

CLASS: VI

HISTORY

Chapter: 9

(Upanishads, Jainism and Buddhism)

1. Match the contents of Group A with those of Group B:

Group A

a. Karma
death(b)

b. Moksha

c. Dukkha

d. Enlightenment

Group B

Liberation from the cycle of birth and

action(a)

True vision(d)

Suffering (c)

2. Complete the following statements. Pick up the correct alternative from the given list.

a. Isha Upanishad: It emphasizes the spiritual unity and solidarity of all existence.

b. Mundaka Upanishad : It classifies higher and lower knowledge.

c. Chandougya Upanishad: It provides an impressive account of man's spiritual education.

3. Mark true / false against the given statements:

a. Jainism was founded by Mohair. (T)

b. Vanaprastha was the period of retreat. (T)

c. Followers of Jainism follow the caste system. (F)

d. Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at Bodh Gaya.(F)

4. Upanishads deal with :

a. Relation between God and matter

b. Doctrine of Karma

c. Salvation

d. All of the above.

5. Short / long answer question:

1. What do you understand by middle path?

Ans: Middle path is avoiding extreme forms of austerity and worldly pleasures.

2. State three important teachings of Upanishads.

Ans: Following are some important teaching of Upanishads:

i) Isha Upanishads emphasizes the spiritual unity and solidarity of all existence.

ii) Kenya Upanishad illumines the nature of knowledge.

iii) Mundaka Upanishad classifies higher and lower knowledge.

3. How according to Buddhism can men remove sorrow from their lives?

Ans: Desire is the cause of sorrow . so, one remove sorrow by removing desire.

4. Why is it that Buddhism spread to a large number of foreign lands but Jainism did not?

Ans: Bothe Buddhism and Jainism rejected the practice of animal sacrifice. Jainism never cut itself away from its roots in Hinduism. May be for this reason Jainism made no conquests outside India.

5. List the eight fold path as preached by Buddha.

Ans: eight fold path consists of :

a. Right views.

b. Right intention.

c. Right speech.

d. Right action.

- e. Right living.
- f. Right effort.
- g. Right mindfulness.
- h. Right concentration.

CHAPTER 10(THE FIRST EMPIRE)

1. **Name the objects – pick out from the given list:**
 - a. A cylindrical tower containing Buddhist relic. (stupa)
 - b. Living place for a Buddhist monk. (vihara)
 - c. Guidelines engraved on rocks. (Edicts)
2. **Complete the following statements:**
 - a. Chandragupta Maurya was the ruler who for the first time united Northern India into a strong empire.
 - b. Arthashastra is the first book written on the art of Administration.
 - c. Kautilya trained Chandragupta in the art of warfare.
 - d. Indica written by Megasthenes provides valuable information the administration of Chandragupta.
3. **write true / false as appropriate against the following:**
 - a. Seleucus was a Greek general. (T)
 - b. Arthashastra is a book on public administration.(T)
 - c. Afganistan was part of the Mauryan Empire.(T)
 - d. Kautilya and Chanakya were two ministers in king Nanda's court. (F)
4. **Which one event made Ashoka give up fighting wars for ever?**
Ans: kalinga war
5. **Which one of the following was not a policy with Ashoka?**
Ans: converting people of other faiths to Buddhism.

Short/ long answers question:

1. **In about 50 words describe how Chandragupta ascended to the throne of Magadha.**
Ans: Magadha was ruled by the king of nanda Dynasty. The Nanda rulers had a vast army but they were not popular with their subjects. Kautilya who was at one time a minister with the last Nanda king. He was not happy with the rulers and their ways. So he trained Chandragupta , a young man in the art of warfare. Chanakya and Chandragupta combined to overthrow the Nanda ruler.
2. **What qualities did kautilya stress as a must for every king?**
ans: kautilya stresses that the king must be instructed in four branches of human knowledge, via 'Anviksiki' (philosophy), 'Trayi' (the three Vedas), 'varta' (economics) and 'Dandaniti' (Administration of criminal justice).
3. **What were the main principles of Ashoka's Dharma?**
Ans: the main principles of Ashoka's Dharma or Dharma are :
 - i) The poor and the disabled should be given special consideration.
 - ii) People should observe purity and truth fullness in their personal and social life.
 - iii) People should be no violent in their actions.
4. **Describes the steps taken by Ashoka to spread 'Buddhism outside India.**

Ans: He sent his son Mahendra and his daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to preach Buddhism. He also sent preachers to Tibet, Burma and other countries. He built several monasteries

where Buddhist monks could stay and study. He organized the third Buddhist Council at Patliputra in 250 B.C.

5 . What functions were performed by the parishad in Mauryan Administration?

Ans: the Parishad advised the king almost on all matters. The Parishad consisted of Senior ministers, Intellectuals and Junior ministers.

5. How did the state help agriculture in the mauryan Empire?

Ans: Basically, the Mauryan economy was agricultural. The Mauryan administration took several measures to improve agriculture. The Mauryan rulers increased the facilities for irrigation by constructing dams and canals. The state remitted taxes and supplied cattle, seeds and money to those agriculturists who bought virgin soil under plough.

6. Write a brief note on international trade during the Mauryan rule.

Ans: External trade was carried on with Syria, Egypt, Greece in the west and to several countries of south East Asia. Chief articles of export were spices, pearls, and diamonds, sandalwood, ivory, cotton cloth, silk yarn , muslin etc.

7. What do you know about Taxila?

Ans: Education received adequate attention of the Mauryan kings. Several institutions of higher learning sprang up. Taxila and Patliputra were the most famous centers of learning.

8. How did Megasthenese describe the Indian people?

Ans: He wrote in details about the life of the people in his book Indica. Megasthenese described the people of India as disciplined, honest and truthful.