

Chapter 5

Question 1:

Match the Columns

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Sukta | Stone boulder |
| Chariot | Sacrifice |
| yajna | Well – said |
| Dasa | Used in battles |
| Megalith | Slave |

Answer:

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Sukta | Well – said |
| Chariot | Used in battles |
| yajna | Sacrifice |
| Dasa | Slave |
| Megalith | Stone Boulder |

Question 2:

Complete the sentences:

- (a) Slaves were used for _____.
- (b) Megaliths are found in _____.
- (c) Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used to _____.
- (d) Port holes were used for _____.
- (e) People at Inamgaon ate _____.

Answer:

- (a) Slaves were used for whatever work their masters wanted them to do.
- (b) Megaliths are found in the Deccan, south India, in the North-East and Kashmir.
- (c) Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used to mark burial sites.
- (d) Port holes were used for entering cists.
- (e) People at Inamgaon ate wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame as well as animal flesh and fruits.

Question 3:

In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rigveda?

Answer:

The books we read today are different from the Rig Veda in that the Rig Veda was chanted and heard, it was later handwritten. The text of the Rig Veda is in Sanskrit.

Question 4:

What kind of evidence from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried?

Answer:

To find out the social differences, the evidence from burial which the archaeologists use is the amount of jewelry on the corpse or the number of belongings buried with it.

Question 5:

In what ways do you think that the life of a raja was different from that of a dasa or dasi?

Answer:

A raja was a rich and powerful leader while the dasa or dasi were slaves owned by people.