

Social Science Assignment

Class VI

Chapter 8: Studying The Past

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) _____ is the study of change over time and progress from the past to the present world.
- b) Some materials of the past are buried deep under the_____.
- c) _____dig certain places and find ancient inscriptions, coins, pots or buildings.
- d) The study of coins is called_____.
- e) The study of the remains tells the archaeologists about the _____, _____ and _____ conditions of that time.
- f) Archeologists refer _____to get information about the art, religion, rulers, use of different metals and the level of development of technology for a particular era.
- g) The study of inscriptions is called_____.
- h) _____are the remains of temples, stupas, palaces and forts.
- i) _____found on the skeletons also helps in determining whether the skeleton belongs to a woman or a man.
- j) All written records of the past are known as _____.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) History motivates us to make the present world a better place to live in.
- b) CE stands for Communist Era
- c) The material of the past are always discovered by chance no special effort is ever made by archeologist.
- d) In earlier times, coins were made of different materials like lead, copper, bronze, iron, silver, gold and even leather.
- e) Monuments help the historians to collect information about the social and economic life, the religious beliefs, dress, art forms and architecture of that time.
- f) Skeletons are not a very effective or useful source of information.
- g) Literary resources are very important for the historians.
- h) Before the invention of paper, people wrote on dried palm leaves, bhojpatras, copper plates, etc.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) the Source Material or available evidences | in the year of our lord |
| b) AD (Anno Domini) | Indus Valley Civilisation |
| c) Before the Common Era | broader hip or pelvic area |
| d) Mohen-jo-daro buildings excavation | draws conclusions |
| e) the skeleton of a woman generally | BCE |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Define History?

Q2. Name two parts of history.

Q3. Name two categories of source material.

Q4. Name the three periods in which history is categorized.

Q5. Name a few archaeological source materials referred by archeologists.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. Explain the Difference between Prehistory and History.

Q2. a) Explain the term Inscriptions. What information can be obtained from inscription?

b) What information do we get from the inscriptions of Ashoka's Period?

Q3. Explain all the types of literary sources in detail.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) History
- b) Earth
- c) Archaeologists
- d) Numismatics
- e) religious, social, cultural
- f) coins
- g) Epigraphy
- h) Monuments
- i) Jewellery
- j) literary sources

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE
- g) TRUE
- h) TRUE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) the Source Material or available evidences | draws conclusions |
| b) AD (Anno Domini) | in the year of our lord |
| c) Before the Common Era | BCE |
| d) Mohen-jo-daro buildings excavation | Indus Valley Civilisation |
| e) the skeleton of a woman generally | broader hip or pelvic area |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. It can be defined as a systematic description of the past events. It is based on facts and not on imagination. It helps us to learn about the great people, culture, art and architecture of the earlier times.

Ans2. The historians divide history into two parts:

- A.** Prehistory **B.** History

Ans3. The source material can be divided into two categories—
Archaeological Source Materials and Literary Sources.

Ans4. History is categorised into three periods, namely, Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Ans5. The archaeological source materials are mainly—inscriptions, coins, monuments, sculptures, paintings, articles of daily use and skeletons.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1.

Prehistory	History
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refers to that period when the art of writing was unknown.	refers to the period after the invention of writing.
Our information about prehistory depends upon the remains of tools, bones, pottery and weapons that have been excavated.	The written records, dates, names of places and people may be on bhojpatras, palm leaves or even pillars are source of information.
Learn about the age of artifacts through carbon dating.	

Ans2. a) Inscriptions are the writings which are engraved on rocks, pillars, clay tablets, walls of the temples and caves etc. They tell us about the kings, their empires, achievements as well as the society and the language of that period.

b) The inscriptions of Ashoka's period tell us about his achievements in field of administration and the steps that he took like building hospitals, wells, etc., for the welfare of the public. The inscriptions were put up in places where the common people could read them easily.

