists have excavated many mud houses at Inamgaon. Pottery and stone tools were discovered also. The pots are of red colour and have black designs. They made tools and ornaments from copper. The tools were used for chopping trees, pounding meat and skinning animals. A lot of beads have also been discovered at Inamgaon. Archaeologists found many terracotta figurines. Some of them were toys, while others were related to religion.

Q7:→ What could be the possible reasons behind the movement of Aryans in India.

Ans:→ It is generally believed that the Aryans who came to India from Iran or from Central Asia were searching for pastures, as they were cattle herders.

Q. How was Aryan Society classified? Elaborate.

Ans. The Aryan Society was classified into four groups or 'Varnas' on the basis of occupation. The four Varnas were Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The highest caste comprised the priests or Brahmins, who looked after the king and treated the sick. The Kshatriyas came next and protected the king from 'Kshati' or harm. The Vaishyas were the craftsmen and cultivators and last of all, the Shudras who were the lowest in the social hierarchy. They had a low status and lived outside the village.

B. Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (1500 BCE) 2. (Rigveda) 3. (1020) 4. (Ramcharita Manas) 5. The Ramayana

C. Distinguish between:

1. Early Vedic Religion

a) In the early Vedic age, the Aryans worshipped nature gods.

b) Early Aryans don't perform any rituals and sacrifices

Later Vedic Religion

a) In the later Vedic age, people worshipped the Brahma or Prajapati, the Vishnu and the Shiva.

b) Many expensive and complex rituals and animal sacrifices were performed by the kings in the later Vedic age.

2. Vedas

a) The Vedas were the oldest and the most sacred books of the Aryans

Epic

Epic is the story of the achievements of heroes in the Vedic age.

b. The four Vedas are the Rig Veda, the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda and the Atharva Veda.

b. The two great epics are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

4. Match the following :-

1. (v) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

5. Fill in the blanks :-

1. (Vedic literature) 2. (Ved-arya) 3. (24,000) 4. Cattle herdsman
5. (the Aryans)

XXX

Topic :- Rise of New states and Kingdoms (600 BCE to 400 BCE) P.no :- 6

Word meanings on P.no. 53

Q1 :- Narrate the achievements of Ajatashatru.

Ans :- Ajatashatru annexed Kashi, Vaishali, and many small states. He also defeated the king of Kosala who was his uncle and the Vajjis of northern Bihar. Ajatashatru made Magadha the most powerful kingdom in the north.

Q2 :- What were the main sources of income in Magadha?

Ans :- Agriculture was the main source of revenue. The farmers paid one-sixth of their produce to the king. Revenue was collected through land taxes and taxes on craftsmen, carpenters, potters, weavers and other trades.

Q3 :- How did the Bimbisara expand the kingdom of Magadha?

Ans :- Bimbisara expanded his kingdom through conquests.

matrimonial alliances, and diplomatic relations.

Q4: What were the factors which contributed to the prosperity and power of Magadha?

Ans: The factors which contributed to the prosperity and power of Magadha were as follows:-

1. Magadha had large deposits of Iron-ore, which was used to make agricultural tools and weapons.
2. Magadha had profitable trade relations with other regions.
3. Magadha was ruled by very ambitious kings, who followed policies to extend their empire.

Q5: Why is Vaishali an important centre of pilgrimage?

Ans: Lord Mahavira was born at a place called Kundagrama near Vaishali and Lord Buddha is believed to have visited Vaishali on many occasions that is why Vaishali is an important centre of pilgrimage.

Q6: Name the three most important Mahajanapadas.

Ans: The three most important Mahajanapadas were Kosala, Magadha, and Vatsa.

Q7: Write a short note on the Kingdom of Vajji?

Ans: The territory of the Vajji Mahajanapada was located on the north of the Ganga river and extended upto the Terai region of Nepal. Vajji was a confederation of eight or nine tribes of whom the Videhans and the Lichchhavis were the most famous. The Vajji had no monarch. The Vajjis were defeated and assimilated into the Magadha empire by Ajatashatru.

