

SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

written ✓ Reading ①

सिंधु सभ्यता संबंधित है—

(a) प्रागैतिहासिक युग से

~~(b)~~ आद्य-ऐतिहासिक युग से

(c) ऐतिहासिक युग से

(d) उत्तर-ऐतिहासिक युग से

Indus Civilization existed in—

Proto

(a) Pre historical age

~~(b)~~ Early historical age

(c) Historical age

(d) Later historical age

|| a
|| b
|| c
|| a

हड़प्पा संस्कृति की जानकारी का प्रमुख स्रोत है—

- (a) शिलालेख
- (b) पकी मिट्टी की मुहरों पर अंकित लेख
- (c) पुरातात्विक खुदाई
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

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The source of knowledge about Harappan culture is:

- (a) Rock edicts //
- (b) Writing in terracotta seals //
- (c) Archaeological excavations //
- (d) All of the above)

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निम्नलिखित पशुओं में से किस एक का हड़प्पा संस्कृति में पाई मुहरों और टेराकोटा कलाकृतियों में निरूपण (Representation) नहीं हुआ था?

- (a) गाय
- (b) हाथी
- (c) गैंडा
- (d) बाघ

Seal of Pashupati

Unicorn
Humped Ox
Cow (X)

Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture?

- (a) Cow
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Rhinoceros
- (d) Tiger

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एक जुते हुए खेत की खोज की गई थी :

(a) मोहनजोदड़ो में

(b) कालीबंगा में

(c) हड़प्पा में

(d) लोथल में

RJ

A ploughed field was discovered at—

(a) Mohenjodaro

(b) Kalibangan

(c) Harappa

(d) Lothal

'विशाल स्नानागार' किस पुरातत्व-स्थल से पाया गया था?

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(a) रोपड़

(b) हड़प्पा

(c) मोहनजोदड़ो

(d) कालीबंगा

The 'Great Bath' was found at the archaeological site of

(a) Ropar

(b) Harappa

(c) Mohenjodaro

(d) Kalibangan

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निम्नांकित में किसका सुमेल नहीं है?

- (a) आलमगीरपुर - उत्तर प्रदेश
- (b) लोथल - गुजरात
- (c) कालीबंगा - हरियाणा
- (d) रोपड़ - पंजाब

RJ

Which of the following is not correctly matched –

- (a) Alamgirpur - Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Lothal - Gujarat
- (c) Kalibangan - Haryana
- (d) Ropar - Punjab

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सिंधु सभ्यता के बारे में निम्न में से कौन-सा कथन असत्य है?

- (a) नगरों में नालियों की सुदृढ़ व्यवस्था थी
- (b) व्यापार और वाणिज्य उन्नत दशा में था
- (c) मातृदेवी की उपासना की जाती थी
- (d) लोग लोहे से परिचित थे

