

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS 6
SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

Lesson 3
THE FARMERS AND HERDERS

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. To grow crops the people learnt to **plough** the land.
2. The main characteristics of the Neolithic period are **domestication** and **herding**.
3. The division of labor was common in **community** living.
4. The Archaeologists have found animal bones and tools in the **graves** of the **dead**.
5. Transportation of **goods** is made easy and faster due to wheel.

B. True or False.

1. In the Neolithic Age people used animals in farms and for transportation .**True**
2. The agriculture revolution changed the life style of the people .**True**
3. The dog was the first to be tamed. **True**
4. Herding in the management of the agriculture land. **False**
5. Agriculture and domestication of animals resulted in permanent settlements. **True**
6. All vehicles need wheels to move. **True**

C. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Why river banks used for agriculture?

Ans: River banks are used for agriculture because early settle establishes themselves on the fresh water site. They needed regular supply of water for themselves, crops and animals.

2. Why is herding?

Ans: It is the management of domesticated animals. The domesticated animals were taken care of by providing proper food shelter and protection from other wild animals.

3. What types of tools were used for digging?

Ans: Heavy tools were used for digging the soil and sharp tools were used for harvesting crops and skinning animals.

4. How did the Neolithic Age people make pots vessels?

Ans: In order to store grains, milk and water, the Neolithic Age people learnt to make vessels of clay and baked them on fire.

5. What are Megaliths?

Ans: Megaliths are large stone alters to mark the graveyard.

D. Answer in details:

1. Who did agriculture change the life style of the people?

Ans: To grow crops the people learnt to plough the land. Later they used oxen, horses, camel and even elephant to plough the field. The practices were mostly on the river banks and they began to settle living.

2. Why did people engage themselves in herding of animals?

Ans: People engage themselves in herding due to various benefits.

- i. The domesticated animals brought about regular supply of meat, milk, wool and animals skin.
- ii. Oxen, horse and donkey were used to plough the field and transport.

3. Describe the life of the early settlers?

Ans: Early settlers established themselves on the fresh water sites because they needed regular supply of water for themselves, crops and animals. They built huts of mud and dried grass as shelters to protect themselves from extreme weather.

4. The inventions of the wheel in the greatest gift of the modern human race. Discuss.

Ans: The invention of wheel is greatest gift to the modern human race as every moment. They realized in the course of time that rolling of cut logs made things move faster and easy. So they invented wheel to carry heavy objects. Transportation of goods is made faster and easy.

5. Describe the religious faith of the Neolithic age?

Ans: The early man considered lightning, thunder, heavy rain, forest, fire, earth quake and flood as the wrath of nature. Thus they feared and worshipping the wrath of happening. During this period the dead were worshiped and marked the burial places by placing large stone.

LESSON 4 THE FIRST CITY

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. By **800 BC**. People had settled in small villages.
2. The cities area also known as **urban** areas.
3. The Chinese civilization flourished on the bank of the **Hwang Ho**.
4. So far **1400** Indus civilization sites
5. Indus Valley people had a high sense of health and **sanitation**
6. The Indus valley civilization belongs to **Bronze** Age.

B. True or false:

1. Gradually towns and cities grew into villages. **False**
2. The Mesopotamian civilizations come up between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. **True**
3. The two great cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa were found buried under the sand. **True**
4. An excavation was made along the rivers beds of Indus in 1922 AD. **True**
5. Most of the houses in the Indus valley were double storeyed. **True**
6. The Great –Bath was found in Harappa. **False**

C. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. What is urbanization?

Ans: When more people flock from village to cities the process is called urbanization.

2. Where is Indus Valley located?

Ans: The Indus Valley Civilization is located in the North – Western part of the Indian continent.

3. What was the total areal of the Indus Valley civilization?

Ans: Over 650,000 sq.km is more than twice the area of the Mesopotamian and Egyptian Civilization.

4. When was the Great Bath used?

Ans: The Great- Bath was used by the general public on certain religious festivals.

5. Name two materials used were used for building?

Ans: The two materials that were used for building were baked bricks and mud-mortar.

6. What id handicraft?

Ans: Crafts are the making of some articles, which require lot of skills. Since they are usually made by hand, they are also called handicrafts.

7. What figures were drawn on the earthen wares utensils?

Ans: Different kinds of figures and designs were drawn on earthen wares and utensils.

D. Answer the following in few sentences:

1. Describe the planned cities of the Indus Valley Civilization?

Ans: The planned cities of the Indus Valley Civilization appeared to be so modern.

