

Early States.

Exercises.....

A.

1. a. 16
2. d. 544-493 BCE
- 3 c. Maurya
4. c . Magadha
5. b. Vaishali
6. d. Taxila
7. b. Brahmanism
8. b. Magadha

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Bimbisara
2. iron ore
3. mahajanapadas
4. Rajagriha
5. Ajatashatru

C. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1. yajna | ----- | d. sacrifice |
| 2. sangha | ----- | e. Mithila |
| 3. bhaga | ----- | a. share |
| 4. gurukul | ----- | b. education |
| 5. amatyas | ----- | c. revenue collection officers. |

D. Write T for true and F for false:

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

E. Time line: See the time line given on page no. 49

F. Answer the questions in about 50-70 words:

1. Mention any two factors that prove that society was rigid in Magadha.

Ans: i) inter caste marriage were not permitted

ii) the system of varnashrama was rigidly followed

2. How did the kings of Magadha spend the money collected as taxes?

Ans: They are used for paying salaries of soldiers, officers, building roads, canals , wells, supporting Brahmins and fortifying the capital against invasions.

3. Why was Ashwamedha yajna performed?

Ans : Ashwamedha yajna was performed to set the supremacy of the king over the other.

4. What changes came about in the economy with the introduction of coinage?

Ans:- The introduction of coinage provided a boost to trade and brought a great change in the economy.

5.What policies were undertaken by Bimbisara to expand his kingdom?

Ans: To expand his kingdom, Bimbisara used marriage alliance, military conquest, diplomatic relations with the kings of other kingdoms. He also extended his kingdom by conquering the other states.

G. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words:

1. What were the two types of political system that prevailed in the mahajanapadas? How were they different from each other?

Ans: The two types of political system prevailed in the mahajanapadas were republic mahajanapadas and monarchical system.

In republic system rulers were elected by the people and no hereditary rulers but in monarchical system rulers were not elected by people, hereditary system were there.

2. Explain the social, religious and economic life of Magadha.

Ans: Society was divided into four varnas as brahmins, kshatriya, vaisyas and sudras. First three only enjoyed all privileges. Sudra serves the above three varnas. Varnashrama was rigidly followed.

Brahmanism was the dominant religion. Brahmins conducted all ritual ceremonies in Sanskrit which was not known to the common people.

Agriculture was main occupation. Wheat, rice cotton and sugarcane were main crops. Taxes were given by all groups of people in different forms.

3. Give reasons for Magadha ultimately emerging as the most powerful mahajanapada.

Ans: Magadha was situated in close proximity to rich of iron ore in the areas. Rivers Ganga and Bhagirathi provided ample water for irrigation. The dense forest provided timbers abundantly and also provided elephants which was used by the army. These reasons ultimately emerged Magadha as the most powerful mahajanapada.

4. Why is Bimbisara called the most prominent ruler of Magadha?

Ans: Bimbisara is called as the most prominent ruler of Magadha . Under his reign Magadha rose to a great heights. He extended his empire through different policies and conquered many kingdoms. He founded the Haryanka dynasty.

5. What do you know about the religious conditions that prevailed in Magadha.

Ans: Brahmanism was the dominant religion in Magadha. The brahmins conducted all ritual ceremonies in Sanskrit which was quite not known to the common people . Very expensive yajnas were performed to set up the supremacy of the king. However the common people were resented this. This finally paved the way for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism.

History

Lesson no. 7.

New Ideas

EXERCISES.

A.

1. b. Zend Avesta
2. a. Right donation.
3. c. Zoroastrianism
4. b. twenty-fourth.
5. d Right Speech.

B.

- | | | |
|--|-------|------------------|
| 1. special rules for the Buddhist sangha | ----- | d. Vinaya Pitaka |
| 2. birthplace of Mahavira | ----- | e. Vaishali |
| 3. Buddhism and Jainism opposed | ----- | a. violence |
| 4. Buddhist monastries | ----- | b. viharas |
| 5. Dilwara Temple | ----- | c. Mount Abu |

C.