mimp

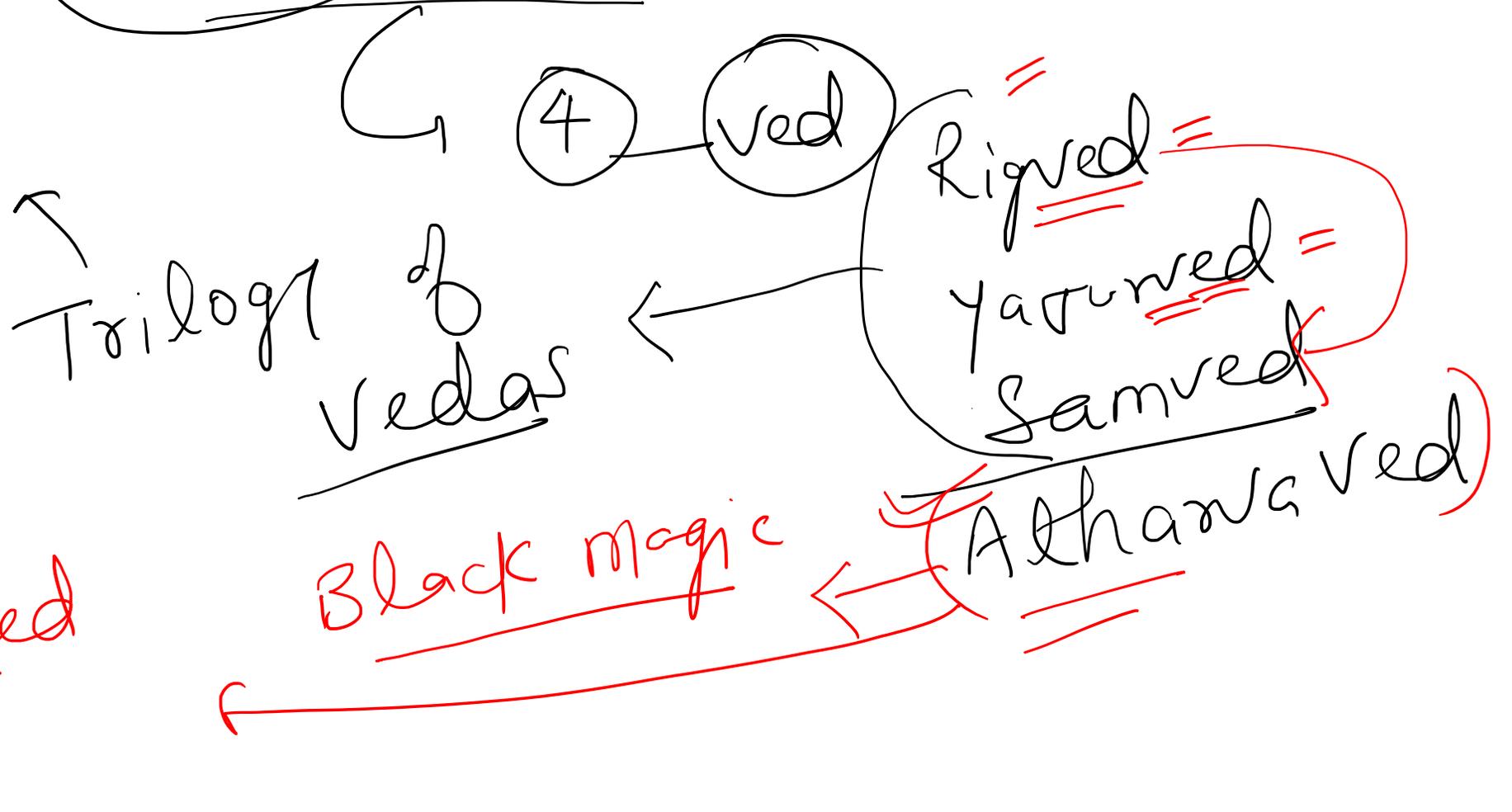
Which of the following statements about the Indus civilization is not true?

- ~~(a)~~ Accurate drainage system in cities
- ~~(b)~~ Trade and commerce were in an advanced stage.
- ~~(c)~~ Worshipping of Mother Goddess
- (d) People knew about iron

होला एल

Vedic Civilization

वेद



Vedic Civ.

