




## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 16	Topic: Vital Villages, Thriving Towns	Year: 2023-24

<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>
1	Mathura is an important center for the worship of _____. (a) Lord Rama (b) <b>Lord Krishna</b> (c) Lord Vishnu (d) Both (a) and (b).
2	The use of iron in the Indian Subcontinent was began about _____ years ago (a) 2000 (b) a million (c) <b>3000</b> (d) 500 .
3	Stamped red-glazed pottery known as Arretine ware was named after a city in _____. (a) <b>Italy</b> (b) Greece (c) Roman (d) Barygaza
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
4	The post of gramhrojaka was <u>hereditary</u> .
5	Roman lamps, glassware and gems have been found in <u>Arikamedu</u> .
6	The Jatakas were stories preserved by the <u>Buddhist Monks</u> .
<b>III</b>	<b>Match the following: -</b>
7	Large landowners (a) Adimai
8	Village headman (b) Vellalar
9	Landless labourers (c) Gram Bhojaka
	(d) Kadaisiyar and Adimai
	<b>Answers: 7 - b ,8 - c ,9 – d.</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer the following in one sentence: -</b>
10	Where were some of the largest collections of iron tools found? ❖ <b>The largest collections of iron tools were found in the megalithic burials.</b>
11	Where was Barygaza located? ❖ <b>Barygaza was located on the gulf of Khambhat on the western coast of India.</b>
12	What do you know about Jatakas? ❖ <b>Jatakas were the stories composed by the ordinary people and preserved by the Buddhist monks.</b>
13	What was the old name of Pondicherry? ❖ <b>Arikamedu</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>
14	What were the steps taken by the rulers to increase agricultural production? ❖ <b>Iron tools such as axes and iron ploughshare began to be used.</b> ❖ <b>Axes were used for clearing forests and the ploughshare was useful for increasing agricultural production.</b> ❖ <b>Apart from these new tools, irrigation was also used for this purpose.</b> ❖ <b>Irrigation works that were built during this time included canals, wells, tanks, and artificial lakes.</b>
15	What do you know about the Sangam literature? ❖ <b>Some of the earliest works in Tamil came to be known as Sangam literature.</b> ❖ <b>These earliest works were composed around 2300 years ago.</b> ❖ <b>These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets.</b> ❖ <b>These assemblies were known as Sangams and were held in the city of Madurai.</b>

16	<p>Write a short note on 'Arikamedu'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Arikamedu, located in Pondicherry, was a coastal settlement between 2200 and 1900 years ago.</b></li> <li>❖ <b>It was a place where ships unloaded goods from distant lands.</b></li> <li>❖ <b>A massive brick structure which is supposed to be a warehouse was found at the site.</b></li> <li>❖ <b>Other discoveries include pottery from the Mediterranean region.</b></li> </ul>
17	<p>Mathura was a city with many Junctions. Explain.</p> <p><b>Ans - Mathura has been an important city for more than 2500 years as it was important for various reasons.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>It was located at the crossroads of two major routes of travel and trade – from the northwest to the east and from north to south.</b></li> <li>❖ <b>There were fortifications around the city and several shrines. Farmers and herders from adjoining areas provided food for the city people.</b></li> <li>❖ <b>Mathura was also a center where some extremely fine sculpture was produced.</b></li> <li>❖ <b>Around 2000 years ago, Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas.</b></li> <li>❖ <b>Mathura was a religious center also as there were Buddhist monasteries and Jaina shrines.</b></li> </ul>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Read the passage and answer the following questions: -</b>
	<p>The archaeological evidence for many crafts may not have survived. We know from texts that the manufacture of cloth was important. There were famous centres such as Varanasi in the north, and Madurai in the south. Both men and women worked in these centres. Many crafts persons and merchants now formed associations known as shrenis. These shrenis of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product. Then shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who is 'Shrenis'? <b>The Crafts persons and the Merchants Associations were known as Shrenis.</b></li> <li>2. Which are the important centres for cloth? <b>Varanasi in North and Madurai in South are centres of clothes.</b></li> <li>3. What was the functions of Shrenis? <b>Shrenis served as banks, where rich men and women deposited their money.</b></li> </ol>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Observe the picture and answer the following questions: -</b>
	
18	<p>Identify the given picture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Punch Marked Coin</b></li> </ul>
19	<p>Punch Marked Coins are made up of _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Metals</b></li> </ul>
20	<p>What is the shape of the coins?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Rectangle, Square, Round or flattened metal.</b></li> </ul>