

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS- 6
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCES, 2ND TERM 2020

CHAPTER 6
THE EARLY STATES: JANAPADAS TO MAHAJANAPADAS

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The rajan was assisted by the commander-in-chief of the army known as Senani.
2. Most Mahajanapadas had a Capital city.
3. In a republic the people elected their ruler
4. The republics were known as Gana or Sangas
5. The first known ruler of the Maghada kingdom was Bhimbisara
6. According to Buddhist records, the people of Viji were called Ashtakulika

B. True or False

1. Magadha was the weakest of all the janapadas. **False**
2. The rajan was the chief of the tribe. **True**
3. The word 'janapada' means the land where the jains set their feet and settled down. **False**
4. Sanghas were special features for both Buddhists and Jains. **True**
5. Vajji was ruled by a confederacy of eight clans. **True**
6. Ajatashatru built the city of Pataliputra. **True**

C. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. **Who was the most famous ruler of the Nanda dynasty?**
Mahapadama Nanda was the most famous rulers of the Nanda dynasty.
2. **Who was the first known ruler of the Magadha kingdom?**
The first known ruler of Magadha kingdom was Bimbisara (558-493 BC)
3. **Of the sixteen mahajanapadas, which was the most powerful among them?**
Among the sixteenth Mahajannapadas the Magadha emerged the most powerful of all.
4. **What was the main duty of the rajans?**
The main duty of the Rajan was to protect the kingdom by building huge forts and maintain big armies.
5. **What was the capital of the republic of Vajji?**
The capital of the republic of Vajji was the city of Vaishali (Bihar).
6. **In a Gana or Sangha who was called Ganapati?**
The chief of the Gana or Sangha was also known as Ganapati.

D. Answer the following in few sentences:

1. **Describe how rajans organized his sacrifices?**
The Rajas used to performed Ashvamedha or horse sacrifice. This ritual, a horse was let loose to wander free and it was guarded by the Rajas men.
2. **How did the rajans of the mahajanapadas collect taxes?**
The Rajans of the Mahajannapadas has the duty to protect their kingdom by building huge forts and maintain big armies. They started collecting regular taxes from farmers, craftsmen, herders, import and export of goods and hunters

3. **What are the factors that made Magadha the most significant of the mahajanapadas?**
Among the 16th Mahajannapadas located all over north India, Magadha was the most powerful among them all. It was geographically gifted with fertile plains of the south-east of the river Ganges. The thick forests yielded sufficient wood. Elephants were trained to become part of the army. For trade, both water and land routes were used. These factors made Magadha the most significant of the Mahajannapadas.
4. **Why is Vajji called one of the world's first democratic-republics? Discuss.**
The Vajji Mahajanapada was a republic or Gana-Sangha because it was one of the world's first Democratic-republic. It was located on the north of the Ganga, extending into the foothills of the Himalayas, and included parts modern day Nepal. Its capital was the city of Vaishali (Bihar). All decisions on important issues were taken after discussions in the assembly.

CHAPTER 7 NEW BELIEFS AND IDEAS

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Vardhana Mahavira** was the founder of Jainism.
2. Nirvana could be attained by practicing the **Triratna**.
3. In the present time the **Swetambara** jains are more popular than Digambaras.
4. Siddhartha, also known as Guatama was the founder of **Buddhism**.
5. **Viharas** were the places in which the monks lived and prayed.
6. Upanishad literally means **Approaching and sitting near**.

B. True or False:

1. The religion Mahavira established came to be known as Buddhism. **False**
2. In the course of time the followers of Mahavira broke up into two-Svetambaras and Digambaras. **True**
3. The four noble truths were taught by the followers of Buddha. **True**
4. The Upanishads was an answer to many of the difficult questions raised by some thinkers. **True**
5. The father of Siddhartha was Siddhanta. **False**
6. For a healthy life, yoga and meditation were recommended by the Upanishads. **True**.

C. Answer in a sentence.

1. **When and where was Vardhamana Mahavira born?**
Vardhamana Mahavira, the founder of Jainism was born around 540 BC near Varshali, in Bihar.
2. **Why did Jainism not result in a rapid growth of the followers?**
Because of absolute non-violence preached by Mahavira.
3. **Who were the parents of Gautama Buddha?**
Gautama Buddha's father Suddhodana was one of the chieftains of the Shakua clan and his mother was Mayadevi.
4. **At what age did Siddhartha leave his family in search of knowledge?**
Siddhartha decided to leave his family in search of knowledge at the age of 29.
5. **When did Buddha attain enlightenment?**
At Gaya, he sat under a pipal tree and sank into a deep meditation for 49 years. Around the year 528 BC Siddhartha at the age of 35 attained enlightenment.
6. **What were the basic rules for the Sangha?**

The basic rules for the Sangha were: the monks had to live a life of poverty, simplicity and chastity.