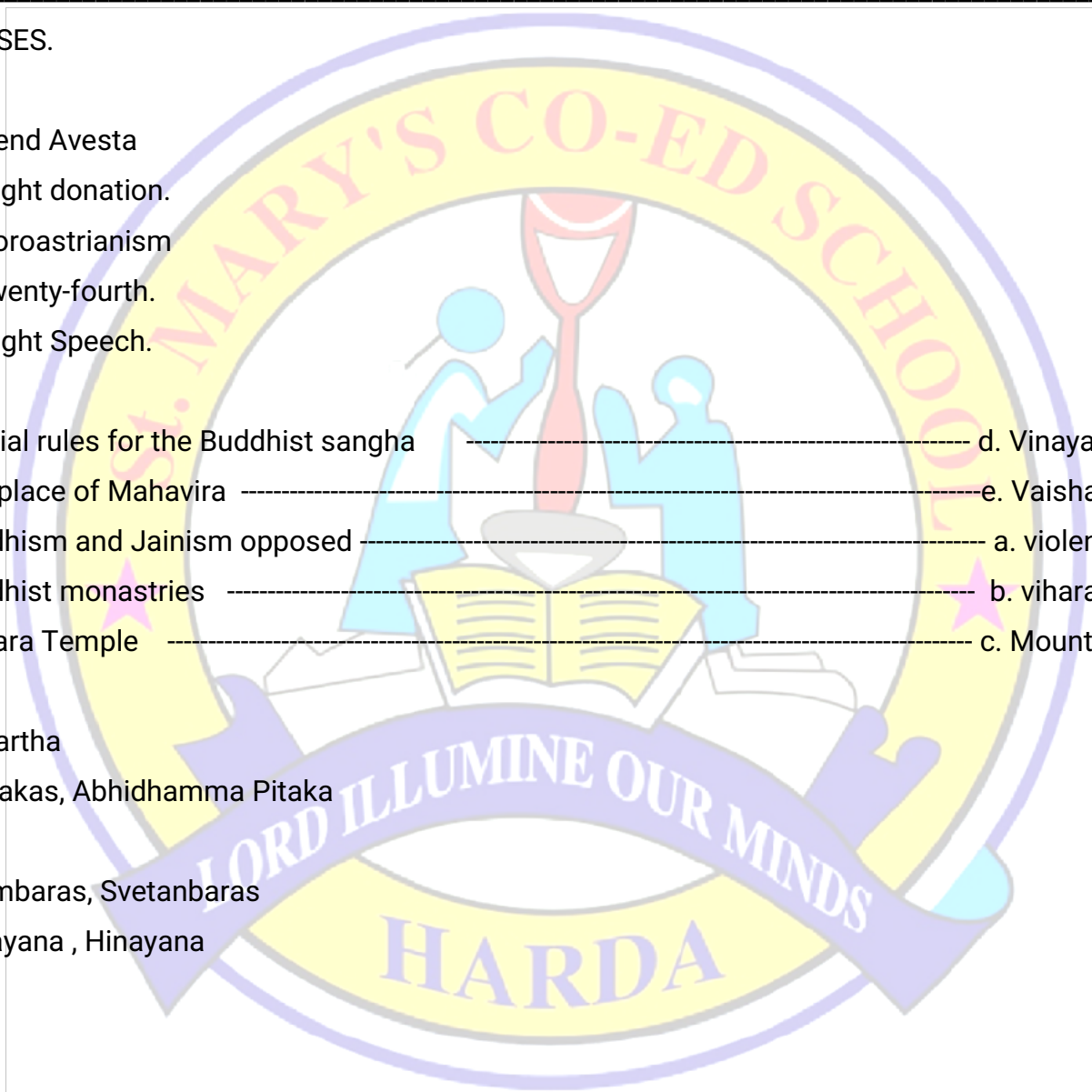
1. Sidhartha
2. Tripitakas, Abhidhamma Pitaka
3. 23rd
4. Digambaras, Svetambaras
5. Mahayana , Hinayana

D.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. T

E.

1. Gautama Buddha
2. spread of Jainism



3. Priyadarsena
4. Sanchi Stupa
5. Stulabhadra
- G.

1. Who was Gautama Buddha?

Ans: Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. He was a Shakya prince, born around 563 BCE in Lumbini near Kapilavastu.

2. List out the four Noble Truth of Buddhism.

Ans: i) The World is full of suffering

ii) desire is the main causes of suffering

iii) to overcome suffering one must give up desire

iv) if desire are given up, nirvana can be attained.

3. What are the two sects of Jainism? What is the main difference between them.

Ans: They are Digambaras and Svetamvaras.

The main difference between the two is - in Digambaras no clothes wear but in Svetambaras only white clothes wore.

4. Who is a sanga?.

Ans: Sanga is the Buddhist order formed by the followers of Buddha. With time , this order increased its strength and influence.

5. Who was Mahavira?

Ans: Mahavira was a contemporary of Buddha . He is the founder of Jainism. He was born in Vaishali around 540 BCE.

H.

1. what were the reason that led to emergence of two religions in the 6th century BCE?

Ans: Religion was dominated by the Brahmins in the later vedic age. This led to a lot of discontent among the common people. Caste system was very rigid. All religious ceremonies were very expensive. Only the Brahmins performed the ceremonies which were very difficult to understand. All were done in Sanskrit. These factors made common people lose their interest in religion and this led to the emergence of the religion , Buddhism and Jainism.

2. Why did Siddhartha leave his home?

Ans: Siddhartha grew up with all the royal comforts but despite of all his comforts and properties he was always unhappy. After the sight of an illman, death person gave him unrest in his life. Then he was fascinated by the expression of the ascetic, clad in yellow robe looking peaceful and calm, then he himself decided to abandon all his comfortable life. Hence at the age of 30 he left the palace in search of finding a way to end suffering.