- a. The streets were quite broad varying from 9 to 34 feet in breath.
- b. Lamp post intervals indicate the existence of street light
- c. Rubbish bins were constructed out of the cities.

2. Illustrate the drainage system of the Indus Valley.

Ans: The Indus Valley people had constructed their drain on very scientific lines. House drains emptied themselves into the main drain. They are covered with brick; no rubbish was thrown into them. This shows that they have high sense of heath and sanitation.

3. Make three comparisons between the Indus Valley and modern Indian Cities.

Ans: Many things are the common with Indus Valley Civilization cities and the modern cities of our time. The people were primarily urban, street were quite broad, lamp post indicate the existence of street light, rubbish bins were constructed out of the cities as of our modern cities.

4. Discuss in brief the religious life of the Indus Valley people?

Ans: The excavators found in seals, a male figure sitting in the form of a yogi, a figure of a mother goddess and pipal trees. These tell us about the faith of the people. With the worship of the mother goddess the worship of a male god Shiva Pashupati was also very popular. They worshipped certain trees, birds and animals.

CHAPTER – 5
DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIFE: THE VEDIC PERIOD AND CHALCOLITHIC SETTLEMENT

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Rig-Veda is the earliest Veda, having **1028** hymns.
2. The eldest member was known as **Grihyapati**.
3. The **rajan** was the chief of the tribe.
4. The rajan was advised by assemblies of elders known as the **sabha** and **samithi**.
5. The vedas were the main religious book of the **Aryans**.
6. No professions were considered **superior** or inferior.

B. True or false

1. The Aryans who arrived in Indian soil were known as Indo-Aryan. **True**
2. The Rig-Veda is the last of the Vedas. **False**
3. Family was the basis of social life. **True**
4. There was pruda system, child marriage and polygamy among Vedic Aryans. **False**.
5. The raja was chosen or elected by the people. **True**
6. The Arthava-Veda is the book of music. **False**.
7. Agriculture and animals husbandry were the main occupation. **True**.

C. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. What is Vedic period?

Ans: The period when a new nomadic tribes came to the Indian sub-continent from the North-west and settled near Sapta-Sindhu is known as Vedic-Period.

2. What is the importance of Rig-Veda?

Ans: In Rig-Veda we get the information on geographical location, social, political and economic life of the people, who lived in the period between 1500BC to 1000 BC.

3. What is Varna?

Ans: During the Vedic period society was divided on the basis of occupation; namely Brahmin, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudhras.

4. Why did Rajans perform sacrifice?

Ans: During the Vedic period the rajan performed sacrifices like the Rajasuya and Ashwamedha to gain supremacy over other chiefs.

5. Name the two epics of the Vedic periods.

Ans: The Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

6. Name some of the contemporary Chalcolithic settlement.

Ans: Contemporary Chalcolithic settlement existed in east and south India: Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and in Pondicherry.

D. Answer in detail:

1. Describe in detail the arrival of the Aryan in India.

Ans: Due to various reason Aryans had to leave their home in Central Asia. Some of the migrated westward by a route, south of the Caspian sea, through Asian minor to Greece and Italy and from there to various European countries, while other took to eastern route and settled in Persia and Afghanistan and move to India. Those who arrived in the Indian soil were known as Indo-Aryans. The Aryan first crossed the North-West passes then settled in modern Punjab, Sind and the North West Frontier Province.

2. What was the socio-political life of the people during the Vedic Period?

Ans: **Social:** Family was the basis of social life. The elder male member of the family was called Grihyapati. Religious ceremony, offering was done by him. Women were considered the mistress of the house. There was not purdah system, child marriage and polygamy but widow remarriage were allowed. Foods were simple and found of Soma Juice. However society was divided into Varna system. **Political:** the RAJAN was the chief of the tribe. He was assiste by the senani and the purohit. The rajan was advised by the Sabha and the Samiti. Rajan performed sacrifices Rajasuya and Ashwemdha to gain supremacy.

3. Project a picture of the religious life of the Aryans.

Ans: The Aryans worshipped natures forces like Pritvi,(Earth) Agni, (Fire) Vayu, (sky) and Indra (rain). Religiou sacrifices or yajnas to keep a gods happy were performed by Brahmans. Gradually they started worshipping new gods like Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Goddesses like Saraswati and Lakshmi were also worshipped. The rituals become elaborate.

4. “The Vedas were the main religious book of the Aryans”. Explain.

