

Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India

I. Choose the correct answer

Question 1.

Aryans first settled in region.

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Middle Gangetic
- (c) Kashmir
- (d) Northeast

Answer:

- (a) Punjab

Question 2.

Aryans came from

- (a) China
- (b) North Asia
- (c) Central Asia
- (d) Europe

Answer:

- (c) Central Asia

Question 3.

Our National Motto "Sathyameva Jayate" is taken from

- (a) Brahmana
- (b) Veda
- (c) Aranyaka
- (d) Upanishad

Answer:

- (d) Upanishad

Question 4.

What was the ratio of land revenue collected during the Vedic Age

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{8}$

(d) 1/9

Answer:

(b) 1/6

II. Match the Statement with the Reason/ Tick the appropriate answer

Question 1.

Assertion: The Vedic age is evidenced by a good number of texts and an adequate amount of material evidence.

Reason: Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Answer:

(d) A is false but R is true

Question 2.

Statement I: Periplus mentions the steel imported into Rome from peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

Statement II: Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.

- (a) Statement I is wrong.
- (b) Statement II is wrong.
- (c) Both the statements are correct,
- (d) Both the statements are wrong.

Answer:

(c) Both the statements are correct

Question 3.

Which of the statement is not correct in the Vedic society.

- (a) A widow could re-marry.
- (b) Child marriage was in practice.
- (c) Father's property was inherited by his son
- (d) Sati was unknown

Answer:

(b) Child marriage was in practice

Question 4.

Which is the correct ascending order of the Rig Vedic society?

- (a) Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra < Jana
- (b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra
- (c) Rashtra < Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis
- (d) Jana Grama < Kula < vis < Rashtra

Answer:

- (d) Jana Grama < Kula < vis < Rashtra

III. Fill in the blanks

- 1. Vedic culture was in nature.
- 2. was a tax collected from the people in the Vedic period.
- 3. system is an ancient learning method.
- 4. Adhichanallur is in district.

Answer:

- 1. Chalcolithic
- 2. Bali
- 3. Gurukula
- 4. Thoothukudi

IV. True or False

- 1. The Roman artifacts found at various sites provide evidence of Indo – Roman trade relations.
- 2. A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero.
- 3. The army chief was called Gramani.
- 4. The Black and Red ware pottery became the characteristic of the Megalithic period.
- 5. Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at paiyampalli.

Answer:

- 1. True
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. True

V. Match the following

Site	Samacheer Kalvi, Guide	Finds
a) Keezhadi	-	1) Ivory dice
b) Porunthal	-	2) tip of ploughs
c) Kodumanal	-	3) Spindles
d) Adichanallur	-	4) gold ornaments

- a) 4 3 2 1
 b) 3 4 1 2
 c) 1 3 4 2
 d) 1 2 3 4

Answer:

(d) 1 2 3 4

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

Question 1.

Name the four Vedas.

Answer:

The four Vedas are Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.

Question 2.

What were the animals domesticated by Vedic people?

Answer:

Horses, cows, goats, sheep, oxen, and dogs were domesticated. In the later Vedic period the Aryans tamed elephants also.

Question 3.

What do you know about Megalith?

Answer:

The term 'Megalith' is derived from Greek. 'Megas' means great and 'lithos' means stone. Using big stone slabs built upon the places of burial is known as Megalith.

Question 4.

What are Dolmens?

Answer:

Dolmens are Megalithic tombs made of two or more upright stones with a single stone lying across the burial site.

Question 5.

What are Urns?

Answer:

Urns are large pottery jars used for burying the dead.

Question 6.

Name the coins used for business transactions in the Vedic period.

Answer:

Nishka, Satmana (gold coins), and Krishna (silver coins) were used for business transactions.

Question 7.

Name some Megalithic monuments found in Tamil Nadu.

Answer:

1. Dolmens
2. Menhir

Dolmens are Megalithic tombs. Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraraghavapuram village, Kanchipuram district, Kummalaruthupatti, Dindigul, district, and in Narasingampatti, Madurai district.

VII. Answer the following

Question 1.

Write briefly about the archaeological site at Kodumanal.

1. Kodumanal is located in the Erode district.
2. More than 300 pottery inscriptions in Tamil – Brahmi have been discovered there.
3. Archaeologists have also discovered spindles, whorls (used for making thread from cotton)
4. Pieces of cloth, along with tools, weapons, ornaments, beads, particularly camelina also discovered here.
5. A Menhir found at the burial site is assigned to the Megalithic period.

Question 2.

Write about the Vedic women in a paragraph.

Answer:

1. In the Rig Vedic society, women relatively enjoyed some freedom.
2. The wife was respected as the mistress of the household.
3. She could perform rituals in her house.
4. In Rig Vedic period widows could remarry.
5. But they were denied to inherit parental property.
6. They played no role in public affairs.
7. In the later Vedic period women's position declined, demand to perform rituals and marriage rules became more rigid.
8. Polygamy became common, and women were denied an education.

VIII. HOTS

Question 1.

Difference between the Gurukula system of education and the Modern system of education.