Ans3. Some of the literary sources are as follows:

Religious Literature consists of the Vedas of the Hindus in Sanskrit, Pitakas of Buddhists in Pali and Angas of Jains in Prakrit. They tell us about the religious beliefs, society, customs and traditions of that time. The Puranas and the Epics, like Ramayana and Mahabharata, also provide useful information of that period.

Non-Religious Literature consists of prose, plays, poetry, grammar as well as the writings of Kautilya (Arthshastra), Kalidas (Abhigyan Shakuntalam), etc.

The Secular Literature throws light on the life of the people of that period. The account of events, by foreign pilgrims and travellers like Fa-hien (Chinese) and ambassadors like Megasthenes (Greek) who visited India in earlier times, are also important sources of information about ancient Indian history and culture.

Historical Literature consists of autobiographies of the ancient rulers and biographical sketches like Harashacharita.

Chapter 9: Life of Early Man

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) Evidences indicate that human species may have developed in _____.
- b) It is believed that later on the _____ may have wandered to Asia, Europe and America.
- c) Information about the life of the early man is based on the remains of objects, fossils and tools that have been _____ from different parts of the world by the archaeologists.
- d) _____ are the remains or impressions of dead plants, animals and human beings embedded in rocks.
- e) The man of stone age was _____ and _____ who moved from one place to another in search of food.
- f) _____ age refers to the period between Palaeolithic Age and the Neolithic Age.
- g) The mesolithic man protected himself from cold and rain with the _____ of animals.
- h) The man of Mesolithic age started making _____ with the branches of trees.
- i) In this _____ age man became a skilled 'tool-maker'.
- j) The beginning of _____ took place during mesolithic age when the man learnt to drop seeds in the soil to grow plants.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) We know the exact place of the origin of mankind.
- b) Africa area has favourable climatic conditions for the evolution of human life.
- c) It is said that cow was the first animal to be tamed by man.
- d) India the remains of Mesolithic Period have been found in Ujjain, Jorwa, Chandoli and Singhapur.
- e) As he built a hut, he started leading a 'settled life'.
- f) In Palaeolithic age man started taming animals, like cow, goat, sheep and pig, that served his needs.
- g) He regarded earth as his mother and worshipped it.
- h) Neolithic Period was a step towards the development of civilisation.
- i) The Neolithic man started growing grains like rice, wheat, etc.
- j) The cultivation of crops and domestication of animals were the important achievements of man of Palaeolithic Age.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| a) Most of the tools are made of | means old and stone |
| b) The period when the stone tools were used | crude and unpolished |
| c) Palaeo and lithic | middle |
| d) Core and Flake tools | new. |
| e) Meso means | Stone Age |
| f) Neo means | stone |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Name the three main phases of stone age.

Q2. Explain why Palaeolithic man prepared and used stone tools.

Q3. List the difference between core and flake tools.

Q4. Mention the greatest achievement of man during Stone Age and how it changed his life.

Q5. Give example and name the type of houses in which early man used to live as identified by archaeologists.

Q6. Mention the most important invention of Neolithic man.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. Compare the tools used Mesolithic age with that of Neolithic age. Explain how the tools used in Neolithic age were better than the tools used in Mesolithic age?

Q2. List all the changes that came in the life of Neolithic man once he started living settled life.

Q3. Write a brief note on the Pottery skills of Neolithic Man.

Q4. Write a brief note on Chalcolithic Period and how it started.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Africa
- b) human species
- c) excavated
- d) Fossils
- e) food hunter and gatherer
- f) Mesolithic
- g) skins (hides)
- h) huts
- i) Neolithic
- j) agriculture

Ans2. True or false:

- a) FALSE
- b) TRUE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE
- f) FALSE
- g) TRUE
- h) TRUE
- i) TRUE
- j) FALSE

Ans3. Match the following:

- a) Most of the tools are made of
- b) The period when the stone tools were used
- c) Palaeo and lithic
- d) Core and Flake tools
- e) Meso means
- f) Neo means

stone
Stone Age
means old and stone
crude and unpolished.
middle
new

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. Stone age is divided into three main phases:
Palaeolithic Age or Old Stone Age
Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age
Neolithic Age or New Stone Age

Ans2. The Palaeolithic man prepared stone tools:

- to defend himself from wild animals.
- for hunting animals, chopping meat
- cutting wood and digging

Ans3.