7. What do you mean by Nirvana?

Nirvana means freedom from the cycle of rebirth and death.

8. How could one attain Nirvana?

Nirvana could be attained by practicing the triratna right faith, right knowledge and right action.

9. What do you mean by Viharas?

Viharas was the place in which the monks live and prayed.

D. Answer in detail:

1. Write a few lines on the family history of Vardhamana Mahavira?

Vardhamana Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, was around 540 BC near Varshal, in Bihar. His father was Siddhartha, and Trishala was his wife. He left home at the age of 30 in search of the truth.

2. What are the changes that took place in Mahavira after attaining enlightenment?

After attaining enlightenment he discarded his cloth as he felt that they were a symbol of bodily consciousness and remained naked for the rest of the life. 30 years he spent in teaching his large number of followers.

3. What was the essence of Mahavira's teaching?

The essences of Mahavira's teaching are:

- a. Ahimsa or absolute non-violence, even towards animals' insects and plants
- b. Honesty.
- c. Kindness.
- d. Truthfulness.
- e. Things belonging to others.

4. What led Siddhartha to decide to leave his family in search of knowledge?

One day as Siddhartha road in the country side he saw an old man, a sick man, and a dead man.

5. What are the eight noble paths taught by Buddha?

The 8 noble paths taught by Buddha are:

- a. Right understanding
- b. Right thought
- c. Right speech
- d. Right action
- e. Right livelihood
- f. Right effort
- g. Right mindfulness
- h. Right contemplation or concentration.

6. What are the four noble truths of Buddha?

The 4 noble truth of Buddha –

- a. Life is full of suffering.
- b. This suffering has a cause
- c. The cause of this sorrow is desire
- d. Getting rid of desire and wants will lead to peace.

7. What is the Upanishads? What is the importance of it?

Upanishads literally means "approaching and sitting near". The Upanishads teaches:

- a. The human body has a soul, the atman, which serves even after the bodies dies.
- b. One could reach god through Bhakti without the help of rituals or sufferings.
- c. The Upanishads also taught the law of karma.

8. What are the teachings of Upanishads? (Refer D7)

The teachings of Upanishads are:

- a. The human body has a soul, the atman, which serves even after the bodies dies.
- b. One could reach god through Bhakti without the help of rituals or sufferings.
- c. The Upanishads also taught the law of karma.

CHAPTER - 8

THE FIRST EMPIRE: MAURYANS

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Chandragupta defeated the Nandas and established the Mauryan Empire.
2. Alexander of Greece was one of the world's greatest conquerors.
3. Megasthenes wrote in his book Indika about the account of life in India, under the Mauryas.
4. Ashoka, the son of Bindusara ascended the throne in 273 BC.
5. Ashoka become a Buddhist and decided to conquer people with kindness rather than war.
6. The edicts were in Prakrit language spoken by common people.
7. The Mauryan administration monarch had absolute power.
8. The Mauryans maintained commercial ties with Greek kingdom of Central Asia and the Middle East.
9. The Mauryans built a royal highway from Takshashila to Pataliputra.
10. The stupa at Sanchi, known as Greek Stupa is the most popular stupa.

B. True or False

1. The Empire of Alexander extended from Macedonia in Greece to the river Beas in Punjab. **True**
2. Pataliputra was capture by Ashoka. **False**
3. Bindusara succeeded the Chandra Gupta. **True**
4. Kalinga was a powerful kingdom. **True**
5. Chandrgupta adopted the policy of Ahimsa or non-violence. **False**
6. Ashoka's 13th rock edict speaks about his remorse after KalingaWar. **True**
7. Ashoka forced his subjects to become Buddhist. **False**
8. After the death of Ashoka in 232BC the Mauryans advanced in power. **False**
9. Our National Emblem is adopted from the Lion Capital at Sarnath. **True**
10. Ashoka's son Mahindra and daughter Sanghamitra took Buddhism to Sri Lanka. **True**

C. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. **Who was Alexander the great?**
Alexander the great was one of the greatest conquerors.
2. **Why did Alexander want to conquer India?**
Alexander wanted to conquer India because he had heard of Indians wealth.
3. **Who established the Mauryan Empire?**
Chandragupta established the Mauryan Empire by defeating the Nandas.
4. **How do we know about the politics, economy and governance of Mauryas?**
We can know about the politics, economy and governance of the Mauryans from the books such as Indica by Megasthenes and also Arthashastra by Chanakya or Kautilya.
5. **When di Ashoka ascend the throne?**
Ashoka ascended the throne after defeating his brother Sumana during 269 BC.
6. **What change took place to Ashoka after the Kalinga war?**

After the Kalinga war, Ashoka became a Buddhist and decided to conquer people with kindness rather than war.

7. What principle did Ashoka follow as an emperor?

Ashoka as an emperor followed the principle of non-violence, charity, mercy, truth, tolerance and purity.

8. Name the branches that formed the Mauryan Army.

The cavalry, infantry, chariots, elephants – transport and navy formed the Mauryan army.

9. Why is the stone pillar at Sarnath so famous?

The stone pillars at Sarnath became so famous because it is adopted as the national emblem of India.

10. What are the possible reasons for the decline of the Mauryan Empire?

The following reasons are responsible for the decline of the Mauryan Empire.

- a. The later rulers do not have leadership skills of peace of their predecessors and they were weak.
- b. The army became weak due to the policy of peace followed by Ashoka.
- c. The State became financially weak and the administration failed to collect revenues.

D. Answer in detail:

1. Write in detail about the conquests of Chandragupta Mauryas.

Chandragupta conquered the neighboring states of Punjab, Malwa and Saurashtra that had been weakened by Alexander's invasion. He captured Pataliputra, the capital of Magadha in 321 BC. Chandragupta then extended his empire up to the river Indus, taking back parts of Alexander's Empire.

2. Describe the impact of the Kalinga War on Ashoka. Discuss Ashoka's Dhamma.

The sight of the battle fought in Kalinga shocked Ashoka: he became a Buddhist and decided to conquer people with kindness rather than war. He adopted the policy of Ahimsa or non-violence. Ashoka shaped his policy of Dhamma as a person's duty to live according to a certain religious and social code.

3. Discuss in detail about the Mauryan system of administration.

In Mauryan administration the monarch had absolute powers, *Athyakshas* (superintendents), *Yuktas* (subordinate officers), *pradeshikas* (provincial officers) and *rajukas* (district officers) were responsible for the varieties of duties, like taxes and revenues. *Mahamantriparishads* (Privy Council) was the advisor to the monarchs on the policy matters.

4. Explain the nature of trade and industry during the Mauryan rule.

Trade and industries were also one of the main occupations besides agriculture. Both inland and overseas trade was significant. The Mauryans maintained commercial ties with the Greek Kingdom of Central Asia and the Middle East. Overland trade with West Asia primarily passed through the cities in the north-west.

CHAPTER -9

LIFE IN VILLAGES, TOWNS AND THE NEW KINGDOM OF SOUTH

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Many villages in the Gangetic plains took to agriculture as the main occupation.
2. Urbanization is the process by which people moved from village to town.
3. The most famous ruler among the Cheras was Senguttavan.
4. In Tamil Nadu the period between 500 BC and 300 AD is known as Sangam age.
5. Karikala Chola built the Grand Anicut a dam across the Kaveri for irrigation.

B. True or False:

1. The settled way of life gave the people the opportunity to take other occupations. **True**
2. Madurai and Mathura were cities of great religious significance for Buddhist. **False**
3. The dwelling palaces of kings and princes were made of fine carved wood. **True**
4. The Cheras ruled over the present day area of Kerala. **True**
5. The carpenters had access to abundant supplies of wood from factories. **False**

C. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. **What was the main occupation of the village in the Gangatic Plains?**

The main occupation of the villagers in the Gangetic plains was agriculture.

2. **How did the importance of the carpenter increase?**

The importance of carpenters increased as they now made not only chariots but also ploughs.

3. **Which was the major port city which handled most of the sea trade?**

Bharukakucha (Bharuchi) was a major port city which handled most of the sea trade and from the west.

4. **Name two important Buddhist religious centres.**

Nagarjunakonda and Amaravati were important Buddhist religious centres.

