

Chapter 4 What Books and Burials Tell Us

Let's Recall

1. Match the columns

Sukta	Stone Builder
Chariots	Sacrifice
Yajna	Well-said
Dasa	Used in battles
Megalith	Slave

Solution 1:

Sukta	Well-said
Chariots	Used in battles
Yajna	Sacrifice

Dasa	Slave
Megalith	Stone Boulder

2. Complete the sentences

- (a) Slaves were used for ----- work-----
- (b) Megaliths are found in -----South India, Kashmir, North East-----
- (c) Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used to ----point out the exact place of burial--

- (d) Port-holes were used for -----burying other members of the same family at the same place-----
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- (e) People at Inamgaon ate -----peas, pulses, rice, barley, sesame -----

Let's Discuss

3. In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rigveda?

Solution 3:

The books we use are written and printed. Rigveda was recited and heard rather than read. It was written down several centuries after it was first composed and printed less than 200 years ago.

4. What kind of evidence from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried?

Solution 4:

Archaeologists found that in some burials skeletons found were buried with lots, the number of pots buried was more if the person had higher social status.

5. In what ways do you think that the life of a raja was different from that of a dasa or dasi?

Solution 5:

Raja had the highest social status, whereas dasa or dasi had the lowest social status. The latter were treated like slaves, they were captured from wars

