



GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM
OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT
CLASS-VI SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE



(HISTORY) TERM-1 SYLLABUS

CHAPTER - 3

THE FIRST FARMERS AND HERDERS

I. DIFFICULT WORDS:

1. Transformed
2. Plough
3. Surplus
4. Adversity
5. Livestock
6. Integral
7. Hearth
8. Ventilated
9. Harpoon
10. Conch
11. Paiyampalli
12. Gufkral
13. Mound
14. Karnataka
15. Domesticated

II. KEY WORDS:

1. Plough : to turn up the earth before sowing
2. Surplus : quantity more than needed
3. Livestock: animals kept on farm
4. Hearth : floor of a fireplace
5. Awl : a small pointed tool used for making holes
6. Harpoon : spear like weapon
7. Conch : shell of a sea creature

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Define Neolithic age.

Ans. The period from around 8000 BCE to 3000 BCE is called Neolithic age.

Q2. What is herding?

Ans. Herding is the act of bringing together and maintaining animals. The animals domesticated by humans needed to be fed and kept safe.

Q3. What is barter system?

Ans. Barter system is a system of exchange where goods or services are directly exchanged for other goods and services without using a medium of exchange such as money.

IV. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. What is the importance of the invention of wheel for human beings?

- Ans. 1. The potter's wheel was used to make better pots with clay.
2. Heavy objects could be transported on wheels.
 3. It improved transport and quickened the pace of development.

Q2. Name the tools used by Neolithic people. Explain their uses.

Ans.	TOOLS	PURPOSE
1.	Sickle and reaping knives	to harvest crops
2.	Heavy tools	for digging and leveling the ground
3.	Grinding stones	for processing cereals and other grains

V. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Describe the houses built by Neolithic people.

Ans. As the needs of agriculture demanded settlement in one place, people started constructing shelter that were more permanent. They had storage areas for storing the surplus grains. The houses had clay and stone hearths that were ventilated through a hole in the roof. Some people built pit - houses, i.e. they were dug into the ground. Some even started living in brick houses. Cooking hearths have also been found outdoors which implies that people might have cooked outside their houses. The stronger, sturdier walls might have provided a sense of security to people who would have wanted to protect their food from animals and adverse weather conditions.

VI. HOTS:

Q1. How did people become farmers?

Ans. When the climate of the world was changing, people observed places where edible plants were found. They started growing their own plants. And thus, they became farmers.

VII. ACTIVITY:

On the political map of India, mark any five Neolithic sites.

Sabyasachi
DATE / /

Activity

On a political map of India,
mark any five Neolithic sites.

Name _____ Date _____
Sid. _____ Div. _____ Roll No. _____

INDIA
Political
Scale 0 150 kms

MEHRGARH
CHIRAND
MAHAGARA
DAPOLI
HANDIG
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
HALLUR
INDIAN OCEAN

Index
■ - Neolithic Sites

1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of 12 nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. 3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. 4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Area (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified. 5. The external boundaries and coastline of India agree with the Record Master Copy verified by the Survey of India. 6. The state boundaries between Uttarakhnad & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned. 7. The names of places are taken from various sources.

CHAPTER - 4

THE FIRST CITIES OF INDIA

I. DIFFICULT WORDS :

1. Flourish
2. Threshold
3. Meticulous
4. Advanced
5. Threshing
6. Citadel
7. Mesopotamian
8. Mohenjodaro
9. Civilization
10. Euphrates
11. Kalibangan
12. Granary
13. Archaeological
14. technological
15. Excavation

II. KEY WORDS :

1. Threshold : point of entering or beginning
2. Meticulous : very careful or precise

3. Scribe : a person who made copies of written documents before printing was invented

4. Trefoil: plant with a three - leaf structure.

5. Pictographic : a picture representing a word, a phrase or an idea

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Name any five cities of the Indus valley civilization.

Ans. The five cities of Indus valley civilization are:

Kalibangan, Dholvira, Amri, Lothal and Ropar.

Q2. What were the important sources to know about the life of Harappan people.

Ans. Seals, pottery, beads, ornaments and terracotta figures were some of the important sources to know about the Harappan people

Q3. How old are Harappa cities believed to be?

Ans. Harappa and other such cities are believed to have developed 4700 years ago.

IV. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. What were the important features of Harappan cities?

Ans. The important features of Harappan cities were:

1. Division of the cities into two parts -- upper town and lower town.

2. Upper part in the west, called citadel, was built on a raised platform, surrounded by walls.

3. Lower part of the city was larger in size as compared to the citadel, lay in the east.

Q2. Why is Indus valley civilization also called Harappan civilization?

Ans. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were situated in the Indus valley. Therefore, this civilization came to be known as Indus valley civilization. It is also referred to as Harappan civilization because the first discovery of the civilization was made at the site of Harappa.

Q3. Write a short note on the Great Bath.

Ans. Great bath had a rectangular tank made of baked bricks. Waterproofing of the tank was done by applying a thick layer of bitumen (natural tar). Steps on the opposite sides led down to the pool. It is believed that the Great Bath was used for performing some bathing rituals on some auspicious days.

V. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Write a short note on the drainage system of the Harappan cities.

Ans. One of the most of the most distinctive aspects of Harappan town planning was the importance given to the drainage system. Drains were laid out on the sides of the roads and the smaller drains from houses flowed into them. These drains were covered, laid out in straight lines and had a gentle slope to make the passage of water easy for the purpose of regular cleaning and inspection, holes were provided at regular intervals.