5. **What do you mean by Sangam literature?**

Sangam in Tamil means assembly. During this period the scholars and poets from all over the region had assembled thrice to share their thoughts and engaged in philosophical debates. The sangam was held in Madurai. The collection of their thoughts and worth is called the Sangam Literature.

6. **What were the different kinds of urban centres?**

The different kinds of urban centres:

- a. Administrative towns
- b. Market towns
- c. Port towns
- d. Religious towns.

7. **Which were the main kingdoms of the south?**

The main kingdoms of the south are:

- a. The Cheras
- b. The Cholas
- c. The Pandyas

D. Answer in detail:

1. **Make a note on village life?**

Villages in the Gangetic place took to agriculture as the main occupation. The importance of Carpenters increased, as they now made not only chariots. The frame work of houses too was made of wood.

2. **What is urbanization? What were the causes that led to urbanization?**

Urbanization is the process by which people move from villages to town. The causes that led to urbanization were:

- a. Surplus food production.
- b. Introduction of new occupations other than agriculture.
- c. Surplus products were put for trade and trade centres were established in towns and cities.

3. What are the developments found in urban life?

The developments found in urban life are:

- a. **Administrative towns:** The cities that had become the capitals of powerful kingdoms Egshastinapura, Rajagriha (of Magadha), Kausambi(of Vatsa) and Shravasi (Kosala).In South India , the capitals of Kingdoms grew into towns and cities like Kaveripattinam (Cholas) and Madurai (Pandyas)
- b. **Market Towns:**The urban centres were connected to several villages where people came and exchanged their products.
- c. **Ports Towns:**Bharukakacha (Bharoch) was a major city which handled most of the sea trade from the west. In the eastern costs were Tamrakiti, Arikamedu, Korkai, Azhagankulam and Puhar.
- d. **Religions Centres:** Nagarjunakonda an Amravati were important Bhuddhist religious centres. Many towns and cities served multiple functions. Patalputra and Mathura were not just administrative centres; they were also important centres of trade. Most of the houses were built with mud bricks and some cases burned bricks. The dwelling places of kings and princes were made of firmly carved wood; themarket places were made of temporary sheds.

4. Write in short about the agriculture of the new kingdoms of the south?

Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. The variety of crops like gram, rice, ragi, sugarcane, fruits, pepper and species were grown, Karikalachola built the Grand Aricut, a dam across the kaveri for irrigation of cotton and rice cultivation.

5. Write what you know about the Cheras.

The Cheers ruled over the present day area the present day area of Kerala, Vanchi was the capital city. The most famous ruler among the Cheras was Senguttuvan. He had built a strong navy and traded with Arabia and West.

CHAPTER -16 HYDROSPHERE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Pacific Ocean** is the deepest ocean.
2. **Atlantic Ocean** is the busiest ocean of the world from the point of view of commerce.
3. **Bering strait** a narrow stretch of water, connects the Arctic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
4. **Lake Bakel** is a tectonic lake.
5. **Lake Superior** is the world's largest freshwater lake in the world.
6. **Indian Ocean** is the only ocean of the world named after the name of a country.
7. **Bering Strait** connects the Arctic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
8. Over 90% of the surface water of the continents is contained in **Lakes**

B. Answer the following:

1. Name the four major oceans of the world.

- a. The four major oceans of the world are:
- b. The Pacific
- c. The Atlantic
- d. The Indian
- e. The Arctic

2. Which is the largest ocean of the world?

The Pacific is the largest ocean of the world.

3. Which is the smallest ocean of the world?

The Arctic is the smallest ocean in the world.

4. How are depositional lakes formed?

Depositional lakes are formed by depositional action of running water, wind, glaciers and sea waves e.g. Chilka.

5. Write any two features of the Indian Ocean.

Two features of the Indian Ocean are:

- a. The Indian Ocean is bounded by landmasses on three sides.
- b. It is the only ocean of the world named after the name of a country India.

6. Name any four seas of the world.

Arabian Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Sea of Japan.

7. Which is the longest river of the world?

Nile.

8. Which is the largest river of North America?

The Mississippi.

9. Name any four lakes of the world?

Devtal Lake, Chilka Lake, Baikal Lake, and the Dhanu Lake.

10. For what purpose are the artificial lakes constructed?

In order to harness water for the generation of hydel power, to provide irrigation for crops and to provide drinking water, a number of artificial Lakes have been constructed by man.

