

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj Delhi-110092

CLASS: VI

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: CULTURE
AND TRADITION

CH-1

2025-26

THE VEDIC PERIOD

A. Tick() the correct option.

1. _____ is the oldest Veda. Rigveda
2. In which Vedic text is the law of karma discussed? Upanishads
3. What does the word 'Upanishad' mean? Secret knowledge
4. What was the primary language of Vedic literature? Sanskrit
5. Who was Gargi? A famous woman thinker

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. The Samaveda contains hymns sung by priests during ceremonies.
2. Vedic literature includes Vedas, Puranas and Epics.
3. Indra is the God of rain mentioned in the Rigveda.
4. The Varna system became rigid during the Later Vedic Period.
5. During the Vedic period, shudras group faced discrimination under the varna system.

C. Write "T" for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. Hymns were taught orally. True
2. The Brahmins were priests and teachers. True
3. The Upanishads discuss concepts like Atman and Brahma. True
4. The Vedic society encouraged Shudras to participate in reading the Vedas.
False
5. Satyakama Jabala was a famous warrior in Vedic society. False

D. Short answer questions.

1. How many Vedas are there according to our tradition? Name them as well.

According to our tradition there are 4 Vedas. They are :-

1. Rigveda
2. Samaveda
3. Yajurveda
4. Atharvaveda

2. What was the role of rishis and rishikas in Vedic society?

The Vedic literature was written by rishis and rishikas in the Sanskrit language.

3. What was the role of Indra in the Vedic texts?

In the Vedic texts the role of Indra was the God of rain as well as of war.

4. What is the significance of the Rigveda?

The significance of the Rigveda is as it tells about the importance of Gods and how to live a satisfying and successful life.

5. What does the word 'Upanishad' mean?

'Upanishad' means to sit at the feet of the guru to receive knowledge.

E. Long answer questions.

1. In how many sections was the society divided? Write about them in detail.

Society was divided into four main groups:

Brahmins: Priests and scholars who were responsible for religious rituals and prayers.

Kshatriyas: Soldiers and warriors who protected their kingdom.

Vaishyas: Farmers, craftsmen, merchants and traders.

Shudras: Workers who performed menial tasks for the upper three castes like, labourers and servants.

2. Why are the Vedas an important part of our culture? What do they impart?

The Vedas are an essential part of our culture because they are the oldest and the most sacred scriptures of ancient India. The word Veda comes from the Sanskrit word vid meaning "Knowledge" and wisdom.

The Vedas impart knowledge on various aspects of life as

1. SPIRITUAL AND RELIGIOUS WISDOM - They contain hymns, prayers and rituals that help people connect with the divine.
2. MORAL AND ETHICAL TEACHINGS- They guide to live righteous and fulfilling life.
3. PHILOSOPHICAL INSIGHT - They explore deep concepts like Atman, Brahman and Karma.
4. SOCIAL AND CULTURE PRACTICES - They describe ancient customs, ceremonies and structure of society.

3. Name one women thinker from the Vedic period and explain her significance.

One woman thinker from the Vedic period was Gargi who was famous for her knowledge and participation in debates held in royal courts. She was one of the women who contributed to the Vedic philosophy. Gargi's contribution highlights the important role of women in ancient scholarly discussions, providing that knowledge and wisdom were valued beyond gender. Her debates and teachings continue to inspire scholars and philosophers even today.

4. How did the Vedic literature reflect the social and economic life of the people?

The Vedic literature provides important details about social and economic life of the people. The Rigveda describes society where people raised cattle. Later, agriculture became more important. Society was divided into varna and the occupations of people were determined by birth. Religious practices were also a key part of life and knowledge was passed on orally.

05 Why are the Upanishads unique?

The Upanishads were unique because they focused on philosophical and spiritual ideas rather than rituals. They discussed deep concepts like Atman (soul) and Brahman (universal spirit). The Upanishads questioned traditional beliefs and explored the meaning of life, Karma and rebirth. They encouraged people to seek knowledge and self-realisation rather than just performing religious ceremonies.