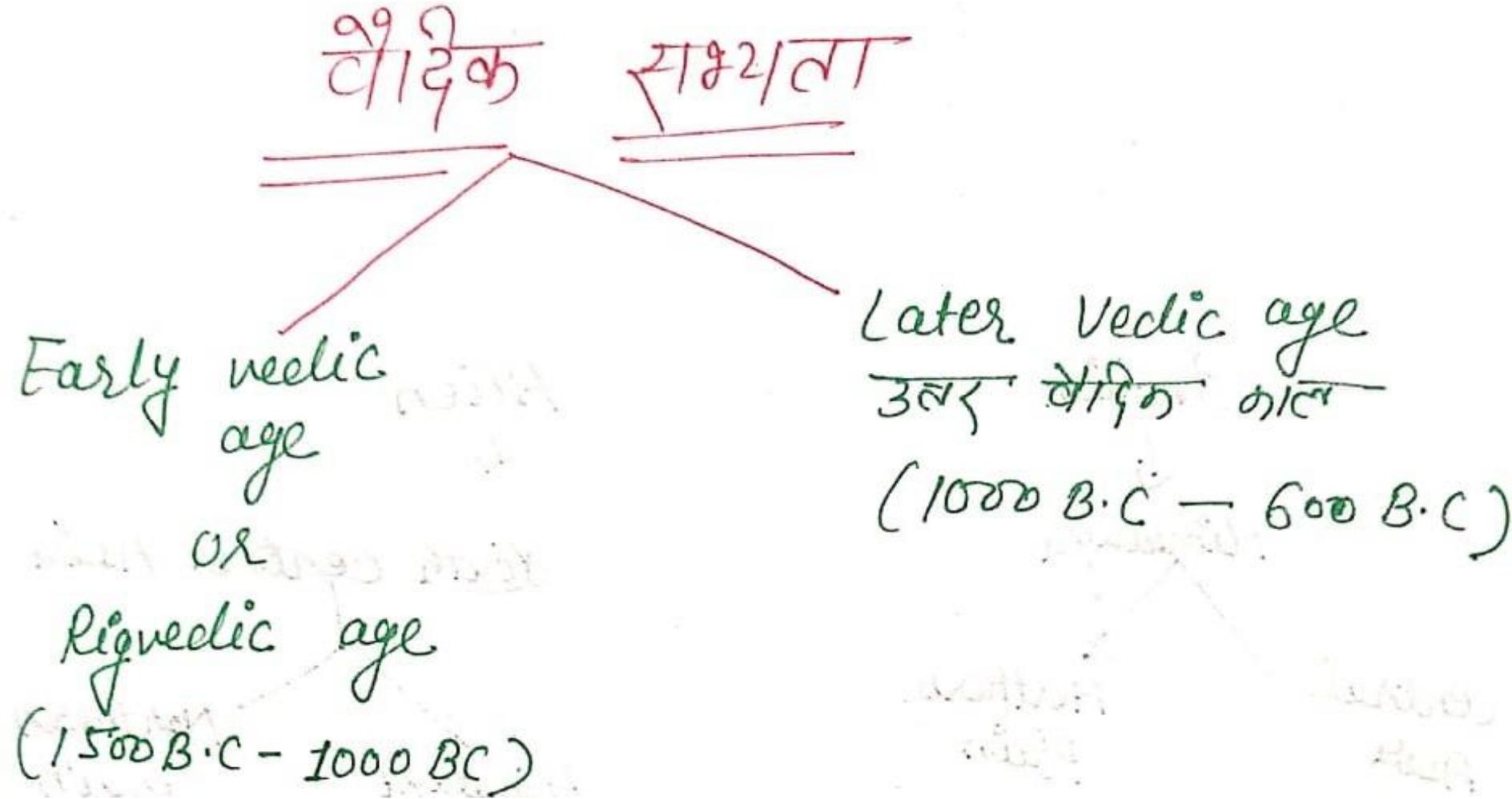
युग वंशिका
काल

Rigvedic
Age

① Early Vedic Age
OR
(1500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.)

② [Late Vedic Age] → उत्तर
(1000 B.C. - 600 B.C.)

युग वंशिका
काल



ARYAN ??