Core tools	Flake tools
The core tools were made from large stones by sharpening the edges.	The flake tools were formed when flake (broken pieces) of stone struck off from a large piece of stone.

Ans4. The greatest achievement of man during Stone Age was when he accidentally discovered fire by rubbing two stones against each other.

This discovery changed his life in following ways:

- fire provided him warmth in the cold weather
- safety from the wild animals.
- Able to roast raw food to make it tastier and softer.

Ans5. Early man used to live in various types of houses like pit-houses, caves and open air sites. Archaeologists have found pit-houses at Burzahom (present Kashmir region) which were dug into the ground with steps leading into them.

Ans6.

The most remarkable invention of Neolithic man was the invention of wheel. People used the wheel for making sledges and chariots. They also used the wheel for other activities like spinning and pottery.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1.

Mesolithic age	Neolithic age
Man started using horns and bones in addition to the stone tools used in stone age.	Man prepared new stone tools such as stone-axe, knives, spears, harpoons, wooden bows and stone-tipped arrows, which were harder and stronger
He learnt to fix small stones to sticks and used them to hunt animals.	He started polishing and grinding his tools and weapons.

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Ans2. The changes that came in life of Neolithic man since he started living a settled life is as follows:

- The concept of family came into existence
- Due to the availability of time and opportunity, man developed new skills.
- He invented the sickle for cutting crops and grass, axe for cutting trees and grinding stone to grind the grains.
- He also learnt the art of knitting and weaving. He started weaving clothes with wool and jute.
- He carved little statues from ivory and bone.
- Settled life also initiated religious practices.

Ans3. The man of Neolithic Age was responsible for developing the first pottery. In the beginning, the hand-made pots were dried in the sun and used. Later on, he learnt to bake the clay pots. Baking on fire gave lustre, strength and durability to the pots. They were decorated with carvings of flowers, leaves, etc.

Ans4. It may have been during the baking of the clay pots in kilns that man discovered that metal is produced when some ore melts. It is believed that copper was the first metal to be discovered by man. Hence, the Stone Age came to an end and the Metal Age began when man started using copper tools in addition to the stone tools and implements. This period is known as Chalcolithic Period

Chapter 10: Development of Civilisation

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) Man had learnt the art of extracting and smelting of _____ in the later Neolithic Period.
- b) Man produced a new metal called _____, which is an alloy of two metals, i.e. tin and copper.
- c) Shri R.B. Dayaram Sahawney proved that _____ ago, there lived a civilised race in India.
- d) _____ have been found at Harappa, Lothal and Kalibangan.
- e) The biggest granary has been found in _____.
- f) Traces of _____ have been found in some of the sites of Harappa.
- g) The script of Indus Valley Civilisation was known as _____ as it consisted of pictures and signs.
- h) The excavation of Mohen-jo-daro proves that the city was destroyed and rebuilt _____ at the same site.
- i) The clothes were mostly made of _____.
- j) The strong high wall around the citadel of the Harappan Civilisation indicates that frequent invasions by the _____.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) The Ancient Civilisations of Bronze Age developed in river valleys.
- b) The excavations prove that the cities had no planning.
- c) The lower part of the city was referred as the lower town.
- d) Most granaries also had small barracks for the ministers.
- e) The annual floods in Indus damaged soil and harvest.
- f) The script of Indus Valley Civilisation has not been deciphered

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| a) stronger and more durable | citadel |
| b) oldest and largest ancient-urban civilisation | bronze |
| c) The upper (raised) part | six granaries |
| d) The lower town | residential area |
| e) Harappa | Mohen-jo-daro |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Explain the changes that laid to foundation of civilization?

Q2. Define Civilisation?