CHAPTER-17 THE LAND FORMS

A. Answer the following:

1. Name the realms of the earth?

The Lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere are called the three realms of the earth.

2. Which plateau is known as the 'Roof of the world'?

The Tibetan Plateau is known as the Roof of the world.

3. By which process are the great mountains of the world formed?

All great mountain of the world have been formed by the process of folding and are known as Fold Mountains.

4. Why is Antarctica known as the White Continent?

Antarctica is known as the white continent because it is covered with snow all throughout the year.

5. How are plains formed?

The rivers flowing down from higher areas such as mountains and plateaus erode the raised areas. They carry the eroded material to the lowlands and deposit them and form plains.

6. Name any two mountains of the world.

- a. The Himalayas of Asia.
- b. The Alps of Europe.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. An **island** is an area of land smaller than a continent that is surrounded by water.
2. **Plain** are relatively low and flat areas on the earth surface.
3. **The Tibetan** plateau is the highest plateau of the world.
4. **Fold Mountain** have been formed due to folding of sedimentary rock strata.
5. **The Lithosphere** is the outer crust of the earth which is soil.

CHAPTER – 21 THE PANCHAYATI RAJ

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. **The** gram Panchayat is the small committee of **7** to **30** members, who are elected by the Gram Sabha.
2. The present form of panchayati Raj was the idea of **Balwat Raj Mehta Committee**.
3. **73rd** constitutional Amendment has directed the state Governments for the formation of village panchayat.
4. **The Panchayat Secretary** maintains records and register of the work done by the panchayat.
5. The local government in a village is called **Gramm Panchayat**.

B. Short answer type questions:

1. **What is the local government in the village called?**
The local government in a village is called Panchayati Raj.
2. **Name the three important wings of a village panchayat.**
The three wings of a village Panchayati are:
 - a. Gram Sabha
 - b. A gram panchayat
 - c. A NyayaPanchayat.
3. **Who is the member of the gram Sabha?**
Every adult, male and female, who is 18 years of age or above is a member of the Gram Sabha.
4. **Who elects the Gram Panchayat?**
The members of the Gram Sabha elect the Gram Panchayat.
5. **Who conducts the elections of a village panchayat?**
The members of the Gram Sabha elect the Gram Panchayat through a secret ballot.
6. **Name two main sources of income of the village panchayat?**
The following are some of the sources of income of the village Panchayat:
 - a. Taxes on houses and shops.
 - b. Taxes on fairs and market.
 - c. Fee from the registration of the sale and purchase of cattle.
7. **Who elects the members of the NyayaPanchayat?**
The village Panchayat elects members for the NyayaPanchayat.
8. **Mention any two functions of a village Panchayat.**
The function of the Village Panchayat can be divided into two classes:
 - a. Essential or compulsory functions.
 - b. Optional or voluntary.

C. Long answer type questions:

1. What is NyayaPanchayat? Discuss its power and working.

NyayaPanchayat is an authoritative body which performs judicial functions. The NyayaPanchayat deals with minor cases of trespass, theft and other petty crimes. In cases of small disputes no lawyers are needed and thus these are settled quickly.

2. Discuss briefly the compulsory functions of a village Panchayat.

The following are the essential functions of village panchayat:

- a. Construction and repair of village roads and waterways.
- b. Planting of trees.
- c. Construction and repair of village wells and tanks.
- d. Provision of light on roads and streets.
- e. Provision of clean drinking water.
- f. Sanitation and public health.
- g. Maintenance of public health.
- h. Cleanliness of public streets.
- i. Collections of rents.
- j. Keeping a record of births and deaths.

3. How is a village Panchayat formed?

The Village Panchayat are elected by Gram Sabha. Seats are reserved for schedule caste and scheduled tribes on the ratio of their population in the village area: $\frac{1}{3}$ th are reserved for women belonging to these castes.

4. What is the significance of a village panchayat?

The significance of the village panchayat are as follows:

- a. They help the people in solving the problems.
- b. They teach the villagers to be self-dependent, i.e. to develop their own resources.
- c. They are the basis of the panchayati Raj.
- d. They help to establish democracy at the grass root level.

5. Write a short note on the Panchayat Secretary.

The Panchayat Secretary is a paid officer of the panchayat. He maintains records and registers the work done by the panchayat. He also prepared its accounts. He is appointed by the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner.

*****The End*****