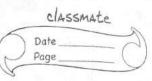
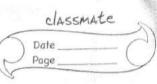
Class-Vi (2021) 6. The Early Vedic Age.



	The straig views style.
E/1.	Name the main religious Texts of the Aryans.
	the state of the s
des	are - is The Rig Veda, is The Sama Veda,
x 8	The main religious texts of the Augans are - i) The Rig Veda, ii) The Sama Veda, (ii) The Harva Veda.
2,	What was the caste system ? What were
aku	the four main caster?
Ans:	The Aryans were divided into your social
. 20	groups based on their occupations. These
not in	The down main castes evere-
	The four main castes evere- brahmins in K shatriyas sin raishyas and
Civ	Shadras.
3.	What was the main good of the early Augons?
Ans:	The main good of the early Aryans were :-
	grains, regetables, fruits, milk, butter
	grains, regetables, fruits, milk, butter and ghee. They ate meat, drank soma and sura on special occasions.
4,	What system of trade did the Aryans practice?
	System where one thing is exchanged for
-9	(i) The Augans practiced the barter system' a system where one thing is exchanged for another, not money.
1	exchange.
and the second second	



F/ Answer in detail.

1. While a few sentences about the political structure in the Early Vedic Age. Ans: The political structure in the Early Versis Age ware'i) Augan society was grouped into many tribes or janas. Each of these janas was headed by a king or rajan who was appointed by popular choice. (ii) The purchit or priest who was the chief advisor performed all the rites for the welfare of the community in war and peace. (iii) The senani was the commander-in-chief of the army, and a trusted side of the rajan. 2. What was the position of women in the Early Vedic Age ? Ans: The position of exomen in the Early Vedic Age

(1) Alomen had an important position in society as they succeived same education as men.

(ii) No ceremony could be performed unless the

(iii) Royal women had the freedom to choose their husbands through the Swayamvara' ceremony.

	Copyright the eletact.
3.	What were the main occupations of the people during the Early Vedic Age?
	people during the Early Vedic Age?
	people auting
you.	the Fact redis des more as dellaus:
10.00	The main occupations of the people during the Early vedic Age dure as follows:-
A Spices	The main occupations of the Early Vedic people aure cattle rearing and agriculture.
	and a die passage
رنن	There were corporters, metal workers,
3	There were carpenters, metal workers, tanners, fisher-folk, weavers and potters
	School Miller Car Addition and Black
(iii)	Elemen did most of the spinning and weaving
1.	Elemen did most of the spinning and weaving
	assumy and a treasled side of the paper.
- A	PICTURE STUDY and all some folds
	Vinder Age 0
	· What ritual of The Early Vedic Age is being
	shown in This picture
And'	111880 0 0 11110 -
7,700.	The ritual is known as Suayamvara ceremony
2.	· Doscribe Al aital:
Ans:	Royal Women in H Fiel it is
1	Describe the ritual in your own words Royal women in the Early Vedic Age had the freedom to choose housbands of their choice through this ceremony.
	through This ceremony.
	The property of the
3	This ritual Tells us that the momen had an important position in society during Early Vedic Age?
. A 5 Jo.	of alemen in the Early Vedic Age?
Ans:	This ritual tells us that the women had an
	important position in society during Early Verdin Soe
	of the state of

was flexible and people were allowed to change their occupations.

- Women held an important position in society.
- The Aryans worshipped forces of nature. They sang hymns in praise of the gods and performed sacrifices.
- The Aryans were mainly a pastoral people. They did not trade much with foreign lands.

VITAL WORDS

Aryans: a group of people who are believed to have come to India from Central Asia; the word literally means 'noble'

Vedas: a collection of prayers and other religious compositions of the Aryans

patriarchal: a family system where the eldest male member is the head of the family

varna: caste

yagnya: ritual involving sacrifices

QUESTION TIME

- A. Fill in the blanks.
- 1. The Aryans came to India from Central Asia near the Caspian Sea
- 2. Most of the knowledge we have of the Aryans is from the Vedas
- 3. The four Vedas were the Kin Veda, the Sama Veda the byer Veda and the Athanva Voda
- 4. The head of the family in Aryan society was called Gri hapali
- 5. Aryan women from royal families could choose their husbands through a ceremony called the Suayamvara
- 6. The Aryans drank somal, a juice of a plant, and Sura, a barley drink.
- B. Tick the sentences that are true. Correct the not adequate
- 1. There are several archaeological evidences of the coming of the Aryans into India. What
- 2. The Brahmanas explain the Vedic text and rituals. June
- 3. The samiti was an assembly of elders. False

- 4. Agni was the Vedic god of fire. 1944 5. The Aryans traded extensively with foreign lands in the Early Vedic Age. False

C. Multiple choice questions.

- The meaning of the word 'Aryan' is:
 - a) outsider
 - b) warrior
 - c) uncivilised
 - dynoble
- 2. The meaning of the term 'Sapta Sindhu' is:
 - a) fertile area
 - by seven rivers
 - c) seven lakes
 - d) desert area
- 3. The river that has dried up in the Sapta Sindhu region is:
 - a) Ganga
 - by Saraswati
 - c) Yamuna
 - d) Godavari
- 4. The animal commonly used as a unit of exchange in the Early Vedic Period was:
 - a the cow
 - b) the deer
 - c) the ox
 - d) the cat

D. Match the following.

- vaishyas
- a. Holy Land
- 2. Varuna
- b. to hear
- 3. uttariya
- c. merchants
- 4. Brahmavarta

- d. god of rain
- 5. shruti
- e. upper garment

E. Answer in brief.

- 1. Name the main religious texts of the Aryans.
- 2. What was the caste system? What were the four main castes?
- 3. What was the main food of the early Aryans?
- 4. What system of trade did the Aryans practice?