↳ meaning ⇒ Supreme

शुभ

Tilak ⇒ Arctic : Home of
Aryans

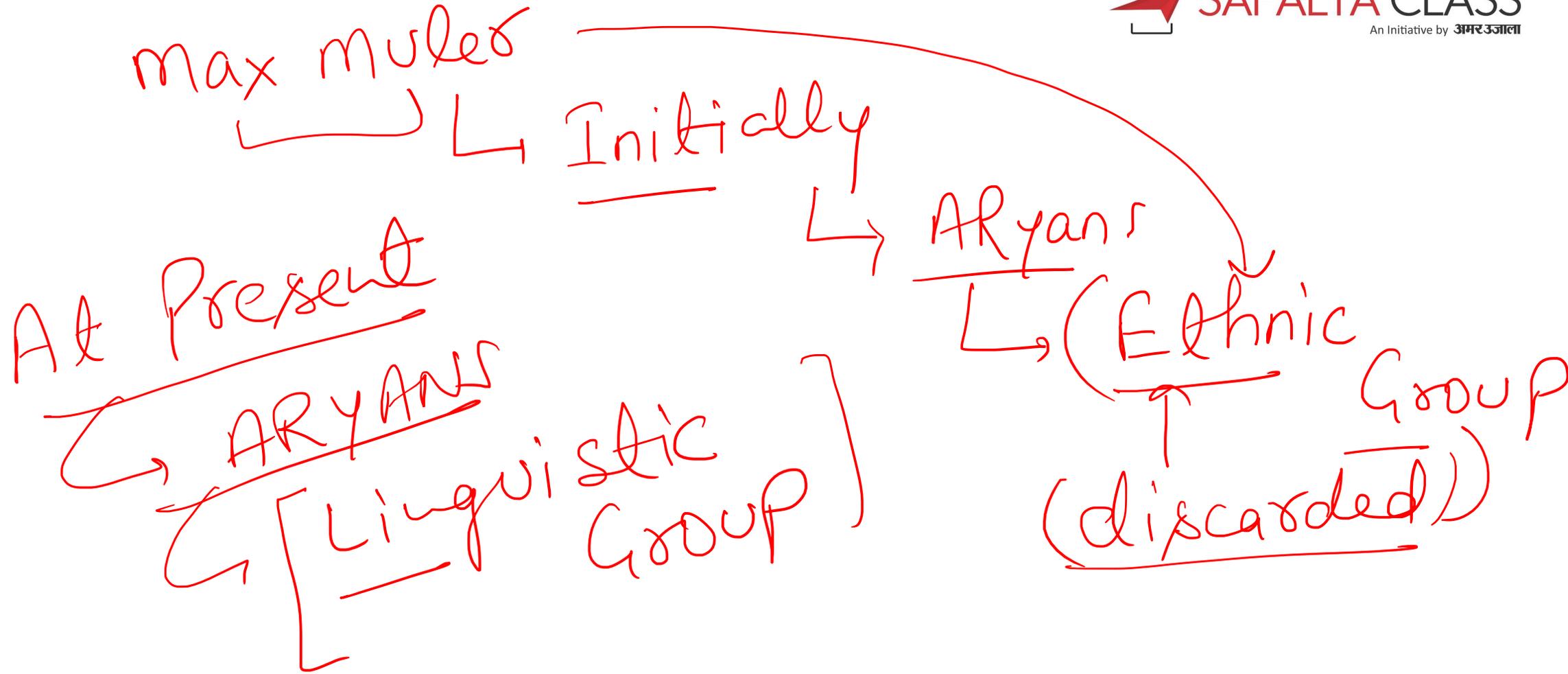
Dayanand Ji ⇒ Tibet

> maxmules (Germany)

↳ Aryans → Central
Asia

> oldest Book of India ↳ Rigved

> Persia
(Iran) → 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 → Tend Avesta



INDRA

Zeus

Varun

Poseidon

Kartikanya

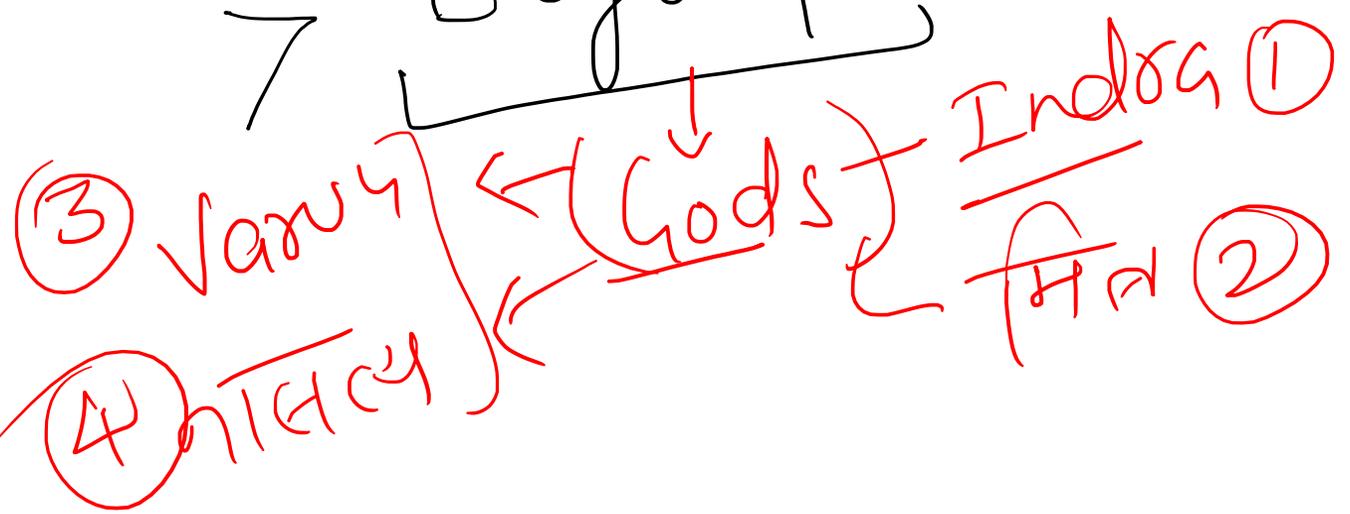
Mar

3400 BC

Bogozkui

Inscription

Asia MINER



॥ A Rigvedic Age (1500 BC - 1000 B.C.)