Q8: Why do we say that the Varna system became more rigid during this period?

Ans: The Varna system became more rigid during this period because of the following reasons:→

1. Society came to be rigidly divided into four Varnas - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras.

2. Intercaste marriages and widow remarriages were not allowed.

3. Sons followed their father's occupation and thus caste became hereditary.

4. The Brahmins dominated the society. They formulated separate laws for each 'jati', which were to be strictly followed.

Q9: How would you distinguish between Janapadas and Mahajanapadas?

Ans: The small tribes of the Vedic period gave way to the rise of new kingdoms. These small states were called 'Janapadas'. While as, with the passage of time, these Janapadas combined to form large independent kingdoms called Mahajanapadas.

Q10: How will you distinguish between jati and Varna? Explain by giving examples.

Ans: During this period, society came to be rigidly divided into four Varnas - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. Later many new castes developed. The Brahmins dominated the society. While as artisans and merchants organised themselves into groups known as 'Shrenis' or 'guilds'. Their professions gradually

Came to indicate their 'jati' (caste). Brahmins formulated separate laws for each jati, which were to be strictly followed. The sons followed the same profession as their fathers, so the caste became hereditary.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)

D. Match the following:-

1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

XXX.

Subject:- Geography; Topic:- Motions of the Earth (Rotation & Revolution)

Lesson no:- 04.

Word meanings as P no. 134.

Q1:- What is a leap year?

Ans:- A year that has 366 days is called a leap year.

Q2:- What causes day and night?

Ans:- Due to the rotation of the earth, days and nights are caused.

Q4:- What are the effects of rotation of the earth?

Ans:- The effects of rotation of the earth are:-

1. Formation of day and night.
2. Concept of directions.
3. Concept of time.
4. Appearance of movement of the sun from east to west.

Q5:- Why do poles have a six-month long day?

Ans:- The poles have a six-month long day because they are inclined towards the sun for about six months.

Q6: What do you understand by the inclinations of the Earth's axis?

Ans: The Earth's axis is an imaginary line that joins the North pole and the South pole. It is not vertical, but tilted, at one side at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the vertical line. It means that the Earth's axis makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to the orbital plane. The Earth spins on the orbital plane around the Sun. This tilting of axis is called the inclination of the Earth's axis.

Q7: What do you understand by solstices? What effects does the winter solstice have on the Northern Hemisphere?

Ans: A solstice is an event that happens twice yearly (21 June and 22 December), when the overhead Sun is experienced at one of the tropics. During the winter solstice, the Northern Hemisphere experiences winter season and the nights are longer than the days there.

Q. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (i)

Q. Distinguish between:

1. Summer Solstice

a) The day of 21st June when the Sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer.

Winter Solstice

a) The day of 22nd December when the Sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn.

b) The major part of the Northern Hemisphere experiences summer season.

c) During this period, days are longer than nights in the northern hemisphere.

2. Leap year

a) A year with 366 days is called a leap year.

b) In leap year, the month of February has 29 days.

b) The major part of the Southern hemisphere experiences summer season.

c) During this period, nights are longer than days in the northern hemisphere.

Calendar year

a) A year with 365 days is called a calendar year.

b) In calendar year, the month of February has 28 days.

E. Match the following : →

1. (v) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

F. Fill in the blanks : →

1. Rotation 2. leap year 3. 21st June 4. 22nd December 5. (21 march, 23 September)
X X X

Topic : → The Realms of the Earth ; Lesson no. 05

Word meanings on P. no. 142

Q1: → Name the three realms of the Earth.

Ans: → Land, Water and air are the three realms of the earth.

Q2: What are mountains? How do old and young mountains differ?

Ans: A mountain is a highland mass with a sharply sloping surface which rises above the usual level of the surrounding area. They are highest landforms and occupy about one-fourth of the total land area of the earth. The Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes, and the Rockies are young mountains. The Himalayas are very high and have pointed peaks. The Aravali and the Appalachian are old mountains. They are low in height and have rounded peaks.

