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**Class –VI HISTORY**

**Vital Villages, Thriving Towns**

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**Answer1:**

- (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.

**Answer2:** In the northmen parts of country, the village headman was known as the gramabhojaka. The post was hereditary. He was the largest landowner. Besides, as he was powerful, the king often used him to collect taxes from the village. He also functioned as a judge and sometimes as a policeman. He was powerful because he was a hereditary village headman. He was the largest landowner.

**Answer3:** The craft persons who would have been present in both villages and cities were:

- 1. Blacksmiths
- 2. Carpenters
- 3. weavers

**Answer4:**

- (a) (4) drainage
- (b) (1) silver
- (c) (3) religious center
- (d) (2) craft persons

**Answer5:** Ploughshares would have been important for agriculture. The other tools used were sickles and axes. The other tools like tongs, nails and hammers were used for carpentry and also by ironsmiths.

**Answer6:** The drainage system in the cities in the present times is the highly developed. There is underground drainage system with covered drains. The bathrooms, toilets and kitchens have underground system and are connected to the main drains outside. The ancient cities had ring well system. It is a row of posts or ceramic rings arranged one on top of other. They have been used as toilets in some cases and as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells have been found in individual houses.

Ancient cities.	Present cities.
(1) Toilets in the houses.	(1) Toilets in the houses, with cisterns and flushes.

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(2) Ring wells were used as garbage bins.	(2) In present times, there are garbage pits, where garbage from the whole city is dumped.
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**Answer7:**

- (1) Craft persons buys raw material from different parts of the city or the village.
- (2) He works in a part of houses, with the help of the family members.
- (3) He works with simple tools like looms, spindles, and needles.
- (4) The finished product is sent either to the cities for selling or the merchants come to the houses of the crafts person to buy goods.

**Answer8:**

**Similarities:** The people in Mathura worked as goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers. In Present times, people in cities are goldsmiths and others are present in the villages.

**Difference:** In present times we can find people who work in offices, bank, school, colleges, etc, but they were not present in those days.

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