→ Rural Civ.

→ Economy (---)

Animal domestication
पशुपालन

Agri (---)

IRON (X)

→ 1st metal
used by
Arjans

Copper

→ Ist Grain used by
Aryans ⇒ Barley

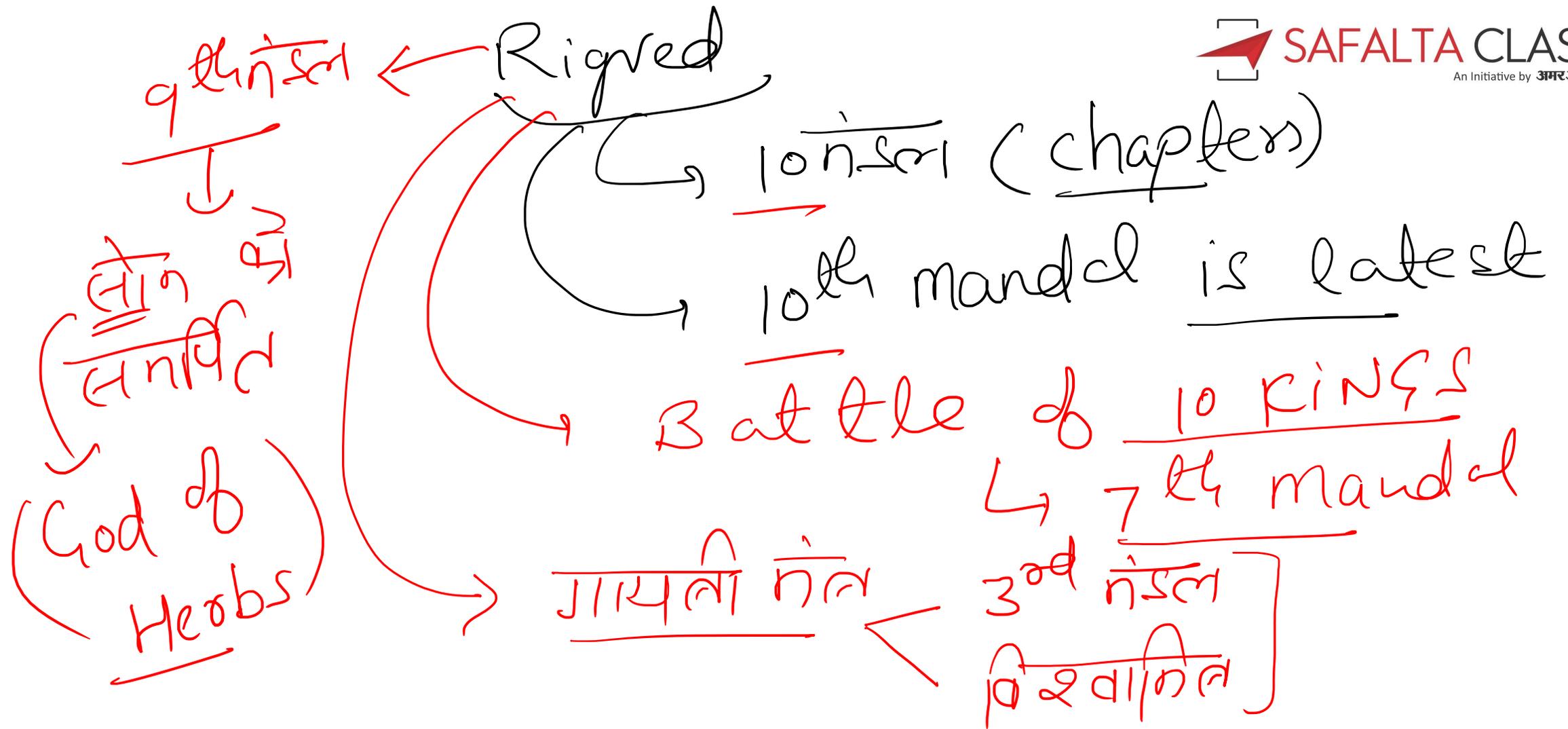
(मू → ५०)