Q3. List two reasons to explain why early civilisations flourished on the banks of the rivers?

Q4. Lower town was inhabited by who also explain the arrangement of houses in lower town?

Q5. Write a note on the drainage system of Indus valley which indicates they had well developed towns.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. Briefly describe the following:

- a) Citadel b) Great Bath

Q2. Write note on the following:

- a) Harrapan Pottery b) Seals C) Religion

Answer Key

Ans1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Copper
- b) Bronze
- c) 5000 years
- d) Granaries
- e) Mohen-jo-daro
- f) Canals
- g) Pictography
- h) nine times
- i) cotton
- j) Aryans

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) FALSE
- e) FALSE
- f) TRUE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| a) stronger and more durable | bronze |
| b) oldest and largest ancient-urban civilisation | Mohen-jo-daro |
| c) The upper (raised) part | citadel |
| d) The lower town | residential area |
| e) Harappa | six granaries |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. Many important changes took place in the evolution of human society from the period when man was a food gatherer, to the time when he became a food producer. These changes laid the foundation of civilisation.

Ans2. Civilisation is that stage in human development when a lot of progress took place in the fields of art, science, social, political and economic institutions.

Ans3. 1. The early civilisations flourished on the banks of the rivers because of the need of water, fertile soil and clay to make bricks for building houses.

2. Secondly, the water bodies provided opportunity for fishing, transport, trade as well as a moderate climate.

Ans4. Small merchants, craftsmen and labourers inhabited the lower town. Here, the houses were built on either side of the street, with baked bricks, stones and wood. Each house had two or three storeys with stairs. All the streets cut each other at right angles.

Ans5. The elaborate drainage system was highly efficient to drain the dirty water out of the city. They were covered with bricks and stones which could be removed. The small drains of bathrooms and kitchens were joined with the main drains, which in turn fell into the big drain of the city.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions

Ans1.

Citadel – it was the central part of the city. It enclosed important buildings like the great bath, the granary and the town hall. The citadel also housed the ruling classes, the priests and the merchants. A high and thick wall protected the citadel from the frequent floods of the Indus

Valley. The citadel also had large structures of granary. They were built to store the surplus grain.

Great Bath has been discovered at Mohen-jo-daro in the middle of a citadel. It is a deep bath 12 metres long and 7 metres wide, with a maximum depth of 2.4 metres with steps leading down into it. Perhaps people used it for religious purposes as they believed the water to be a great purifier. The great bath had a well-planned system of water supply and drainage system. The amazing fact is that its brickwork was completely waterproof. The floor of the tank was built with gypsum, plaster and a thick layer of bitumen.

Ans2.

Pottery was also a popular industry. The pots were baked, glazed and decorated. The people of Indus Valley were also expert in making terracotta (unglazed and reddish-brown) toys and sculptures of animals.

Seals:The engravings of animals, flowers and other symbols on seals have artistic and religious importance. The seals have been the main source of information about the religious beliefs of the people.

Religion: The people worshipped nature in the form of animals, birds and trees. The animal figures depicted on the seals are humped bull, unicorn, ox and the rhinoceros. The people worshipped the pipal tree. They also worshipped human deities that included Shiva or Pashupati and Mother Goddess.

