

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH

CLASS- VI (HISTORY)

CHAPTER-12 LITERATURE, ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE ANCIENT PERIOD

TEXTBOOK WORK

***MCQs (Page no. 89)**

1. a
2. c

***MCQs (Page no. 91)**

1. b
2. a

***MCQs (Page no. 92)**

1. a
2. a

EXERCISE

***MCQs**

1. a
2. b

***FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Abijnanashakuntalam was written by Kalidasa.
- 2 Bhagavad Gita is included in the epic Mahabharat.
3. Ramayana was written by Valmiki.
4. There are 29 caves in Ajanat.

***GIVE ONE WORD ANSWERS**

1. This is a collection of stories. **The Puranas**
2. This is also known as the handbook of physicans. **Charaka Samhita**
3. This is the path around the stupa. **Pradakshina path**

4. Many prehistoric paintings have been found in the caves at this place.

Bhimbetka in MP.

5. The structure built on the top of the garbhagriha.

Shikhara

NOTEBOOK WORK

***MCQs**

1. b

2. a

***SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. What is Manimekalai? What does it inform us?

A1. It is a poem of thirty cantos, composed by Seethalai Sattanar. It is the story of the daughter of Kovalan and Madhvi.

Q2. Name two books on astronomy along with their authors.

A2. A) Aryabhattiyam by Aryabhata

B) Panchasiddhantika by Varahamihira

Q3. How do books become a source for studying history?

A3. They become a source of knowledge. Books that were written a long time ago give detailed information about the life and society of ancient times. They inform us about the religion and culture of that period.

Q4. What is special about the iron pillar in Mehrauli, New Delhi?

A4. The iron pillar at Mehrauli, New Delhi is the best example of iron work skill of ancient Indian Craftsmen. It is very special because in spite of being made of iron, it has not rusted to date. Modern technicians wonder about the technique used to make it.

***LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. What is an epic? Name to epics. Write what each epic tells us.

A1. An epic is a long story written in poetry. Mahabharata and Ramayana are two epics. The Mahabharata is about a war fought between two cousin brothers, Kauravas and Pandavas to gain control over the throne of Hastinapur. The Bhagwad Gita a dialogue between Arjun and Lord Krishna is a point of the Mahabharata. It was written by Ved Vyas.

The Ramayana was written in Sanskrit by Valmiki. It tells us about the life of Lord Rama and his wife Sita and all the trials and tribulations they faced in their life.

Q2. Who was Aryabhatta? Mention his contributions.

A2. Aryabhatta was the most famous astronomer and scientist of the ancient period. He is the author of the book Aryabhattiyam. In his book, he reveals that day and night were caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis and gives scientific explanations for eclipses.

Q3. Describe the earliest Hindu temples built during this time.

A3. Some of the earliest Hindu temples were built at this time. Idols of Durga, Shiva and Vishnu were worshipped in these temples. Garbhagriha was the most important part of a temple. It was the room where the image of the main deity was kept. Here, priests performed religious rituals and devotees offered worship to the deity. A shikhra was built on top of the garbhagriha to show that it was a secret place. The mandapa was a place people could assemble.

Q4. What do you understand by the term Stupa? Give a detailed description of a stupa.

A4. The word stupa means a 'mound'. Stupas are mostly dome-shaped structures where relics of Buddha or Buddhist monks were kept. These relics were the bodily remains (such as teeth, ashes or bones). These relics were kept in a relic casket, which was a small box placed in the centre of the stupa. It was covered with earth and then or baked bricks are added on top. Last of all the dome like structure was covered with carved stone slabs.

