

Class-6

Subject-History

Chapter-7, (The later Vedic period)

D. Answer the following questions -

Ans-1. The Kurus occupied the region around Delhi and called it Kurukshetra. Hastinapur was their capital. The Kurus combined with the Panchalas, who ruled over the region of Bareilly Badaun and Farukhabad, to establish their authority over Delhi and the Doab region.

Ans-2. The Kauravas and the Pandavas belonged to the Kuru tribe. The battle of Kurukshetra is believed to have been fought in about 950 BCE.

Ans-3. The king was now assisted by a large number of officials. The rajpurohita performed the elaborate rituals and gave advice.

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Ans-4. The king called himself maharajadhiraj and samrat Kings often performed the rajasuyo sacrifice and the ashvamedho or horse sacrifice to make a show of their powers.

Ans-5. Write Short notes-

A. The Samaveda is a collection of verses of the Rigveda set to music The Yajurveda contains canons which were followed during the observance of different rituals and yajnas. It essentially consists of the rules and norms for different types of yojnos and sacrifices.



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B. The Aryans followed the gurukul system of education. A student or brahmachari lived in the household of the guru in the ashrama and served him by doing various household tasks. In return, the guru imparted knowledge. Guru shishyo or teacher pupil relationship was considered very sacred. Education consisted of Vedic literature both religious and secular which was transmitted orally from teacher to pupil. Education was free and open to the three higher castes but not to the shudras. The rich pupil offered guru dakshino or fees after graduation.

C. The Vedic mathematicians had developed the decimal system of tens, hundreds, thousands. It has been said that the introduction of zero, or

been said that the introduction of zero, or shunya as the Indians called it marks one of the most important developments in the entire history of mathematics. The earliest Indian numerals appear in a script called Brahmi.

Ans-6. New gods began to be worshipped Prajapati or Brahma the creator was the Supreme God, Vishnu, the preserver protected the people while Shiva was the destroyer. The trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva replaced the gods of nature. The laws framed by the Brahmins governed the castes. Elaborate rituals were performed at the birth of a child, his thread ceremony or uponayano, at his marriage and at his death. Cows, horses, gold and cloth were given to the Brahmins as gifts. As the Brahmins officiated between God and man their power and influence in society increased.



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Ans-7. Many towns came up during the later Vedic period. Artisans and craftsmen produced goods of fine quality.

They were organised into guilds. The guilds regulated the prices. These professions became hereditary with time and constituted sub castes or jatis.

The barter system was discontinued and money in the form of gold and silver coins was used as the medium of exchange in other words the economic activities became more complex. Punch-marked silver coins were used and most of the silver came from Afghanistan and Persia as a result of international trade.