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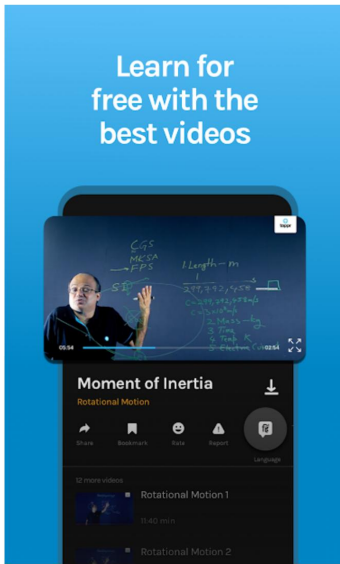
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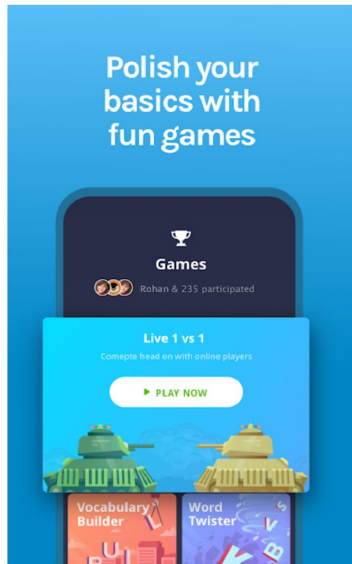Chat with tutors and get your doubts resolved instantly, 24x7
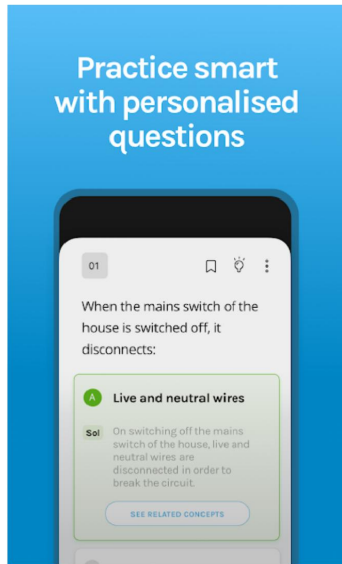
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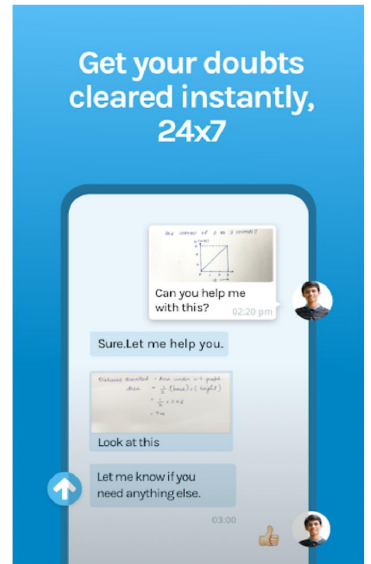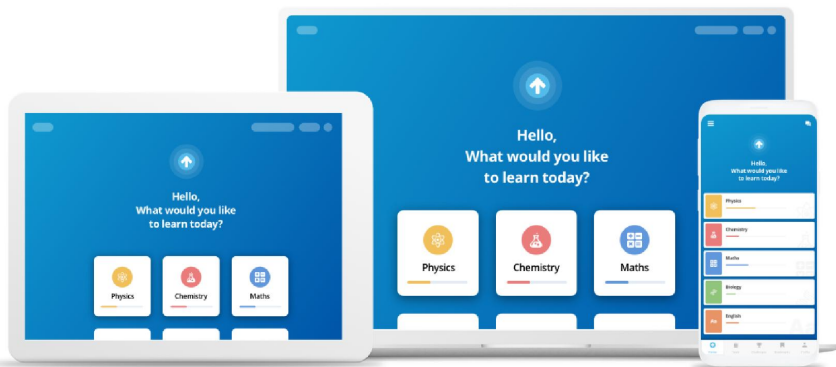
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NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Subject-wise

- Class 6 Mathematics

- Class 6 Science

- Class 6 English

- Class 6 Social Science – History

- Class 6 Geography

- Class 6 Civics

- Class 6 General Knowledge

Q.1. Who is a foreigner?

A   Someone who is not an Indian

B   Someone who was not a part of that society or culture

C   City dweller/ forest-dweller

D   All of above

SOLUTION

Today foreigner means who is not a Indian. In medieval period a foreigner was considered as someone who does not belong to that society or culture, a city-dweller or a forest-dweller. But two peasants living in same city are not foreigners though they belonged to different religious or caste backgrounds.

Q.2. Which new technologies appeared between 700-1750?

A   Persian wheel in irrigation

B   Spinning wheel in weaving

C   Firearms in combat

D   All of above

SOLUTION

At different moments in the period of 700-1750 new technologies made their appearance like the persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and the firearms in combat. New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent-potaoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee.

Q.3. In what areas changes were found in the period of great mobility?

A	Economic

B	Social

C	Political

D	All of above

SOLUTION

In the period of great mobility there were great changes in economic,social,political and culture. Groups of people travelledlong distances in search of opportunity.The subcontinent held immense wealth and the possibilities for people to carve a fortune.

Q.4. What does Habitat refer to?

A	Environment of a region

B	The social environment

C	Economic lifestyle

D	All of above

SOLUTION

Habitat refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents. Changes in their habitat forced many forest-dwellers to migrate.

Q.5. During which period Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban was the ruler of vast Empire?

A   1266-1287

B   1267-1288

C   1268-1289

D   1265-1286

SOLUTION

A sanskrit prshasti praising the Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1287) explained that he was the ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal(Gauda) in the east to Ghazni in Afghanistan in the west and included all of south india (Dravida).

Q.6. Who is a Patron?

A   Artiste

B   Craftsperson

C   Learned man or a noble

D   All of above

SOLUTION

Brahmanas had a lot of respect in society. Their dominant position was consolidated by the support of their patrons-new rulers searching for prestige.Patron is an influential wealthy individual who supports another person, an artiste, a craftsperson, a learned man, or a noble.

Q.7. Who collected the Manuscripts?

A   Wealthy people

B   Rulers

C   Monasteries and temples

D   All of above

SOLUTION

Manuscripts and documents were made to provide a lot of detailed information to historians. They were placed in libraries and archives. Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples.

Q.8.

The period with written records is known as _____.

A   Pre-historic period

B   Historic period

C   Medieval period

D   Paleolithic period

Q.9. Based on what ranks of people varied?

A   Power

B   Influence of jatis

C   Resources controlled by members

D   All of above

Q.10. When was the re-emergence of regional states led?

A   Fifteenth century

B   Sixteenth century

C   Seventeenth century

D   Eighteenth century

SOLUTION

When the Mughal empire declined in the eighteenth century, it led to the emergence of regional states. But years of imperial, pan-regional rule had altered the character of regions.The regions were left with the legacies of the big and small states that had ruled over them.