



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Second Term Examination - 2018



Class : 6

F.M.: 90

DATE: 30.07.2018

Sub : History

DURATION: 2 Hrs 30 Mins

GROUP-A

1x25

Q1. Multiple choice:-

- a. This particular class of people performed 'yagnas', studied the shastras and imparted education in the Early Vedic period.
i. The Brahmanas ii. Kshatriyas iii. Vaishyas iv. Shudras
- b. In the Later Vedic period, during this stage a person gave up everything.
i. Brahmacharya ii. Grihastha iii. Vanaprastha iv. Sanyasa
- c. The Chinese were the first to make -----
i. linen ii. cotton iii. synthetic fibre iv. silk
- d. The Dhamek Stupa is situated at -----
i. Baroda ii. Malwa iii. Oudh iv. Sarnath
- e. Mahavira taught in---
i. Pali ii. Sanskrit iii. Persian iv. Prakrit

Q2. Fill in the blanks:-

- a. According to Jain legend, _____ gave up his kingdom and became an ascetic. He was also called Gomateshwara.
- b. The _____ are stories about the previous births of Buddha.
- c. Towards the end of the Later Vedic Period the shudras were treated as _____.
- d. The word '_____' literally means 'the place where people put their feet'.
- e. _____ is a branch of an army composed of soldiers trained to fight on foot.

Q3. True and False:-

- a. Brahma was worshipped as the creator of the world.
- b. From Ujjain, Buddha went to the Deer Park at Patliputra and preached his first sermon there.
- c. Moksha is the state of mind in which there are only desires and sufferings.
- d. Jainism got split into two sects --- the Digambaras and Svetambaras.
- e. The Dilwara Temples in Mount Abu are the finest examples of Buddhist temple.

Q4. Match the column:-

A	B
Bimbisara	321- 297 BC
Ajatshatru	326- BC
The Nandas	542- 493 BC
Invasion of Alexander	493-461 BC
Chandragupta Maurya	364- 321 BC

Q5. Answer in a word:-

- a. What was the capital of Magadha under Bimbisara?
- b. Name the ruler who established a large empire under the Nandas.
- c. Who wrote Arthashastra?
- d. How many laws are listed in Hammurabi's Code of Law?
- e. What is our chief source of information for the Vedic period?

GROUP-B

6} ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

(2X5=10)

1. What are the four noble truths preached by the Buddha?
2. State any two causes for the decline of Indus Valley Civilization?
3. What is a guild?
4. Why was the river Hwang-Ho called the 'Sorrow of China'?
5. Name the four Vedas?

7} ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :{Answer any five}

(3X5=15)

1. What did Ashoka preach through the principals of dhamma?
2. What were the causes that led to the decline of the Mauryan empire?
3. What were the main teachings of Confucius?
4. What do you know about the Hammuraabi's Code of Law?
5. What were the four ashramas of an Aryans life? Why was it limited to the upper three varnas only?
6. What is the 'middle path'?
7. Why and how did the Egyptians preserve their dead?

GROUP- C

Q8. Answer the following questions:- (any eight)

5x8=40

- a. Write the impact of Alexander's invasion.
- b. What do you know about the political organization of the Aryans in the Early Vedic Period?(write in short)
- c. How did Ashoka spread Dhamma?
- d. List the main occupations of the people of ancient China.
- e. List the factors that helped Magadha to emerge as the strongest mahajanapada.(write any four)
- f. Write the teachings of Buddha.
- g. Write short notes on the Army and the spy system of the Mauryas.
- h. Why did Ashoka attack Kalinga? What effect did the Kalinga War have on him?
- i. What are the sources that tell us about the Indus Valley Civilization?
- j. What were the main teachings of Confucius?



GROUP-A

- Q1.a. The Brahmanas b. Sanyasa c. silk d. Sarnath e. Prakrit
Q2.a. Lord Bahubali b. Jatakas c. untouchables d. janapada e. Infantry
Q3.a. True b. False c. False d. True e. False
Q4. Bimbisara--- 542—493 BC, Ajatsatru—493—461 BC, The Nandas---364-321 BC,
Invasion of Alexander—326BC, Chandragupta Maurya—321-297 BC.
Q5.a. Rajagriha b. Mahapadma Nanda c. Kautilya/Chanakya d. 282 laws e. Vedas.