Ans: The Vedas were the main religious book of the Aryans. Originally, they contained hymn writing in Sanskrit. There are four Vedas. **Rig-Vedas:** it has 1028 hymns in praises of nature. **Sama-Vedas:** (book of music) it is the earliest record of music and it indicates how the hymns are to be chanted. **Yajur Veda:** (book of sacrifices) it contains hymns, describing sacrifices and rituals to be perform while chanted. **Athava-Veda:** (book of magic) it has hymns, chanting of which can cure diseases; dispel dangers and some tantric rituals.

CHAPTER 14 GLOBE AND MAP

A. State whether true or false.

1. You cannot measure distances on the globe. **False**
2. Distances on the maps can be measures accurately. **False**
3. You can measure ground distance by using a pair of divider. **False**
4. Direction is not important on a map. **False**
5. If you are facing the rising sun then on your left side is the earth. **False**
6. The north is shown on the right hand side of a map. **False**
7. Scale on the map helps in measuring the actual distance between various places shown the Map. **True**
8. Maps are sometimes drawn without circle. **True**

B. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a map?

Ans: A map is a flat, symbolic representation of the earth.

2. Write any three basic elements of a map?

Ans: Political map, physical maps, thematic map.

3. Which colour would you use to show the following on a map? a) mountain, b) lesser depth of water.

Ans: a) Mountains: Brown colour,

b) Lesser depth of water: A light blue colour.

4. What is compass?

Ans: Compass is used to find directions. The instrument consists of a box, circular disc and magnetic needle.

5. Why can maps not be as accurate as the globes?

Ans: Maps are drawn on a flat plain sheet of paper. It is very difficult to convert a round on spherical surface. The map thus is not an accurate representation of the earth but a globe shows us parallels of latitude and longitudes.

6. What is meant by scale of a map?

Ans: The scale of map is the proportion between the actual or ground distance between two poles on the earth and the distance between the same two points on the map.

7. What is the difference between a map and sketch?

Ans: A map is a flat, symbolic representation of the earth, or a part of the earth surface whereas some maps are drawn free-hand and they are not drawn according to scale. Such map is called sketch.

8. Name the four cardinal points.

Ans: The 4 cardinal points are: i. North ii. South. iii. East iv. West

9. What is cartography?

Ans: The art of making a map is called cartography.

10. What is constellation?

Ans: Constellations are groups of stars resembling signs. There are seven stars in the constellation of Ursa Major, etc.

11. Describe in brief how you would find directions in the night?

Ans: Stars and the position of planets can be found out by observing the sky at night. In our Northern Hemisphere the true North can be determined with the help of the Pole stars and planets moves constantly.

12. What is the importance of distance and directions on a map?

Ans: Distance is important to develop a sense of direction and also to estimate distances and direction is that element of a map that helps us to find the way.

13. Write the four cardinal points?

Ans: The 4 cardinal points are: i. North ii. South. iii. East iv. West

14. Write major intermediate direction?

Ans: i. North East. ii. South East. iii. South West iv. North West.

CHAPTER 15
OUR EARTH: THE LIVING PLANET

A. Mark True or false

1. The orbit of the earth around the sun is circular. **False**
2. Saturn is the largest planet in the solar system. **False**
3. The moon reflects light from the sun. **True**
4. The earth appears from space. **True**
5. Planets are smaller than their satellites. **False**

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The earth is a **Unique planet.**
2. The moon is a **Satellite** on the earth.
3. The moon receives **Light** from the sun.
4. **The sun** is the nearest star to the earth.
5. The earth and satellites do not have **Light** of their own.

C. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Mention any three features of a star.

Ans: Three features of a star are:

- a. Stars are celestial bodies having their own light.
- b. Stars look small because they are far away from us.
- c. Stars are classified according to their physical characteristics like colour, size, etc...

2. Describe the composition of the solar system.

Ans: The solar system is composed of the sun, the eight planets and their satellites, and thousands of other smaller heavenly bodies, such as asteroids, comets, etc..

3. Why earth a unique planet? Explain.

Ans: The earth is the only planet in the solar system having life on it. The Earth appears blue in colour when seen from space. The earth has the right kind of temperature to sustain all types of life. So earth is the unique planet.

4. What are man-made satellites? Mention any two uses of such satellites.

Ans: Man-made satellites are the satellites which are properly placed into orbit around the Earth, other planets, or the sun.

Two uses of satellite are:

- a. The telecommunication and Broadcasting industries use communication satellite to carry the information over long distances, without the help of cables.
- b. Navigational help to find out the location of object on the earth.

5. What are meteors? How meteorites are different from meteors?

Ans: Meteors are the heavenly bodies from the sky which we see as a bright ball of light that flashes for a moment across the sky. When meteors are large and do not burn completely, they land on the earth surface and are known as meteorites but meteors are usually small and burn up before they can reach the earth surface.

