

---

## Class –VI HISTORY

### What Books and Burials Tell Us

---

#### Answer1:

|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| Sukta    | Well-said       |
| Chariots | Used in battles |
| Yajna    | Sacrifice       |
| Dasa     | Slave           |
| Megalith | Stone boulder   |

#### Answer2:

- (a) do whatever work their masters wanted.
- (b) the Deccan, south India, in the north-east and Kashmir.
- (c) indicate that there were burial beneath.
- (d) entering the burial places.
- (e) barley, wheat , peas , pulses , rice , millets , fruits and sesames also animal flesh and fruits.

**Answer3:** The books we read today different from the Rigveda because the books we use are printed while Rigveda was recited and heard rather than read. The Rigveda is in old or Vedic Sanskrit.

**Answer4:** In Brahmagiri, archeologists found a skeleton buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles, and one conch shell while other skeletons have only a few pots. This help archeologists to find social differences amongst those who were buried.



A dagger from megalithic burials

**Answer5:** The Rajas did not have capitals, places or armies, nor did they collect taxes. Generally, the sons did not automatically succeed fathers as rajas. There were people who did not perform sacrifices and probably spoke different languages. Later the term came to mean dasa (and the feminine dasi) or slave. Slaves were men and women captured in the war. They were treated as the property of the owners who could make them do any work they wanted.

**Answer6:** The five books on religion are:

| Books                | Religions      |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Guru Granth Sahib | Sikh           |
| 2. Zoroastrianism    | Zend-ei-Avesta |
| 3. Islam             | Quran.         |
| 4. Christians        | Bible          |
| 5. Judaism           | Old Testament  |