

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. The information about the Vedic Age is called Vedic literature.
2. Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaved
3. Vedic literature belonged to a people called the Aryans.
- B. 1. Varun; 2. Brahma; 3. Rajan; 4. Shudras

CLASS-6
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PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. (ii); 2. (iv); 3. (iii)
- B. 1. Later Vedic Age; 2. Early Vedic Age; 3. Later Vedic Age; 4. Early Vedic Age; 5. Later Vedic Age
- C. 1. 1500, 100; 2. hymns and prayers; 3. Jana or vish; 4. later Vedic
- D. 1. Modern Haryana and undivided Punjab;
2. Growing crops and rearing cattle were the main occupations of the early Aryans.
3. The pastimes of the Vedic people were chariot, racing, hunting, gambling, music and dancing.
4. Girls received education at home. A boy spent his student life in a gurukul, where the guru (teacher) lived with his family and pupils.
- E. 1. The Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra were the four castes in Early Vedic society.

Social functions:

Brahman: the priests, who looked after religious matters and recited prayers.

Kshatriya : the king and the warriors who protected the tribe from harm.

Vaishya : Vaishyas were mainly farmers and craftsmen.

Shudra : Those who worked for others.

King in the Early Vedic Age : He led his tribe in war and maintained law and order. He also offered prayers on behalf of the tribe. He received a donation for his services. He was assisted by officials such as the commander -in-chief, the chief priest and the village headman.

King in the Later Vedic Age : He had a proper army and kingdom. His prestige depended on the extent of the area he controlled. He performed yagyas like rajasurya to gain more power.

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