VI. HOTS:

Q1. What is Faience?

Ans. Faience is an artificially produced material. It was used to make beads, bangles, earrings and vessels by the Indus valley people.

CHAPTER - 5

THE VEDIC AGE

I. DIFFICULT WORDS:

1. Pastoralist
2. Voluntary
3. Rigveda
4. Yajurveda
5. Samaveda
6. Atharavaveda
7. Aranyakas
8. Upanishads
9. Brahmanas
10. Gavishti
11. Kshatriyas
11. Vaishyas
12. Shudras
13. Varnas
14. Malayalam

II. KEY WORDS:

1. Seer : saint
2. Pastoralist : a nomadic person who rears livestock
3. Voluntary : to do something by free choice

4 cosmos : the world or universe

5. Hereditary : passing on something from parent to offspring

6. Sway : exercise rule

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Who is grihapati?

Ans. The eldest male, head of the family is known as grihapati.

Q2. What was the main occupation of the Rigvedic people?

Ans. Pastoralism was the main occupation of the Rigvedic people.

Q3. Name the four vedas of the Vedic Literature.

Ans. Vedic literature includes four Vedas-- Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

IV. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. How was the society classified in the vedic age?

Ans. The society was classified into four varnas on the basis of occupation.

1. The brahmins - the priests

2. The kshatriyas - the warriors

3. The vaishyas - cultivators and skilled workers

4. The shudras - lower class people who served all the three groups of the people.

Q2. What was a gurukul?

Ans. A gurukul was the house of a teacher (guru) where students would come and stay for a considerable part of their lives and gain knowledge about different subjects. The medium of education was Sanskrit.

Q3. Defic Vedic period.

Ans. The period roughly from 1500 BCE to 1000 BCE was referred to ad Early Vedic period and period roughly from 1000 BCE to 600 BCE wad referred to as Later Vedic period.

V. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Describe the economic life of the Rigvedic people.

Ans. In the later vedic period, agriculture became the main occupation. The plough became heavier. Knowledge of manure increased the fertility of the soil and crop production also increased. New occupations came into existence during the later vedic period. The usage of iron brought new developments in agricultural practices. People could now make stronger tools such as sickles and axe, which enabled them to clear forests and bring more land under cultivation.

CHAPTER -6

EARLY STATES

I. DIFFICULT WORDS:

1. Territorially
2. Janapada
3. Mainstay
4. Impregnable
5. Martial
6. Ashwamedha
7. Mahajanapadas
8. Haryanka Dynasty
9. Strengthen
10. Uninterrupted
11. Petrified
12. Bimbisara
13. Ganasangha
14. Pataliputra

II. KEY WORDS:

1. Territorially : of or related to territory
2. Fortify : to surround with strong walls in order to protect from attacks
3. Mainstay : a very important part
4. Impregnable : something which cannot be easily conquered

5. Marital : of or relating to marriage

6. Propagate : to spread something from one person to another

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Who is gramini?

Ans. Each village had a headman, the gramini. He worked for the king and for the people in his village.

Q2. Who was Bimbisara?

Ans. Bimbisara was the first great ruler of Magadha, who belonged to the Haryanka Dynasty.

Q3. Define janapada.

Ans. The term janapada means a land where people (jana) set their foot or settle down.

IV. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Differentiate between ganasangha and monarchy.

Ans. **GANASANGHA** : In the ganasangha, the clans or the tribes exercised power by electing a chief or head. Decisions were taken collectively in important assemblies. This means that all power was not centred in the hands of one person.

MONARCHY : Monarchy, on the other hand was a system where there was one powerful king, who exercised all the powers. He was assisted by a number of officials (amatyas), minister of defence and fighting (senapati) and priest (purohita) to perform sacrifices and rituals.

Q2. Explain why agriculture was the mainstay of the economy.

Ans. Agriculture was the mainstay of the economy due to the following reasons:

1. Firstly, iron ploughshares began to be used widely.

2. Secondly, people began transplantation of paddy. The transplantation resulted in increased paddy production which was the major staple food of the people.

3. Apart from rice; wheat, barley, jowar and cotton were also grown.

Q3. Explain the ashwamedha ritual.

Ans. In the ashwamedha sacrifice, a horse was let loose to wander anywhere in the country. If the horse, while passing through the neighbouring kingdoms, was stopped by another king, a war followed. If the horse returned unstopped, it meant that all the kings whose territory the horse had passed through accepted the supremacy of the king who performed the sacrifice.

V. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Write a short note on the system of taxation prevalent around 600 BCE.

Ans. The king ruled with the help of paid officers. But to make the payments, he needed revenue. This revenue was generated with the help of taxes. Thus, all the producers of goods paid tax to the king. In the beginning, they paid the tax in the form of goods they produced. Peasants paid 1/6th share or bhaga of their produce. The king had a group of officers who was assigned with the task of collecting tax. The tax - collectors kept the record of various artisans and collected the tax in the form of money or goods, i.e. in cash or kind. Even hunters and gatherers had to provide forest produce to the king.

VI. HOTS:

Q1. Explain Babylon as one of the greatest cities in the world.

Ans. Around 600 BCE, Babylon emerged as one of the greatest cities in the ancient world. It was the capital of southern Babylonia, which is also known as Mesopotamia. Ruled by the king Nebuchadnezzar II, the city was famous for the 'Hanging Gardens'