GROUP-B

6 i) Porus was the king who ruled the region between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers who fought with Alexander.

ii) Causes for the decline of Indus Valley Civilization are: Change in the course of a river, change in the cropping pattern, natural disasters, etc.

iii) A guild is an organisation of people who do the same kind of jobs.

iv) Hwang – Ho was called the 'Sorrow of China' because it often courses after flood leading to the death and destruction.

v) The four Vedas are- Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva veda.

7) i) Through the principles of dhamma Ashoka preached the following:

- * speak the truth
- * respect other religions
- * follow the path of ahimsa to all creatures
- * be charitable to poor
- * be kind to all
- * respect and obey others
- * live peacefully together

ii) Reasons for the decline of Mauryan empire:

- Ashoka was followed by a series of weak rulers
- Since it was a very big province it was difficult to control and gradually provinces became independent
- The empire grew financially weak as it spent a vast amount of money in maintaining the large army.

iii) The teachings of Mahavira are as follows:

1. Belief in Soul and Karma: According to Mahavira every element was a combination of material and spiritual factors. While the material factor is perishable, the spiritual factor is eternal and consistently evolving itself. He held that the soul was held in a state of bondage due to karma.
2. Nirvana: The chief object of life according to Mahavira is to attain salvation. He therefore insisted on avoiding evil Karmas, preventing all kinds of fresh Karmas and destroying the existing ones.
3. Non-Belief in God: Mahavira did not believe in God nor did he believe that He created the world or exercised any personal control over it.
4. Rejection of Vedas: Jainism also rejected the theory of the Vedas and attached no importance to the sacrificial rituals of the Brahmins.

5. Ahimsa: Mahavira laid too much importance on Ahimsa. According to him all creatures, animals, plants, stones, rocks etc. possess life and one should not do any harm to the other in speech, deed or action.

6. Freedom to Women: Mahavira favoured the freedom of women and believed that they also had the right to attain Nirvana. In this respect Mahavira followed the example of his predecessor, Parsva Nath. Women were allowed in the Jain Sangha and many women became Sarmini and Sravikas.

It will be evident from the above teachings of Mahavira that he was more of a reformer of the existing religion rather than the founder of a new faith.

iv) The Aryans lived in north-east Iran or in Central ASIA. It is supposed that due to difficulties in their original homeland, the Aryans migrated to other places. The Aryans who settled in India are known as the Indo-Aryans. They came in small groups over an extended period of time.

v) The four ashramas of an Aryans life were Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and sanyasa.

It was limited to the upper three varnas since the shudras were not allowed to receive education.

vi) The eightfold path of Buddhism regarded as a golden mean between self-indulgence and self-mortification — called also middle way or middle path.

vii) Egyptians believe in life after death as they considered death a temporary phase between this life and the next.

They covered the dead body with herbs and spices and then wrapped it in fine linen.

GROUP-C

Q1.a.1. Four trade routes opened up between Europe and India. 2. Greek Historians provided details of Alexander's campaigns in India, including dates of various events. This has helped in establishing definite dates for subsequent events. The Greeks also wrote about the social and economic conditions of India in those days. 3. This invasion weakened the small kingdoms in north-western India. This helped Chandragupts Maurya to lay the foundation of the Mauryan Dynasty. 4. The cultural contact between the Greeks and the Indians gave birth to a new school of art, called the Gandhara School of Art.

Q2. The Aryans were divided into many tribes called janas. The jana consisted of a number of villages called gramas. The village headman was called gramani. The chief of the tribe was called the rajan. People offered voluntary tribute called bali to the rajan. The rajan was assisted by many officials. The senani or the commander of the army helped him in his military duties. The purohita advised him on religious issues. The gramani kept the rajan informed about the developments in his village.

