**Chapter 11**

**The Iron Age Civilisation**

1. The student should read the stories of Ramayana and write a brief paragraph highlighting the things they learn from it about epic age.
2. Many people recite Gayatri mantra every day. Student should find its meaning and its importance.
3. Make a list of certain Hindu customs that are similar to the ones that existed in the later Vedic period.
4. Fill in the blanks
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Age Civilisation had flourished in the eastern part of the world.
6. Many civilisations started developing around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
7. Writing was not only used to keep records but it became medium of self expression and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ideas
8. Later Vedic period is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sacrifice was performed by the king to gain the supreme power.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divided man’s life into four Ashramas of 25 years each.
11. The early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worshipped many gods representing the force of nature.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the favourite subject of Aryans.
13. Multiple choice questions
14. Which age followed the Bronze Age?
15. Iron age b) Stone age c) Copper age d) none of the above
16. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ Vedas.
17. 3 b) 2 c) 1 d) 4
18. The eldest male member was the head of the joint family and was known as
19. Grihapati b)Mantri c) Gramini d) none of the above
20. The first 25 years of man’s life spent in Gurukul were known as
21. Grihastha Ashram b) Brahmacharya Ashram c) Vanaprastha Ashram d) Sanyas Ashram
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the favourite subject of Aryans.
23. Religion b) Astronomy c) Maths d) none of the above
24. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| God of wind | Apala and Gosha |
| Birth of Brahmanism | Astronomy |
| Favourite subject of Aryans | Senani |
| Commander of army | Vayu |
| Women composed hymns | Later Vedic Period |

1. Where did Bronze Age flourish?
2. Name the four Vedas.
3. What did discovery of Iron led to?
4. Which subject was favourite subject of Aryan?
5. What caused increase in number of cities and towns?
6. Which was greatest achievement of Iron Age?
7. Name the Iron Age Civilisation that existed in India.
8. Which is the oldest Veda?
9. Name the periods in which Vedic Period.
10. How Rajas mentioned in Rigveda were different from rajas in later Vedic period?
11. Why did kings perform Rajasuya and Ashvamedha yajnas?
12. State the number of Varnas society was divided in and also the work done by it.
13. How did Varna System change in the Later Vedic Period?
14. List the different Ashrams the Upnishads divided man’s life.
15. Write brief note on occupation during Vedic civilisation.
16. Which Gods were worshipped by early Aryans?
17. What happened to the religion in later Vedic period?
18. What does the Vedic literature tells us about achievements of Aryan?
19. How much did Aryans know about mathematics?
20. What did Aryans know about heavenly bodies?
21. On the physical map of the world mark
22. Greece
23. Rome
24. Iran

**Chapter 12**

**Janapadas and the Mahajanapadas**

1. The student should browse the internet and collect information about the coins of Magdha and state how it is different from present day coins.
2. With help of books and internet write few lines on the ruler Bimbisara.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. A region inhabited by a tribe or Jana was called \_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the most powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were kingdoms where rulers were elected by the people of kingdom.
7. Bimbisara consulted the village headman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for administering the villages.
8. Ajatshatru established his capital at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The officials called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performed the functions of the ministers.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Jainism became popular during this time as they discarded any type of castism and rituals.
11. People of different vocations had their own organisations called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. Which of them is not a Mahajanpada?
14. Magadha b)Vatsa c) Kuru d) Avanti
15. Ganasanghas were kingdoms where the ruler was
16. Chosen by people b) nominated by the last ruler c) nominated by mantris

d)None of the above

C. Darshak was ruler of Magadha

a) 542- 492 BCE b) 492-460 BCE c) 460- 444 BCE d) none

D. Sangrahitri is

1. Chief of the army b) Treasurer c) Priest d) head of the village

E. The Varna System was based on

1. Birth b) Work c) structure. d) none
2. State whether given statements are true/false
3. A region inhabited by a tribe or jana is known as Mahajanpadas.
4. Magadha, Vatsa, Agna, Kashi were some strong Mahajanpadas.
5. Few kingdoms where the rulers were chosen by people of the kingdom were called Ganasanghas.
6. The Sena nayak performed the functions of the ministers.
7. The rigidity of Varna System and strict rituals made the people drift away from Brahminism.
8. What was janapada?
9. What was the purpose of matrimonial alliances with daughters of other rulers?
10. Name the following
11. 2 janapada
12. 2 mahajanpadas
13. How did janapada came to be known as Mahajanpada?
14. What were Ganasanghas? Name 2 of them.
15. Why was Bimbisara referred as a far-sighted ruler?
16. Where did Ajatshatru establish his capital? What else did he do?
17. Who ruled Magadha after Darshak?
18. What brought about radical change in life of people of Magdha?
19. Write the salient feature of the administration at this time?
20. What was the society based on?
21. Why Buddhism and Jainism became popular at this time?
22. a) Name the main occupation of people
23. Name the main crop grown
24. Name other profession of people
25. What is
26. Bhapa
27. Guilds
28. Shrenee
29. There was well-regulated money system, explain.
30. What are punch-marked coins?
31. Name the following
32. 2 Mahanagars
33. 2 famous port
34. What were the reasons for the success of Magadha?
35. On the outline of map of India and mark the following Mahajanpadas
36. Vatsa
37. Avanti
38. Kosala
39. Kashi
40. Rajgriha
41. Patliputra