Chapter 11: The Iron Age Civilisation

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) The Bronze Age Civilisation had flourished in the _____ part of the world.
- b) _____ system was replaced by the use of currency.
- c) Plates and bowls were common vessels made out of _____.
- d) The development of _____ helped Greece, Rome and Iran to flourish.
- e) The word Veda or Rig means _____.
- f) The eldest male member was the head of the joint family and was known as _____.
- g) Trade was mainly carried on _____ using barter system.
- h) Mathematics was known as _____ which included arithmetic, geometry and algebra.
- i) _____ was the favourite subject of Aryans.
- j) The Aryans could foretell solar and lunar _____.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) Many civilisations started developing around the Mediterranean Sea.
- b) Greek Civilisation calculated the circumference of the earth and drew maps of the world.
- c) Roman Civilisation worshipped Gods- Indra, Vayu, Mitru, Fire and Zoroastrianism.
- d) The king consulted Samiti on all important matters which was a large assembly that was responsible for policy making.
- e) The Aryans were not expert in trade they were basically farmers.
- f) The cow was used as a standard of value.
- g) The early Aryans build huge temples.
- h) The vedic people had the knowledge of 'zero', which helped them to calculate large numbers.
- i) They played many musical instruments like flute, drums and harp.
- j) They knew about the movement of the earth around the sun and moon.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| a) Around 1200 BC, the Iron Age followed | Sabha |
| b) Iron age associated with | Central Asia |
| c) a small body of selected village elders | the Bronze Age |
| d) The Aryans introduced horses | the Painted Grey Ware. |

Q4. Short answer questions:

- Q1.** Explain how discovery of iron brought a major change in occupations, trade and craft?
- Q2.** Explain the difference of Rajas from that of latter vedic period.
- Q3.** Explain how the power of king increased in later vedic period.
- Q4.** Explain how status of woman changed from Early to Later Vedic period.
- Q5.** Explain the role of each Varna in the society during the Vedic Period.
- Q6.** Describe how the Varna System declined or became rigid during the later Vedic Period.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

- Q1.** The greatest achievement of the Iron Age was in the field of literature. Justify the statement.
- Q2.** Describe the Vedic Period.
- Q3.** Describe the four Ashrams as explained by Upanishads.
- Q4.** Explain how the religious beliefs changed in Later Vedic Period in comparison to early vedic period.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Eastern
- b) Barter
- c) Painted Grey Ware
- d) Iron
- e) Knowledge
- f) Grihapati
- g) Land
- h) Ganita
- i) Astronomy
- j) Eclipses

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) TRUE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE
- f) TRUE
- g) FALSE
- h) TRUE
- i) FALSE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| a) Around 1200 BC, the Iron Age followed | the Bronze Age |
| b) Iron age associated with | the Painted Grey Ware. |
| c) a small body of selected village elders | Sabha |
| d) The Aryans introduced horses | Central Asia. |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. The discovery of iron led to manufacturing of stronger tools like sickle, shovel, spades, axe, saw, nails, etc. They helped in a variety of occupations. For example, the axe helped in clearing of jungles which led to large-scale cultivation and also an increase in the number of cities and towns. They became the centres of trade and craft.

Ans2. Rigveda mentions Rajas who were different from the later vedic kings. They neither had capitals, cities, palaces or armies, nor they collected taxes. Kingship was not on hereditary basis. But in the Later Vedic Period there were a number of small and big kingdoms, where Kingship was hereditary

Ans3. The power of the kings increased in the Later Vedic Period. They performed Rajasuya and Ashvamedha yajanas (horse sacrifice). The Rajasuya sacrifice was performed by the king to gain supreme power and the Ashvamedha was for declaring his power over a vast territory.

Ans4. Women were held in great respect and were educated. Women, like Apala and Gosha, even composed hymns. The participation of wife was essential in all the religious ceremonies. The social evils like sati-pratha and child-marriage were unknown in the Early Vedic Period but they gained importance in the Later Vedic Period as the status of women declined.

Ans5. The society was divided into four Varnas:

- Brahmins looked after the religious matters
- Kshatriyas protected the people from internal and external harm.

- The Vaishyas were the cultivators and craftsmen.
- The Shudras were the labourers who served the above three classes.

Ans6. The people of different Varnas had the freedom to intermingle, marry or change their occupations (Varna) during early vedic period. However, in the Later Vedic Period, the Varna System became hereditary and very rigid. No one could change the occupation or the Varna. As a result the condition of Shudras gradually deteriorated.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. The greatest achievement of the Iron Age was in the field of literature as great poems, dramas, grammar and history were written in this age. Writing was not only used to keep the records but, it became a medium for self-expression and communication of ideas. The great thinkers wrote about the injustice that was prevalent in the society as a result this period also saw the development of many religions.

