

I Tick (✓) the correct answers

1. Shudra
2. Rig veda
3. Varun
4. Iron
5. Tax Collector

II Fill in the blanks

1. Central India
2. Sapta Sindhu
3. literary, ~~Archaes~~ Archaeological
4. Fair skin
5. Sabha - Samiti
6. Iron
7. Rig veda

III Matching

1. - C
2. - e
3. - d
4. - a
5. - b

IV True or false

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. X | 4. ✓ | 7. ✓ |
| 2. ✓ | 5. ✓ | 8. X |
| 3. X | 6. ✓ |      |

## V Answer the following -

1. Which was the original home of the Aryans?  
According to the theory provided by Max Müller the Aryans came from Central Asia in about 1500 BC.

2. Which gods and goddesses were worshipped by the Aryans during the early Vedic period?  
During early Vedic period Aryans worshipped nature and its forces like Sun, earth, sky, wind, rain and fire.  
During the later Vedic period worship became complex. They started worshipping Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

3. On what basis was the Aryan society divided? Mention the functions of each social group?  
There were four Varnas

1. Brahmanas - They were teachers and priests
2. Kshatriyas - They were rulers and warriors
3. Vaishyas - They were farmers and traders
4. Shudras - They did menial jobs. It includes artisans and labourers.

4. How did the Aryans amuse themselves?  
Chariot racing, hunting, gambling, singing, dancing were the favourite amusements of the Aryans.

5 Describe the political organisation of the Aryans during the later Vedic period?

The position of Rajan (King) became stronger. They performed complex sacrifices such as Ashwamedh, Rajasuya. Senani became very important. Sabha and Samiti lost their importance.

~~Key board words~~

6 Compare the position of women during the Early Vedic Period and the later Vedic Period?

During the early Vedic period, women were respected and given a high status in society. Girls had the freedom to choose their husbands through the system of Swayamvara.

In later Vedic period women were considered inferior to men and were denied education.

7. What difference do you find in the position of the King of the early Vedic Age as compared to the King?

During early Vedic period, the Rajan (King) was the head of the tribe. His chief occupation was fighting battles to defend and protect the tribe.

During the later Vedic period, the position of the King became stronger. He assumed titles of Samrat and Mahadhiraj.

## Picture Study -

1. A Gurukul
2. Guru - Shishya system. A student of 7 years was sent to Gurukul where he lived with his guru
3. Brahmacharya.

## Key- Words.

1. Upanishads - Vedic Sanskrit texts
2. Epic - A long narrative poem.
3. Subjugate - To defeat a person and make him obey you.
4. Intoxicating, Causing excitement
5. Chariot = A Cart pulled by horses.
6. Ashvamedha - A religious Ceremony to display power of a ruler
7. Rajasuya - A ritual performance when King ascended the throne.
8. Astrology - The study of the stars and how they might influence people.

Rest of the keywords will be same as written in book.

## Important dates

1500 BCE - 600 BCE - Period of Vedic Civilisation

1500 BCE - Aryan came from Central Asia

1500 BCE - 1000 BCE - Early Vedic Age

1000 BCE - 600 BCE - Later Vedic Age

1000 BCE - Iron was discovered.

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