→ most Imp. River → ५० =

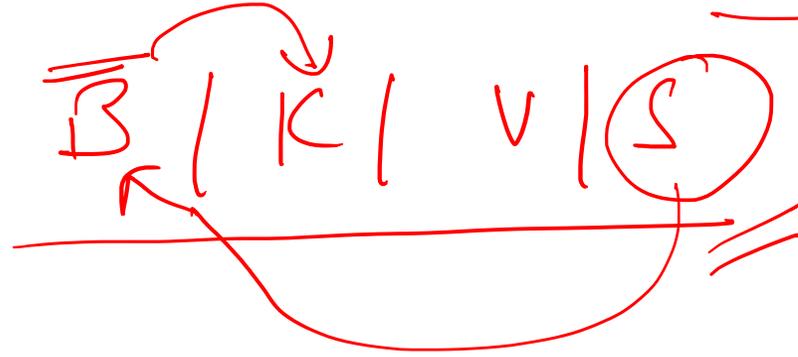
→ Indus (most described river in Rigved)

→ Indra (250 words)
→ Agni (200 words)

→ Head of Family ⇒ Father



→ Society was based
on equality. समता



Terms ⇒ //

Rigvedic term — meaning

Ved → To know (जानना)

Aryam → Supreme (श्रेष्ठ)

Upnishad → To sit Near

Spash → Spy

Bali → Voluntary Tax.

Bagduth → Tax collector

Sangrahita → Treasurer

Ritsya Gopa → for god Varun

Aghnya → for cow

Gavishtri → for war

Later Vedic Age →

Aryans started use of Iron.

Main occupation was Agriculture.

Status of women started degrading.

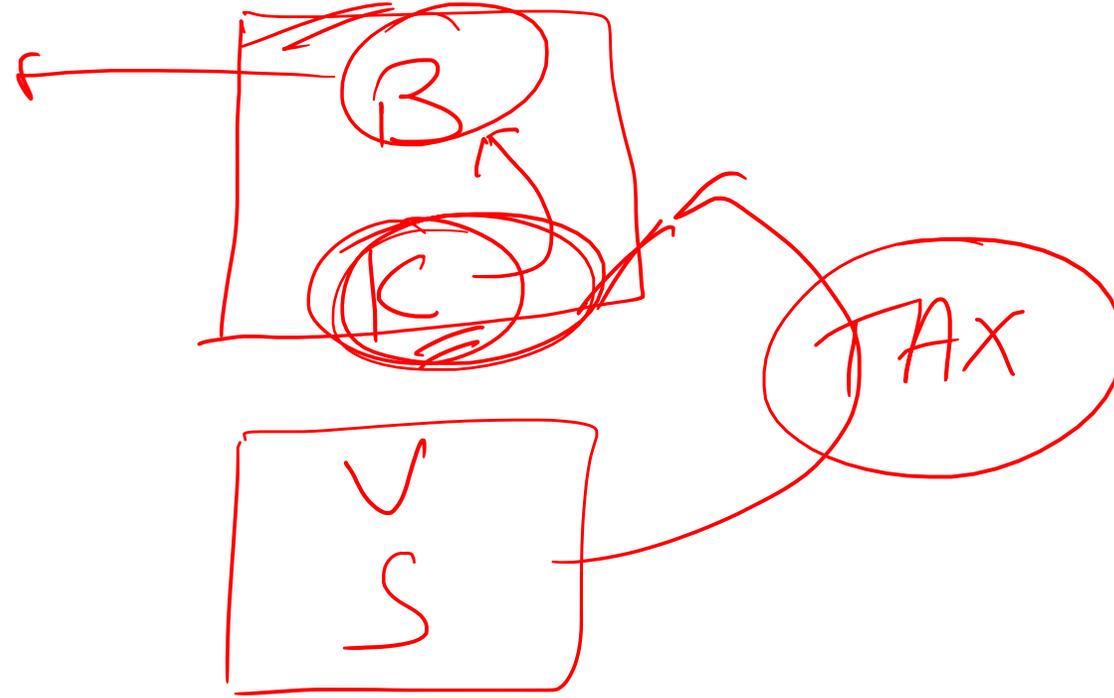
Most imp God was "Prajapati."