Q3: What is the composition of the atmosphere?

Ans: The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). Other gases like Argon (0.93%), Carbon-dioxide (0.03%), Hydrogen (0.01%) and many other gases (0.05%) comprise 1% of the volume.

Q4: How do winds affect weather?

Ans: The winds moderate the climate of nearby areas with sudden increase or decrease in the temperature and humidity.

Q5: Human beings are creating an imbalance in nature. Explain.

Ans: Human beings interfere in nature and create imbalance between the plant and animal kingdom. Their greed and lack of concern towards the earth is resulting in the pollution of the environment. Trees are being cut down and forests are being cleared. Factories

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discharge wastes into rivers and lakes. As a result of several activities, soil, air and water are becoming polluted.

Q6. What are the layers of the atmosphere?

Ans. The layers of the atmosphere are:-

1. Troposphere, 2. Stratosphere, 3. Mesosphere, 4. Thermosphere, 5. Exosphere.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer:-

1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (iv).

C. Distinguish between.

1. Mountain

a) A mountain is a high landmass with a sharply sloping surface.

b) The Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes and the Rockies are young mountains. The Himalayas are very high and have pointed peaks. The Aravali and Appalachian are old mountains. They are low in height and have rounded tops.

2. Lithosphere

a) The solid portion of the earth is called the lithosphere.

b) It covers around 29% of the earth's surface.

Plateau.

a) A Plateau is a highland with a broad and more or less flat surface.

b) The most well-known plateaus of the world are comparatively old such as the Deccan Plateau of India, and the plateaus of Brazil and Australia.

Hydrosphere.

a) It is the mass of water found on the earth.

2. It covers 71% of the earth's surface.

Q7. Match the following.

1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

F. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T).

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Subject: → CivicsTopic: → The Government.Lesson no: → 03Word meanings on P. no. 203Q1: → What is government? Why do we need it?

Ans: → Government is the organization which takes decisions and runs the administration of a country. It organizes several programmes for the welfare of its people. It protects the boundaries of the country and maintain peaceful relations with other countries. The most important function of the government is to make laws and take collective decisions. Without government, there would be disorder in the country.

Q2: → What is a democracy?

Ans: → Democracy is a form of government in which the citizens vote to elect their representatives who then form the government.

Q3: → Mention any two key elements of democracy.

Ans: → The two key elements of democracy are: →
1. Participation of people 2. liberty.

Q4: → Mention any three organs of the government. State two function of each.

Ans: → The three organs of the government are: →

1. legislature 2. executive 3. judiciary.

1. legislature: →

a) legislature makes new laws and amends old laws.

b) It can remove the Council of ministers by passing a no confidence motion against it.

2. Executive:->

- a) It runs the administration of the Country.
- b) It protects the country against foreign aggression.

3. Judiciary:->

- a) It has the sole power of interpreting the Constitution.
- b) It protects the fundamental rights of the people as granted by the Constitution.

Q5:-> What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans:-> When all adult citizens above 18 years of age have the right to vote, it is called "Universal Adult Franchise".

Q6:-> What is the difference between a Democratic and an Authoritarian Government.

Ans:-> Democratic Government

1. People are free to express their opinions.
2. People have the right to change the government through elections.
3. Any citizen has the right to contest elections and become a part of the government.
4. Examples are India, U.K. and U.S.A.

Authoritarian Government.

1. People do not have the freedom to express their opinions.
2. People have no right to change the government.
3. The government is formed by one person or a small group of people.
4. Examples are North Korea, Myanmar and Saudi Arabia.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii).

C. Match the following:→

1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (iii) 5. (iv).

D. True or False:→

1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T).

E. Fill in the blanks:→

1. Executive.

2. boundaries

3. Equality

4. Representatives.

5. Universal Adult Franchise.

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