1. Who were the Aryans?

Ans. The Aryans were the pastoral people who lived in the Punjab since 1500 BCE and from there they spread out to the areas of modern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc.

2. Which was the Capital city of the Kauravas and the Pandavas?

Capital of Kauravas was Hastinapur and the capital of Pandavas was Indraprasth.
3. Which is the main source of information regarding the Early Aryans?
   Ans. The main source of information regarding the early Aryans is the Vedic literature.

4. Who was a Gramini?
   Ans. Head of the village was known as Gramini.

5. Define Sabha and Samiti.
   Ans. The Sabha was Council which was composed of only the distinguished members who assisted the king during the Rig Vedic period.
   The Samiti was a body that represented the whole tribe.
6. Name any two weapons of offence of the Aryans.
Ans. The two weapons of offence of the Aryans were axe, bow and arrow.

7. What was the head of the Aryan family called?
Ans. The head of the Aryan family was called Grihapatī.

8. Name the two pastimes of the Aryans.
Ans. The pastime activities of the Aryans were:
Chariot race and hunting.

9. Give the names of the two women Scholars who composed the Vedic hymns.
Ans. The two women Scholars who composed the Vedic hymns were:

1. Ghosha and
2. Uppala.

10. Give the name of the four Vedas.
Ans. The four Vedas are as follows:

1. Rig-Veda
2. Sama Veda
3. Yajur Veda and
4. Atharva Veda

11. From which Veda we form an idea of Early Vedic Civilization?
Ans. We form an idea of early Vedic Civilization from Rig Veda.

12. Name the two characteristics of the religion of Aryans.
Ans. The two characteristics of the religion of the Aryans were as follows:

1. Aryans worshipped the nature God like Indra, Varuna, Surya etc.
2. They believed in animal sacrifice.

13. Give the names of any two Gods of the Rig Vedic Aryan and the later Vedic Aryans

Ans.
The Gods of Rìg Vedic Aryan were:

Gods of the later Vedic period were:
The Brahma, The Vishnu and The Shiva.

14. Give the name of the four Varnas.
Ans. The four Varnas are as follows:
1. The Brahmins
2. The Kshatriya
3. The Vaishya
4. The Shudras.

15. Why did the Aryan attach so much importance to the religious sacrifices.
Ans. The Aryan attached so much importance to religious sacrifice to please the God.

16. Give the name of the two Epics.
Ans. The two Great Epics are as follows:
   1. The Ramayana.
   2. The Mahabharata
17. Give one feature of the political organisation of the Aryan during the Rig Vedic civilization.

Ans. One feature of Political organisation during the Rig Vedic period was as follows:
During this period local self Government was an important in institution.
The Gramini was the chief functionary in a village.
There were two councils Sabha and Samiti.

18. Give one important feature of the Economic activity during the Rig Vedic Civilization.
Ans. Agriculture and Domestication of animal was main Economic activity of the people during the Rig Vedic period.

19. What is the importance of the Upanishads?

Ans. The Upanishads also form part of Vedas. They deal with abstract philosophical questions like the creation, Soul Karma, Maya, etc.

20. Describe the significance of the Vedic literature.

Ans. Vedic literature is a great literary source of information.
21 What is meant by PGW?
Ans. PGW means Painted Grey Ware. PGW is a fine smooth pottery consisting of open-mouthed bowls and dishes.

22. How did the discovery of iron help in the progress of the civilization.
Ans. The discovery of iron helped in the progress of the Civilization in the following way:
With the help of iron implements later Vedic people were able to clean forest and bring more land under cultivation. Agriculture became an important occupation and people grew many varieties of crops.