

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic

Q1. What were the two major changes that took place in agriculture during the Later Vedic Period?

Ans. _____

Q2. When Alexander wanted to march further eastwards, his soldiers refused. Why?

Ans. _____

Q3. Why was an iron plough considered better than that of wood?

Ans. _____

Q4. Name the four varnas that are described in the Vedas.

Ans. _____

Q5. Why books such as Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, as well as other books are often called later Vedic?

Ans. _____

Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic

Q1. What were the two major changes that took place in agriculture during the Later Vedic Period?

Ans. There were two major changes in agriculture around this time. One was the growing use of iron ploughshares. Second, people began transplanting paddy.

Q2. When Alexander wanted to march further eastwards, his soldiers refused. Why?

Ans. Alexander wanted to march further eastwards but his soldiers refused because they were scared, as they had heard that the rulers of India had vast armies of foot soldiers, chariots and elephants.

Q3. Why was an iron plough considered better than that of wood?

Ans. Iron plough considered better than that of wood because iron is hard and strong than wood and thus heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden ploughshare.

Q4. Name the four varnas that are described in the Vedas.

Ans. Four varnas are:

i. Brahmins ii. Kshatriyas iii. Vaishyas iv. shudras

Q5. Why books such as Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, as well as other books are often called later Vedic?

Ans. These books are often called later Vedic, because they were composed after the Rigveda. These were composed by priests, and described how rituals were to be performed. They also contained rules about society.