6. Name the units which are used to express distances in the universe?

Ans: Light year and per/sec are the two units which are used to express distances in the universe.

7. What is a star?

Ans: A star is a very big celestial body. It looks small because it is very far away from us and has light of its own.

8. What are heavenly bodies?

Ans: All the objects belonging to the sky are called heavenly bodies.

9. What is meant by solar system?

Ans: Solar system consists of the sun, the eight planets and their satellites and thousands of the other smaller heavenly bodies.

10. What is a satellite?

Ans: A satellite is anything that orbits something else. There are two types of satellites. Natural satellites and man-made satellites.

11. Why the earth is called a blue planet?

Ans: Earth is called a blue planet because of the presence of water in it.

12. Why do you always see the same face of the moon?

Ans: The moon revolves around the earth in about 27 days and 8 hours. It takes exactly the same time to complete one rotation about its axis. This is why we see only one side of the moon.

13. Which planets rotate in a direction different from that of the earth?

Ans: Venus and Uranus rotate in a direction different from that of the earth.

14. Which planet takes a shortest time in its revolution around the sun and why?

Ans: Mercury takes the shortest time in its revolution around the sun. As it is nearest to the sun, it takes only about 88 days to complete one revolution.

15. What is galaxy?

Ans: Millions of stars together form a group called galaxy. There are millions of galaxies in the whole universe.

16. What is a comet?

Ans: A comet is a collection of gas and dust which appears as a bright ball of light in the sky with a long glowing tail.

CHAPTER -20
THE COMMUNITY LIFE OF HUMAN BEINGS

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Family** is said to be the cradle of civic life and civic virtue.
2. The natural environment includes **social** and **economic**
3. Several families close to one another form a **Community**
4. Tertiary sector provides **basic service** to the primary and secondary sector.

B. Short answer:

1. Name two kinds of environments.

Ans: The two kinds of environment are natural and man-made.

2. What is community?

Ans: A community is a social group belonging to the same locality or local self-government.

3. Name the three agencies that prepare man for civic life.

Ans: Three agencies that prepared man for civil are:

- i. The family
- ii. The School
- iii. The locality or residence

4. Name two qualities a man learns from the family.

Ans: The two qualities a man learns from the family are Co-operation and obedience to elders.

5. Mention two civic virtues a student learns from his/her school.

Ans: The two civic virtues a student learns from his/her schools are:

- i. They learn to be regular and punctual
- ii. They develop good habits and good manners.

6. Mention two qualities a citizen acquires from the village or the city.

Ans: Two qualities a citizen acquires from the village or the city are:

- i. He learns to obey the local laws
- ii. To pay the local taxes

7. What are the three major types of occupation?

Ans: The three major types of occupations are:

- i. Primary
- ii. Secondary
- iii. Tertiary

8. What is a primary occupation?

Ans: Primary occupations include agriculture, grazing of animals, lumbering, fishing and mining.

9. What is a tertiary occupation?

Ans: Tertiary occupations include provision of various services like education, health, transportation and trade to the people.

10. What is a nation?

Ans: Nation stands for a very large group of people, who feel that they are bound by ties of common history, race, land, culture, literature, religion, political aims.

C. Answer in brief:

1. What are the basic features of civic life?

Ans: The four main features of civic life are:

- i. Co-operation among one and all member.
- ii. Existence of a body of rule and code of conduct.
- iii. Obedience to this body of rules of civic life
- iv. Man-group co-operation

2. What is community life? Write about it in ten sentences.

Ans: A community is a social group, or class, belonging to the same locality or local self-government. Community life relates to the social activities, the social relationship and the body of rules controlling these in a family, school, town or city.

3. Write seven sentences to show how your school helps you to prepare for civic life.

Ans: School is an institution or agent through which civic life is experience. From school students learn Values of civic life develop, learn to be regular, learn to respect the school code of conduct, develop good habit. All aspects of their personality, mental, moral and physical are develop at school.

4. Write ten lines showing how you can make your family a happy family.

Ans: Family is said to be the cradle of civic life and civic virtues. Most of the civic virtues are learnt in the family co-operation, obedience to elders, mutual understanding, and tolerance to each other, love and sacrifice for others. All this good traits of life are best seen in a family.

5. Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary occupations.

Ans: Primary occupations include agriculture, grazing of animals, lumbering, fishing and mining.

Whereas secondary occupations are those which involves processing of primary products.

Tertiary occupations include provision of various services like education, health, transportation and trade to the people.

*****The End*****