

class - 6

chapter - 7

classmate

Date _____

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The Later Vedic Age:

A)

1. The Later Vedic Age marks the beginning of the iron age in India.
2. In the Later Vedic period, a person's caste was decided by birth instead of occupation.
3. Rama, Krishna and Durga were amongst the new gods who were worshipped in the Later Vedic period.
4. The Bhagvat Gita which is a part of the Mahabharata, is considered to be one of the holiest books of the Hindus.
5. The class of merchants who controlled the trade were called Paris.

B. Tick the correct statements ~~and~~ True or False. Correct the others.

Answers:

1. True.
2. False The Gurukul stage of life was that of student.
3. False The Ramayana was compiled by Valmiki.
4. False Women were not treated equally in the Later Vedic period.
5. False The Kirratas were a mountain tribe.

C. Multiple choice questions.

Answers:

1. Arjavarata
2. Brahmacharya ashrama.
3. Sanskrit.
4. Agriculture.

D. Answer in brief. PAGE-3

1. How did the discovery of iron change the lives of the Aryans in the Later Vedic Age?

→ The discovery of iron changed the life of Aryans into following ways.

i) Better tools and weapons were made by iron as it is harder than copper.

ii) The use of iron weapon and tools made the agricultural use easier.

iii) The Aryans were able to ~~use~~ cut down forests and cultivate new areas.

2. How did the caste system change during the Later Vedic Age?

→ The Caste system changed during the later Vedic age in different steps -

i) The ~~Bra~~ brahmins continued to have great authorities.

ii) The vaishyas gained importance and the number of castes and subcastes increased.

iii) changing occupations and marrying outside one's caste became restricted which made it rigid and decided by birth.

3. Name the four main stages of life during the Later Vedic Age.

→ The four main stages of life were:
i) Brahmacharya and the Grihkal System,

ii) Grihastha

iii) Vanaprastha

iv) Samyasa

4. What changes do you observe in the religious practices of the Later Vedic Age?

→ Religion became more complex and filled with ritual during this age.
i) Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva became important Gods.

ii) Rama, Krishna and Durga Gods were introduced.

iii) The worship system of this age influence modern Hinduism till date.

F. Answer in details

1. Write few lines on the political life of the Aryans in the Later Vedic Age.

→ The Kshatriya ruled the political life of later Vedic Age -

i) They controlled the large Kingdoms with several tribe under them.

ii) The Kingdom competes with one another for greater wealth and power.

iii) They perform yagnyas like rajasuya and ashwamedha to assert their authority over others.

2. Write ~~a note~~ few lines about the Gurukul system.

→ The gurukul system was an important part of brahmacharya -

i) Under this students were sent to live with the guru and his

family at a very young age.

ii) All forms of knowledge were imparted to them.

iii) No fee was charged but the students were expected to serve the guru as their parents and pay guru dakshina as their capacity.

3. In what ways did the position of women change in the Later Vedic Age?

→ The position of women became greatly diminished by the Later Vedic Age -

i) They were no longer allowed to participate in political affairs as equals of men.

ii) Their role became confined to only that of a wife and mother.

iii) They were no longer given opportunities to educate themselves.

4. Describe the economic life of the Later Vedic Age.

- The economy of the Later Vedic Age is dependent on Agriculture.
- i) Inland trade was carried out with the Kirtatas.
 - ii) Overseas trade was possibly in operation.
 - iii) The unit of exchange is gold bar and Panis controlled the trade.

picture study

a. What is the name of the ritual that this image is showing?

→ Ashwamedha Yagnya.

b. Can you describe what happened during this ritual?

→ During this Yagnya a horse was let loose to wander for a year. An army of strong soldiers followed and guarded the horse. Ruler who captured the horse were challenged and had to be defeated by the army accompanying it. When the horse returned, the King proclaimed himself the Chakravarti or overlord of the territories through which the horse had passed.

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c. What title did a King assume after the completion of this ritual?

→ The title of 'Chakravarti' or overlord of the territories through which the horse had passed.

Inside questions.

1. Name some important Aryan Kingdoms of the Later Vedic Age.
2. Name some non-Aryan Kingdoms of later Vedic Age.
3. Who is considered as the symbol of Purushottam?
4. Name two best known physicians of the Later Vedic Age.
5. Write the contributions of Vedic Mathematician Panini.
6. Who is Duryodhana?