



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Worksheet No:18	Topic: VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS	Year:2020-21

I	Multiple Choice Questions
1	The use of iron in the Indian Subcontinent began about (a) 2000 years ago (b) a million years ago (c) 3000 years ago (d) 500 years ago.
2	Grambhojaka was a powerful man who also worked as a (a) Judge (b) Policemen (c) Councillor (d) Both (a) and (b)
3	Vellalar was the term used for the (a) Large landowners (b) Small farmers (c) Common people (d) Slaves.
4	Mathura is an important centre of worship of (a) Lord Rama (b) Lord Krishna (c) Lord Vishnu (d) Both (a) and (b).
5	Between 2200 and 1900 years ago, Arikamedu was a (a) Coastal settlement (b) Monastery (c) Religious place (d) None of the above
II.	Answer in one or two sentences.
6	Where were some of the largest collections of iron tools found? They were found in the megalithic burials.
7	What did irrigation works include? Irrigation works included canals, wells, tanks and artificial lakes.
8	How did the dasa karmakara earn their livelihood? Dasa karmakara used to work on the fields owned by others to earn their livelihood.
9	How did people use ring wells? People used ring wells as toilets and also as drains and garbage.
III	State whether True or False.
10	Most of the grihpatis were large landowners. FALSE
11	Arretine Ware was named after a city in Germany. FALSE

12	Shrines also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money. TRUE
13	The plough share was used to increase agricultural production. TRUE
IV	Answer the following in brief.
14	What do you know about punch-marked coins? The earliest coins were punch-marked coins, they came to be known like this because the designs were punched on to the metal like silver or copper.
15	What were the steps taken by the kings to increase the agricultural production in their kingdoms ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron tools such as axes and iron ploughshare began to be used. • Axes were used for clearing forests and the ploughshare was useful for increasing agricultural production. • Apart from these new tools, irrigation was also used for this purpose. • Irrigation works that were built during this time included canals, wells, tanks, and artificial lakes.
16	What kind of information do we get from the inscriptions found in Mathura? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inscriptions found in Mathura record gifts made by men and women to the monasteries and shrines. • These were made by kings and queens, officers, merchants and craftspeople who lived in the city. • The inscriptions from Mathura make us aware that people were engaged in several occupations such as— weaving, basket making, garland making etc. • There were also goldsmiths and blacksmiths
17	Define “shrenis” and explain their functions. Shrenis were associations of craftspersons and merchants. The shrenis of crafts persons performed various functions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product. ▪ Then came shrenis of merchants who organised the trade. ▪ Shrenis also performed the role of banks where rich men and women deposited money.