Society was divided into 4 classes -

Source - (Purush Sukt
10th Mandala
Rigved)

Latest

Animal
Sacri,



Admin -

यज्ञिका

विदथ

Rig Vedic Age

①

Vidath -

It was oldest institution

②

Sabha - It was like for experienced people.

③

Samiti - It was for common people.

(धर्मिक के राजा का यज्ञ करनी थी)

Later Vedic Age

① Vidath - Absent

② Abha & Domiti were declared as two daughters of God "Prajapati".

(Atharva Veda) ↓

(Prajapati said that females were not remain as a part of Abha).

Veda →

Ved
Rigved
Samved
Yajurved
Atharva Ved

Chief Priest

Hotra
Udgatra
Ardhuya
Bhatma

Subject

prayers
father of Indian music
rituals (देवन पूजन)
Black Magic,
Ayurveda.

16 नदियाँ

हिंद

Coal + Iron

(3 Royal dynasties)

Ganga Valley

(fertile land)

1
Haryank

2
Shishunag

3
Nanda

RIGVEDIC AGE
(1500 B.C. – 600 B.C.)

Rigvedic Rivers	Old Name	Modern Name =
Shatudri		Satluj
Vipasha		Vyas or Beas
Parushni		Raavi
Askani		Chenab
Vitasta		Jhelum

Rigvedic Gods	Work (functions)
Indra	Rain (King of diety)
Varun	Clouds and Ocean
Sun	Energy
Soma	Plants
Maruta	Storm
Ashwin	Vaidya
Aditi	Mother of Diety
Usha	Goddess of Morning

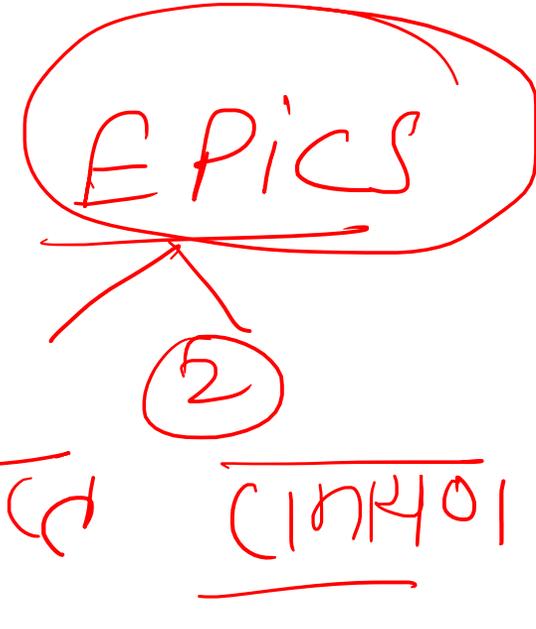
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT UPANISHADAS:

- *Largest Upanishada is Vridharanayak.*
- *Second Largest Upanishada is Chandogya.*
- ✓ *“Satyamev Jayate” is taken from Mundakopanishada.* }
- *“Brahma” word is taken from Mandukyopnishada.*
- *“Yam Nachiketa” Conversation is mentioned in Kathopnishada.*
- *Importance Of Om is mentioned in Kathopnishada.*

(A) MAHABHARAT:

Largest Poem in the World.

- Vedvyas is a little.
- Krishnadvaypayan was an important saint of Mahabharata.
- 1st Collection of MAHABHARAT was known as Jai Samhita (8 Thousand Verse).
- 2nd Collection MAHABHARAT was known as Bharat (24 Thousand Verse)
- 3rd Collection MAHABHARAT was known as Mahabharat (1 Lack Hymans).
- Total Number of Parva in Mahabharat are 18.
- 1st Parva= AADI Parva.
- Last Parva= Parvatarohan Parva.
- Important Parva= Shanti Parva.
- Bhagvat Gita is a part of Shanti Parva. ✓✓)



B) Ramayan was written by Valmiki.

Ramcharitmanas was written by Tulsidas in time of Akbar .

C) PURAN:

- TOTAL= 18
- Written By: Vedvyas, Lomharsha & Ugrashrava.
- Language: Sanskrit
- Purans are also considered as 5th Ved.