Ans2. The period of Indian history is called the Vedic Period as the four Vedas—Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda are the main source of information about this period. The Vedic Period can be divided into Early Vedic Period and Later Vedic Period. The Early Vedic Period is also referred as the Rig Vedic Period as the Rigveda provides us information about this period. The rest of the vedic literature—Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads provide information about the Later Vedic Period which is also known as the Epic Age.

Ans3. The Upanishads divided man's life into four Ashrams of 25 years each. A man had to spend the first 25 years of his life in a gurukul where he learnt the art of life and religion. This stage was called Brahmacharya Ashram. The second stage of 25 years was called the Grihastha Ashram when a man worked hard, got married and raised a family. During the third stage, i.e. Vanaprastha Ashram, he retired to the forests to meditate. In the last stage, which is called Sanyas Ashram, he lived a life of complete detachment and spent his time in preaching.

Ans4. In Early Vedic Period people worshipped many gods representing the forces of nature. Indra was worshipped as the god of thunder, Vayu—the god of wind, Prithvi—the god of earth, Agni—the god of fire and Surya—the sun god. Milk, ghee, grains and flesh were offered as a part of sacrifices at yajanas. The early Aryans did not build temples.

In the Later Vedic Period, the yajanas became very expensive and the nature Gods were replaced by new Gods—Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Rama and Krishna. The Later Vedic Period saw the birth of Brahmanism and Hinduism.

Chapter 12: Janapadas and the Mahajanapadas

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) In the beginning, people belonging to same tribe inhabited a _____.
- b) The _____ emerged as the most powerful Mahajanpada as it conquered the territories of other Mahajanpadas.
- c) Ajatshatru the second Magadha king established his capital, _____, in village Patali on the bank of River Ganga.
- d) _____ annexed Kosala, Kashi and Vaishali and extended his empire.
- e) Vaishyas were called _____, who followed agriculture, cattle-rearing and trade.
- f) In Magadha _____ were in abundance for tools and weapons.
- g) Advantageous _____ position of Magadha as Ganga and its tributaries provided a cheap means of transportation.
- h) _____, an important component of military were found in the forests of the Magadha empire.
- i) _____ had an efficient Military and Civil administration, efficient money system and harmonious social structure
- j) Magadha had well-constructed _____ of that period.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) All other Mahajanapadas later became parts of Magadha empire.
- b) Ajatshatru was deeply influenced by Buddhism and Jainism.
- c) Magadha was ruined under the Nandas.
- d) The Brahmins were considered better than Kshatriyas.
- e) The duty of Shudras was to serve the others except Brahmins.
- f) The Varnas were based on birth and not on work.
- g) There were, perhaps, some tribes which were considered untouchables.
- h) Magadha had two capitals Rajgriha and Pataliputra.
- i) Magadha was headed by rulers like Bimbisara and Ajatshatru which led to its downfall..
- j) Agriculture was wide spread and productive.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| a) Bimbisara's capital (542-492 BCE) | Ghanananda |
| b) Ajatshatru | FAMILY |
| c) King of Magadha after the death of Ajatshatru | Rajgriha |
| d) The last King of Nanda dynasty | Darshak (460-444 BCE) |
| e) an important unit of the society | 492-460 BCE |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Define Janapada giving some examples.

Q2. Explain how Janpadas became Mahajanpadas. Also name some Mahajanpadas.

Q3. What was the condition of woman in the society?

Q4. Buddhism and Jainism Buddhism and Jainism

Q5. Bibisara was efficient administrator. Justify this statement.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. Explain the role of various officials who assisted the king in performing his duties were selected?

Q2. Explain the concept of Ganasanghas and name some examples.

Q3. Describe the money system of Magadha.