Q3. Ashoka took steps to spread dhamma. 1. Ashoka appointed officials called dharma mahamatras to spread dhamma. These officers went from place to place and spread the message of dhamma. Some of them went to Sri Lanka, South-east Asia, Central Asia and Egypt. 2. Ashoka's 14 rock edicts which contained the principles of dhamma and 7 pillar edicts, describe the reforms he carried out and the moral principles he encouraged. The language was Prakrit, which was spoken by the masses. Ashoka put up these edicts in different parts of his empire, generally in public places --- in markets or temples. These edicts have been found in India, Pakistan, Afganistan and Nepal.

Q4. Occupations of the Chinese — 1. A majority of the people practised agriculture. They cultivated rice, wheat, barley, sorgum, millets, soyabean and tea. 2. The Chinese were the first to make silk. 3. The Chinese craftsmen specialized in metal work. They also knew about iron-smelting. 3. The Chinese made beautiful glazed pottery from porcelain. 4. China was rich in timber. So timber was used to construct buildings. The Chinese also crafted beautiful objects of wood inlaid with ivory.

Q5. 1. Magadha was located in the Gangetic basin, where the soil was very fertile and yielded good harvests. 2. The thick forests supplied timber and elephants. Timber was used to build houses, forts and chariots. 3. Magadha had large deposits of copper and iron ore. These were used to make agricultural implements, tools and weapons. 4. Magadha enjoyed a very favourable geographical location. The old capital of Rajagriha was surrounded by hills on all sides. Thus there were natural

barriers against any attack on the kingdom.5.Magadha had a flourishing trade with other regions.6.Magadha was ruled by very powerful kings such as Bimbisara,Ajatasatru,Mahapadma Nanda,who constantly expanded their territories.

The main principles of Buddhism are contained in the four noble truths and the eight-fold path.(ashtangika marga).The four Noble Truths:1.The world is full of suffering.2.Desire for worldly things is the main cause of suffering.3.Suffering can end by overcoming one's desires.4.To end desires,one must follow the eight-fold path.The Eight-fold Path: 1.Right thought,2.Right belief,3.Right speech,4.Right action,5.Right means of livelihood.6.Right effort,7.Right memory,8.Right meditation.Buddha believed that the eight-fold path led a person to the Middle Path,that is,a balanced life or a life of moderation.

The Mauryas had a large standing army which included infantry,cavalry,elephants,chariots and a navy.The senapati was the head of the army, though the king himself led the troops during wars.The army was equipped with weapons such as bows,arrows,swords,armours and shields.The officers and soldiers were well-trained and regularly paid. The spy system--- The Mauryan rulers maintained an efficient spy system.Spies, many of whom were women,were posted in different parts of the country.They informed the king about the developments,both within and outside the kingdom.They also informed about public opinion.

1.During Ashoka's reign,Kalinga was the only kingdom which was not under Mauryan control.Kalinga was strategically important as it controlled the land and sea routes to South India and South-east Asia.In 261BC,Ashoka attacked Kalinga and conquered it after a fierce battle.

The Kalinga War was a turning point in the life of Ashoka.The death,destruction and suffering that he saw in the war touched him deeply.He realized the futility of fighting a war and vowed not to fight any more wars.After the Kalinga War,Ashoka embraced Buddhism and he devoted himself to the well-being of his people.

Much of our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is based on archaeological sources such as the granaries at Harappa,the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro and artefacts such as ornaments,pots,statues,seals and so on.More than 2000 seals have been found during excavations.The seals inform us about the artistic skills,trade contacts,dress,ornaments,religious beliefs and the script of the Indus people.The Indus script has been engraved on numerous seals found from various sites.

Confucius taught a way of life based on mutual respect,duty and responsibility towards each other.He believed in setting a good example.He asked his followers to seek the company of those who had the four virtues of sincerity,benevolence,filial piety and propriety.The golden rule of Confucianism is--- 'Do not do to others what you do not wish to be done to you.'He encouraged the practice of ancestor worship.He believed that people were born good.What spoiled them were evil examples and a bad environment.He said that all men should be educated in order to make the world a better place.

Ames
30/7/17

Sehanda
30/7/17