3. What were the reasons for the decline of Jainism?

Ans: Jainism could not maintain its mass influence for long, Jainism had very strict and austere tenets. It was very difficult to follow by the followers. It is very difficult specially to farmers to follow it as it opposed to kill insects. Because of all these reasons numbers of jain followers decrease. They left it and changed to another religion. Thus Jainism declined.

4. Explain the similarities between Buddhism and Jainism.

Ans: Both the founders are born to royal families. They gave up worldly pleasures. Both preached

ahimsa .They denounced the authority of the vedas. They both stressed on the theory of karma and attainment of moksha. And finally preached their thoughts in Pali and Pakrit.

5. What are the differences between Buddhism and Jainism?

Ans: Buddhism taught non-injury only to animate or living objects but jainism taught that even the inanimate objects have soul. Buddhism preaches that one must follow a middle path as Buddha was oppose to extreme penance. But Mahavir advised his followers to undergo intense physical suffering.

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Lesson no. 8.

The First Empire.

1. b. 321 BCE
2. c. Ashoka
- 3 c. Pataliputra
4. b. 261 BCE
5. a. British
6. d. Varanasi
7. b. Odisha
8. a. Sarnath

B.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1. Ashoka | ----- | e. Piyadassi |
| 2. Chandragupta Maurya | ----- | d. Kautilya |
| 3. Seleucus Nicator | ----- | c. Megasthenes |
| 4. Vishakhadutta | ----- | b. Mudrarakshaha |
| 5. Bindusara | ----- | a. Mahasena |

C.

1. Arthashastra, Mudrarakshasha
2. Megasthenes
3. Pataliputra
4. derived

5. Bhikus

6. Piyadassi.

D.

1. 321 BCE -----Chandragupta Maurya founded Maurya Empire
2. 297 BCE ----- Rule of Bimbisara
3. 273 BCE----- Reign of Ashoka
4. 261 BCE -----Battle of Kalinga

5.185 BCE ----- End of Maurya dynasty and foundation of Shunga dynasty

E.

1. Bindusara was succeeded by his son Ashoka.
2. Ashoka attacked Kalinga and conquered it after a fierce battle.
3. Ashoka embraced the teaching of Buddha and renounced war.
4. In 232 BCE , Mauryan Empire began to disintegrate.
5. Brihadratha was killed by Pushyamitra Sunga.

F.

1. Name the famous stupa built by Ashoka.

Ans: The Sanchi Stupa

2. What were the economic reasons for the decline of the Maurya?

Ans: Loss in revenue and officers were becoming corrupted. Trade were affected since the roads were neglected.

3. State two measures taken by Ashoka to spread Buddhism.

Ans: His messengers travelled as far as Syria, Egypt and Greece to spread Buddhism
He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism.

4. Name the sources for studying Mauryan history.

Ans: Indica, Arthashastra, Mudrarakshasha, Deepvamsa, Mahavamsa and Rock pillars of Ashoka were the main sources for studying Mauryan history, Mauryan coins are also another archaeological source.

5. Mention two principles of dhamma.

Ans: To promote peace and harmony in the state and to ensure fast and effective justice to people were two important principles of Dhamma.

G.

1. Why did Ashoka undertake the battle of Kalinga? What destruction did it bring about?

Ans: When Ashoka came to the throne , Kalinga was the only major kingdom which was remained unconquered. The conquest of Kalinga would have added to the prosperity of the Mauryan Empire, hence he undertook the battle of Kalinga,

The war caused a large destruction. About 1,00,000 soldiers, many civilians including Ashoka's own men were killed in the war.

- 2, What were the principles that Ashoka wanted for his state?

Ans: They are to promote peace and harmony, to ensure fast and effective justice, to build roads, rest house, wells, to set up nurseries for growing medicinal herbs, to establish wildlife sanctuaries and to promote education etc were some of his principles that he wanted for his state.

3. What were the principles that Ashoka wanted individuals to follow?

Ans: To live together in peace and harmony, to speak the truth, to respect all religions, to follow the path of Ahimsa, to be kind to the poor and to respect and obey elders are the principles that Ashoka wanted individuals to follow.

4. What details do we have about the administration in the four provinces?

Ans: Each provinces were divided into districts. Each district were under the Pradeshta and was assisted by Yuktas and Rajukas. Important functions at the district level were survey and

assessment of land, collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order.

5. What welfare measures were undertaken by the Mauryas for the people's benefit?

Ans: Projects such as construction of roads, planting of trees were undertaken during Mauryas period for the welfare of the people. Travellers were provided shade and food. Wells were dug at regular intervals to provide water. Rest houses were also built for the travellers. For treating both men and animals medicinal herbs were cultivated.

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