Q4. Explain the popular professions and the taxation system in Magadha Empire

Q6. MAP Skills

On a political map of India and World locate, label and colour:

Some of the important towns and large towns of this period i.e Champa (Bihar), Rajgriha (Bihar), Shravasti (Dist. Gonda in UP), Kausambi (Distt. Allahabad in UP), Varanasi (UP), Vaishali (Bihar), Mithila (Bihar and Nepal border), Ayodhya (Distt. Faizabad in UP), Ujjayani (MP), etc. Some of the famous ports were– Tamraparvu (Sri Lanka), Shuprik (Sopara), Bhrigukaccha (Broach) and Pattal.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Janapada
- b) Magadha
- c) Pataliputra

- d) Ajatshatru
- e) Grihapatis
- f) iron mines
- g) geographical
- h) Elephants
- i) Magadha
- j) bridges and roads

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) TRUE
- c) FALSE
- d) FALSE
- e) FALSE
- f) TRUE
- g) TRUE
- h) TRUE
- i) FALSE
- j) TRUE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| a) Bimbisara's capital (542-492 BCE) | Rajgriha |
| b) Ajatshatru | 492-460 BCE |
| c) King of Magadha after the death of Ajatshatru | Darshak (460-444 BCE) |
| d) The last King of Nanda dynasty | Ghanananda. |
| e) an important unit of the society | FAMILY |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. A region inhabited by a tribe or Jana was called Janapada. Literally, the word Janapada means 'the land' where Jana set its foot. Gandhara (modern Afghanistan), Kuru, Panchala and Videha (located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar) were some of the Janapadas.

Ans2. People belonging to same tribe inhabited a Janapada, but with the expansion of their territories through conquests or through matrimonial alliances with daughters of other rulers they came to be known as Mahajanpadas. Magadha, Vatsa, Avanti, Kosala, Matsya, Anga, Kashi were some of the important and strong Mahajanpadas.

Ans3. The women occupied a prestigious place in the society. They studied Vedas and their education was given importance.

Ans4. Buddhism and Jainism became popular as they discarded any type of casteism and rituals. Also the rigidity of Varna System and the strict rituals made the people drift away from Brahmanism and Hinduism and led to popularity of Buddhism and Jainism.

Ans5. It is evident that he was an efficient administrator from the facts given below:

- Bimbisara was an intelligent and a far-sighted ruler.
- He extended his empire.
- He had an efficient administration as he never tolerated any inefficient official.
- He consulted the village headman 'Gramini' for administering the villages.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. Explain the role of various officials who assisted the king in performing his duties were selected?

Ans1. There were many officials to assist the king in discharging his duties.

- These officials were called Mahamatras. They performed the functions of the ministers (Mantris).
- The other important officials were: Sena nayak (Chief of the army), Sangrahitri (Treasurer), Purohita (Priest) and Gramini (Head of the village).
- Ayuktas performed the similar functions at the state level.

The selection of officials was made by the council in the Republics.

Ans2. The kingdoms where the rulers were chosen by the people of the kingdom were known as Ganasanghas. In Ganasanghas the office of the ruler was not hereditary. There was an assembly in each Republic which made the laws. The Raja or King was its head. Some of the important Ganasanghas were Lichchhavis of Vaishali, Sakyas of Kapilvastu, Vrijis of Mithila, Mallas of Pava (Kushi-nagar).

Ans3. There was a well-regulated money system. Introduction of coins helped in the growth of trade. The coins were made of copper and silver. The coins were known as punch marked coins. They were punched with the symbols of sun, moon, trees, mountains, etc. Magadha had a well-developed external and internal trade.

Ans4. the popular professions and the taxation system in Magadha Empire:

- a) The main occupations of the people were cattle-rearing and agriculture. The tiller was considered to be the owner of the land that he cultivated. Their main crops were wheat, cotton, rice and sugarcane. They usually produced three crops in a year.
- b) The other professions like jewellery making, weaving, carpentry, pottery, etc. were also popular
- c) The trade and crafts were also well-developed.

The traders had to pay taxes to the King. The land revenue was charged from $\frac{1}{12}$ th to $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the total produce of the year known as Bhaga (share).