

6th Std

Term 1, Lesson II

INDUS VALLY CIVILIZATION

1. How is Harappa Civilization called as?

City Civilization

2. Which civilization was beginning of civilization in India?

Indus Vally Civilization

3. In which period did the British found burnt bricks and ruins?

1856

4. Which was the place where British found burnt bricks and ruins?

In 1856, while the British were trying to build railway lines near the banks of River Ravi they found mound of sand, well burnt bricks and ruins.

5. Which is the ancient civilization in India?

Harappa.

6. When was Harappa Civilization found in Ancient India?

1921

7. Which language is the word Harappa comes from?

Sindhi

8. What is the meaning of the term Harappa?

Buried City.

9. When was Harappa Civilization flourished in India?

4700 years ago.

10. Name some other cities found through ruins?

Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhu-Daro, Kalibangan, and Lothal.

11. Where is the 'Great Bath' found?

Mohenjo-Daro

12. **Where is Lothal situated?**

Gujarat

13. **What does Mohenjo-Daro mean?**

'Mound of Death'

14. **What were the techniques of Indus Vally Civilization?**

Buildings, Town Planning, administration, drainage system, applied science.

15. **What was used to make pots?**

Wheel

16. **What are the metals used during Indus Vally Civilization?**

Copper, Bronze, Gold, Silver. For measurement purpose they used some kind of stone. They did not use iron.

17. **Important Business: Agriculture**

Cultivation: Wheat and barley

Dress: cotton and wool

Written Process: Pictographic

18. **What was the most important product made by Indus Vally Civilization?**

Terracotta

19. **What were the sculptures of Indus Vally Civilization?**

- **Dancing girls sculpture from Mohenja-Daro.**
- **Statue of man with beard made of limestone.**

20. **Which god is work shipped by Indus Vally Civilization?**

Lord Shiva represented as Pasupathi, Mother Goddess, Lingam, Trident, and Trees.

6th Std

Term -1, Lesson 3

ANCIENT TAMIL NADU

1. Which is the `Grand Old Country of Bharath`?

The land made between Himalayas and Cape Comorin.

2. What language is spoken by people living near South of Tirupathi?

Tamil

3. How was South India called by British People?

Madras Presidency.

4. When Tamil Nadu did was named as Tamil Nadu?

1967

5. Who named Tamil Nadu as Tamil Nadu?

Chief Minister of 1967 Arignar Anna K. Kamaraj.

6. What are the Tamil Sangams name them with their headquatres?

Sangam	Headquatres
First Sangam	Thenmadurai
Second Sangam	Kapadapuram
Third Sangam	Madurai Muthoor

7. In which place did the poets of Padava Rule did research on Tamil? How is that process called as?

Madurai Muthoor. Because of this it is called as Kudal.

8. What is Prehistoric Tamil Nadu?

- Before Prehistoric period, the Indian Ocean on the South of Cape Comorin was a land mass.
- It was called as `Kumari Kandam`.
- The river Fahruli ran on this land mass which was eight to ten times bigger than South India.
- There were wide ranges of mountains.
- It was said that the land has sufficient rain, dense forest, civilized people and efficient kingdom.
- That kingdom was called as ancient Pandyan Kingdom.

9. What is Lemuria?

There was a land mass connecting Africa and Australia this was called Lemuria. It was named after the Monkey Lemur.

10. Which period is called as Sangam age?

- The historic period of Tamil Nadu begins from Sangam Period.
- Sangam age is the period during which the poets of the third sangam joined together and did research on Tamil.
- This period lasted for 400 years from BT 200- AT 200.
- Some considered that it was from BT 300 to AT 300.

11. Which was the oldest Tamil literature originated before third sangam?

Tolkappiyam.

12. Which was the literature which has non religious text and originated during sangam period?

Thirukkural.

13. Name the words which are denoted to mode of travel at sea?
Navai, Kalam, Kappal, Thoni, Odam, Padagu, Theppam and Katamaram.

14. What are the regions in which Tamil Nadu made its trade?

Egypt, Yavanam, Rome, China and other Eastern countries.

15. Name two examples of town civilization?

Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa Civilization.

16. How were lands divided by Sangam period poets?

Kurinchi	Mountainous region
Mullai	Forest region
Marutham	Wet agriculture land
Neithal	Coastal area
Palai	Sandy region

17. Which occupation was honored during sangam period?

Agriculture as it provided food for all.

18. Who are the famous Cheran Kings?

- Imayavaramban Neducheralathan
- Silambu Pugazh Cheran Senguttuvan.

19. Cheran, Chola Pandava Kingdoms Capital, Ports and Symbol.

	Cheran	Chola	Pandava
Capital	Vanchi (Karur)	Uraiyur	Madurai
Port	Thondi and Musuri	Kaveripoopattanam	Korkai (Tuticorin)
Symbol	Bow and arrow	Tiger	Fish

20. Who are the famous kings of Pandavas?

- Mudatirumaran
- Thalaiyalanganathu Cheruvendra Neduncheziyan

Kadaiyechu Vallalgal

- **Pari**
- **Ori**
- **Malayan**
- **Nalli**
- **Ezhini**
- **Pegan**
- **Aay**

21. What were the worshipping procedures followed during Sangam period?

As the buildings of temple were not in practice they worshipped the stones erected in memories of dead soldiers which were the known as Hero Stones or Nadukkal and their ancestors.

22. Who was the famous king of Chola Dynasty?

- **Karikalan- He ruled over 2000 years ago and conquered Eelam.**
- **He built Kallani on the banks of river Cauvery.**
- **He was called as Karikalan Peruvalathan.**
- **Others were Rajaraja Cholan and Rajendra Cholan.**

23. What are the functions celebrated during Sangam period?

- **Harvest festival,**
- **Pongal**
- **Festival of spring season**
- **Indiravizha.**