Answer:

1. Apart from the Modern system of education, the Gurukula system is an ancient learning method.
2. The shishyas resided with their guru and served them and simultaneously learned and gained knowledge.
3. The students received education through oral tradition. They had to memorize everything.
4. Four Vedas, Itihasas, Puranas, Grammar, Logic, Ethics, Astrology, Maths, and Military Science were the subjects taught.
5. Only Dvijas could be students and they were trained to lead a disciplined life.

IX. Pride any joy – Let us find out the fact

Archaeological Sites	Archaeological Finds	Fact
Adichanallur	The Tamil Brahmi Script	Existence of Pre-historic culture
Keeladi	Roman artefacts	Evidence of Indo-Roman trade relations Samacheer Kalvi Guide
Paiyampalli	Iron implements	Evidence for iron smelting
Porunthal	Pot filled with rice	Rice was people's staple food
Kodumanal	Spindle whorl	Evidence for weaving

X. Student Activity

Question 1.

Sentence making by using these new words. Shruti, Gramani, Rashtras, Iron Age, Semi-nomadic, Barter

Answer:

1. The one that was transmitted orally through generations is Shruti.
2. Gramani was the leader of the village.
3. Many Janas formed the Rashtra.
4. Iron Age society in South India belongs to the Vedic period in North India.
5. Rig Vedic Aryans were Semi-nomadic.
6. The barter system was prevalent in the Rig Vedic Period.

Question 2.

Word Search

I	T	I	M	A	S	A	Z	W
U	D	Y	T	R	R	D	I	X
O	O	K	H	Y	B	E	R	S
S	L	P	F	A	A	V	O	A
P	M	S	I	V	D	N	N	T
A	E	R	C	A	A	R	A	M
D	N	S	I	R	U	R	G	A
D	S	X	M	T	N	B	E	N
Y	G	A	N	A	I	N	G	A

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. A pass | 2. Text containing teachings on religions |
| 3. A group of villages | 4. A tribe assembly |
| 5. Assembly of people | 6. Fire |
| 7. Gold Coin | 8. Period of Vedic Age |
| 9. Megalithic tomb | |

Answer:

1. KHYBER
2. SMRITI
3. VIS
4. GANA

5. SAMITI
6. AGNI
7. SATMANA
8. IRON AGE
9. URN

XI. Life Skill

1. Collect information from Newspapers about archaeological finds with the help of your teacher.
2. Site Visit: Visit any one of the archaeological sites near your locality.

XII. Answer Grid

Question 1.

Mention two Ithikasas:

Answer:

1. Ramayana
2. Mahabharatha

Question 2.

Vertical monolithic pillar planted in memory of the dead is called

Answer:

Menhir

Question 3.

Name the ancient town in the Sivagangai district dating to the Sangam age.

Answer:

Keezhadi

Question 4.

Name any two Iron Age sites in Tamilnadu

Answer:

1. Paiyampalli
2. Porunthal

Question 5.

What method of agriculture was practiced by early Aryans?

Answer:

1. Slash and burn
2. agriculture

Question 6.

Name two large cities that emerged during the Vedic period.

Answer:

1. Ndraprastha
2. Ayodhya

I. Choose the correct answer

Question 1.

The main occupation of the Aryans was

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Fishing
- (c) Cattle rearing
- (d) Hunting

Answer:

- (c) Cattle rearing

Question 2.

The main source of wealth in the Rig Vedic period was _____

- (a) Land
- (b) Gold coins
- (c) Cattle
- (d) Rice

Answer:

- (c) Cattle

Question 3.

The staple crop was

- (a) Barley
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Cotton

Answer:

(a) Barley

Question 4.

Vishayapati was the head of a _____

(a) Rashtra

(b) Village

(c) Clan

(d) Jana

Answer:

(c) Clan

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Within the early Vedic Society there were divisions.
2. When Aryans settled permanently they began to practice.....
3. The rules of became much more complex and rigid.

Answer:

1. three
2. agriculture
3. marriage

III. True or False

1. Rig Vedic Aryans worshipped mostly the earthly and celestial gods.
2. True Education was denied to women.
3. The term 'Megalith' is derived from Latin.

Answer:

1. True
2. True
3. False

IV. Match the following

Question 1.

- a) Prithvi - 1) Wind
- b) Agni - 2) Earth
- c) Vayu - 3) Rain
- d) Varuna - 4) Fire

- a) 1 2 3 4
- b) 2 4 1 3
- c) 4 1 3 2
- d) 2 4 3 1

Answer:

(b) 2 4 1 3

V. Answer in one or two sentences

Question 1.

Name the metals known to Rig Vedic People.

Answer:

1. Gold (Hiranya)
2. Iron (Shyama)
3. Copper / Bronze (Ayas)

Question 2.

What are Shrutis?

Answer:

1. The Shmtis comprise the four Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the ' Upanishads.
2. They are considered sacred, eternal, and unquestionable truth.

Question 3.

Name the occupations of Rig Vedic Aryans.

Answer:

1. Cattle rearing
2. Carpenters
3. Chariot makers
4. Potters
5. Smiths

6. Weavers
7. Leather Workers

VI. Mind map

