

Q① Fill in the blanks:

- (a) **Vellalar** was a word used for large landowners in Tamil.
- (b) The **gramabhojaka** often got his land cultivated by the **slaves and hired workers**.
- (c) Ploughmen were known as **uzhavar** in Tamil.
- (d) Most **grihapatis** were **smaller landowners**.

Q② Describe the functions of the 'gramabhojaka'. Why do you think he was powerful?

Ans In the northern part of India, the village headman was known as the **gramabhojaka**. He used to collect taxes from the village by the order of the King. He also functioned as a judge and sometimes as a policeman. The **gramabhojaka** was powerful because he was the largest landowner. Generally, he had slaves and hired workers.

Q③ List the crafts persons who would have been present in both villages and cities.

Ans. The list of crafts persons who would have been present in both villages and cities is :

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Weavers | 6. Garland makers |
| 2. Carpenters | 7. Perfumers |
| 3. Blacksmiths | 8. Statue makers |
| 4. Goldsmiths | |
| 5. Basketmakers | |

Q④ Choose the correct answer

(a) Ring wells were used for :

Ans drainage.

(b) Punch marked coins were made of

Ans Silver.

(c) Mathura was important because

Ans Religious centre and trade route.

(d) Shrenis were association of

Ans crafts persons.

Q⑤ Which of the iron tools shown on page 87 (of the NCERT textbook) would have been important for agriculture? What would the other tools have been used for?

Ans The iron tools shown on page 87 are sickle, tongs, and axe. The ones that would have been used for agriculture were - sickle and axe. Tongs would have been used to hold things without actually touching them.

Q⑥ Compare the drainage system in your locality with that of the cities mentioned in the lesson. What similarities and differences do you notice?

Ans In our locality, the drainage system includes pipes and drains. In the lesson it is mentioned that irrigation projects include ring wells and drains.

Similarities

Our locality has a good drainage system. Every individual house also has

a good drainage system. Archaeologists have also found some drains and garbage dumps in each of the town or site mentioned in the chapter and in an individual house.

Differences

Nowadays, every project or work is well-maintained and made up of good raw materials. But in early cities mud bricks and thatch had been used which might not have been survived long.

Q7 If you have seen craftspeople at work, describe in a short paragraph what they do (Hint: how do these get the raw materials, what kind of equipment do they use, how do they work, what happens to the finished products).

Ans Different craftspeople work in villages and cities. For example, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters, potters, weavers, etc.

- The craftspeople get the raw materials from different parts of the cities.
- He works in a part of the house, with the help of the family members.
- He works with simple tools like looms, spindles and needles.
- The finished product is sent either to the cities for selling or the merchants come to the houses of the craftspeople to buy goods.

Q⑧ List the functions performed by men and women who live in your city and village. In what ways are these similar to those performed by people who lived in Mathura? In what ways are they different?

Ans

Similarities

In our city or village, people work as traders or merchants or farmers, as the men of the old city of Mathura performed.

Differences

In present times, we can find people who work in banks, schools, colleges, offices etc. but they were not present in those days.

IMCQ

Q①

The use of iron in the Indian subcontinent began about

Ans

3000 years ago.

Q②

Mathura is an important centre for worship of

Ans

Lord Krishna

Q③

Arikamedu was a

Ans

Coastal settlement

Q④

Vettar