

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL
SECTOR – 24B , CHANDIGARH
CLASS – VI (HISTORY)
CHAPTER – 9 FROM VILLAGES TO TOWNS

TEXTBOOK WORK

MCQs (Page no – 65)

1. B
2. C

MCQs (Page no – 67)

1. C
2. A

EXERCISE

MCQs

1. A
2. B

FILL IN THE BLANKS TO COMPLETE THE CHART.

Residents of the villages

Known as	Description
vellalar	<u>large landowners in the ancient Tamil region</u>
<u>uzhavar</u>	ordinary ploughmen in the Tamil region
<u>kadasiyar and adimai</u>	landless labourers in the Tamil region
grama bhojaka	<u>village headman in northern India</u>
<u>grihapati</u>	independent farmers in the northern part of the country

dasa karmakara	<u>landless labourers</u>
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MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

1. Jataka - (c) stories preserved by Buddhist monks
2. Vaishali - (d) town
3. uzhavar - (a) ordinary ploughmen
4. shrenis - (b) merchant associations

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

MCQs

1. B
2. B

NOTEBOOK WORK

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. List two main features of the period when towns started emerging in India.
* The two main features of this period were urbanisation and growth of agriculture.

2. Who was a grama bhojaka? What was his work?
* The village headman was the grama bhojaka. He was the largest landowner. He also collected taxes from the villages on the order of the king. He also functioned as a judge or sometimes a policeman.

3. What is Sangam literature?
* Sangam literature was the earliest work in Tamil. It was composed and compiled in assemblies known as sangams of poets and nobles held in the city of Madurai.

4. Which period is referred to as the period of second urbanisation and why?
* Towns started emerging again with the intensification of agriculture and increase in trade and commerce. So, this period is called the age of second urbanisation.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are the factors that led to an increase in agriculture during this period?

* Iron tools like axes and ploughshare increased the agricultural production. After ploughing the next step was irrigation. Canals were dug to carry water from rivers to fields. Artificial tanks were also constructed for the same purpose. For these reasons, agricultural produce increased tremendously.

2. Write a short note on the importance of towns.

* Towns were famous for their activities in this period. Each town had its own activities. Some towns were centres of administration while others were religious centres. Tamralipti, Soparo and Bharuch were trading centres. Towns that had varied cultures were extraordinarily famous like Mathura, that was fortified around. It was a beautiful city with Mathura School of Art.

3. What were the reasons that made Mathura an important town?

* Mathura was important because it was located at the crossroads of two major routes of travel and trade from north – west to the east and from north to south. It was a beautiful, fortified city with a number of shrines. It was famous for its art and sculpture. Its School of Art was famous for its Buddhist sculptures. It was a big religious centre with Buddhist monasteries and Jain shrines. It was the second capital of Kushanas 2,000 years ago. It was an important centre for worship of Lord Krishna.

4. How do we know the Arikamedu carried on thriving overseas trade?

* Arikamedu was a coastal trading centre and a major port. A warehouse like massive brick structure has been found at the site. It had a thriving trade with the Roman Empire. Archaeologists have found pottery from the Mediterranean region, such as amphorae and stamped red – glazed pottery called Arretine ware, named after a city in Italy. Locally made pottery with Roman designs on them, gems,

glassware and Roman lamps have also been found at the site. All these prove that Arikamedu carried on thriving overseas trade.