



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



## Third Term Exam – 2018

**Sub: History**

**Class: VI-Answer Key**

**Full Marks: 80**

**Duration: 2½ Hours**

**Date: 13.11.18**

### GROUP-A

#### **I] Choose the correct option:**

**(1X15=15)**

- i) The pipal tree under which Gautama Buddha attained knowledge came to be known as the
- Dharmachakra pravartana
  - Eight-fold path
  - Bodhi vriksha**
  - Middle path
- ii) The Palaeolithic Age is also called the
- New stone Age
  - Middle Stone Age
  - Old Stone Age**
  - Copper-Stone Age
- iii) He was the first important ruler of Magadha.
- Ajatashatru
  - Chandragupta Maurya
  - Mahapadma Nanda
  - Bimbisara**
- iv) He was a general of Alexander, who ruled the area across the river Indus.
- Antigonus
  - Seleucus**
  - Cassander
  - Ptolemy

#### **II] Fill in the blanks:**

- Small sharp tools made by early humans during the Mesolithic Age is known as **microliths**
- The Jains believed that Mahavira was the last of the **24** tirthankaras.
- Porus** ruled over the region between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers.

#### **III] State whether True or False:**

- We do not have a law to punish people who damage our historical monuments. **False**
- The Nalanda University received no patronage from Harsha. **False**
- Chandragupta II, son of Samudragupta is also known as Vikramaditya. **True**
- After the Kalinga War, Ashoka embraced Jainism. **False**

#### **IV] Match the column:**

- National Heritage - iii. Forts, temples, gurudwaras
- Rajendra Chola - iv. Gangaikondachola
- Meghaduta - i. Kalidasa
- Indika - ii. Megasthenes

## GROUP-B

### VI Answer all the five questions:

(2X5=10)

a. *What do we get to know from Hiuen Tsang's account?*

**Ans.** We get to know a detailed account of the political, social, economic, religious and cultural condition of Harsha's reign.

b. *Who led the foundation of the Chola Empire?*

**Ans.** Rajaraja Chola laid the foundation of the Chola Empire.

c. *How do you know that Samudragupta played the veena?*

**Ans.** We get to know that Samudragupta played the veena since one of his coins shows him playing the veena.

d. *What were the four noble truths preached by Buddha?*

**Ans.** The four noble truth preached by Buddha are i. The world is full of suffering, ii. Desire for worldly things is the main cause of suffering iii. Suffering can be end by overcoming one's desires. iv. To end desires, one must follow the eight-fold path.

e. *What is public money?*

**Ans.** Money that is paid by the people to the government in the form of various taxes.

### VII Answer any five questions:

(3X5=15)

a. *Why is the Gupta period regarded as the 'Golden Age' of Indian history?*

**Ans.** The Gupta period regarded as the 'Golden Age' of Indian history since this period was characterized by peace, prosperity, spirit of religious tolerance and was marked by tremendous progress in different field like science, art, etc.

b. *Why did Rajaraja Chola build a strong navy?*

**Ans.** Rajaraja Chola builds a strong navy since he realized that a strong navy could help in strengthening the Chola power and to get monopoly over trade.

c. *Give reasons why Samudragupta did not annex the kingdoms of the Deccan and the far south?*

**Ans.** Samudragupta did not annex the kingdoms of the Deccan and the far south because he felt that it would be difficult to control them from the north.

d. *What is the main function of the Archaeological Survey of India?*

**Ans.** The Archaeological Survey of India has the main function of exploring, excavating, conserving and protecting the monuments and sites of national importance.

e. *Who was Fa Hien? Why is his visit important to us?*

**Ans.** Fa Hien was a Chinese pilgrim who came to India to study Buddhism. His account is a valuable source of information about the Gupta period therefore his visit is important to us.

f. *State the main teachings of Confucius?*

**Ans.** The main teachings of Confucius was 'Do not do to others what you do not wish to be done to you.'

g. *Who were known as the 'dharma mahamatras'?*

**Ans.** 'Dharma mahamatras' were officials appointed by Ashoka to spread dhamma. These officials went from place to place and spread the message of dhamma. Some of them even went to Sri Lanka, South-east Asia, Central Asia and Egypt.

## GROUP- C

### VIII] Answer any eight questions in your own words:

(5X8=40)

a. *Discuss the achievements of the Gupta's in the field of mathematics and metallurgy?*

**Ans.** The achievements of the Gupta's in the field of mathematics and metallurgy are as follows:

**Mathematics** -The numeral system was very advanced. Numerals were first developed and used by the Indians. Numerals were first developed and used by the Indians. The Arabs, who improved it further, later adopted this system. Indian mathematicians knew the use of the zero. They also used the decimal system extensively.

**Metallurgy**- The science of metallurgy was highly advanced. This is clearly from the condition of the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli, in Delhi. Cast in the fourth century CE, it has remained exposed to sun and rain for more than 16 centuries and has not rusted. The Gupta gold coins were also beautifully designed. They point to the high level of metallurgical skill achieved during this period.

b. *Why is it important to protect and preserve ancient monuments?*

**Ans.** It is important to protect and preserve ancient monuments since these are part of our rich heritage. These monuments are important to us as they remind us of our glorious past and make us proud to be Indians. Heritage sites help us to connect to the past and learn about the period in which they were constructed. It helps to know about the economic condition of that period and also about the interest of the ruler. They also throw light on the culture of that period.

c. *Discuss Harsha's contribution to the promotion of education?*

**Ans.** Harsha encouraged learning. He donated the revenue of 100 villages as financial support to Nalanda University. Due to Harsha's patronage, Nalanda prospered and became a popular centre of learning. Students from all parts of India and the neighbouring countries came here to study. Harsha himself was a scholar and wrote these plays in Sanskrit- Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda. His court had scholars such as Banabhatta and Subandhu. Banabhatta is the author of Kadambari, an important literary work of that time.

d. *What were the impacts of Alexander's invasion?*

**Ans.** The impacts of Alexander's invasion are as follows: a. For the first time Europe came in close contact with India. Four different routes opened up between Europe and India. This promoted trade relations between the two. b. 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.

e. *State the welfare measures taken by Ashoka for improving the condition of his people?*

**Ans.** The welfare measures taken by Ashoka for improving the condition of his people are as follows: a. He built good roads and planted trees on both sides of the road. b. He constructed rest houses for travellers. c. He built many hospitals, both for people and animals. d. He regularly went on tours and tried to solve the problems of his subjects.

f. *How did the discovery of fire change the life of early humans?*

**Ans.** The discovery of fire changed the life of early humans in many ways. Fire provided light and kept them warm. Early humans kept a fire burning at the entrance of their caves to scare away wild animals. They also found that fire could be used to cook food. The food tasted good and humans started cooking their food after that.

g. *What were the causes for the spread of Buddhism?*

**Ans.** The causes for the spread of Buddhism are as follows: a. Buddha rejected elaborate rituals and sacrifices. b. It was preached in common language – Pali so that the people could understand it. c. Buddha rejected the caste system and stressed on equality of all humans. d. The Sangha was established whose main duty was to preserve and spread the teachings of Buddha. e. Buddhism was also patronized by many rulers of that period.

h. *Mention any 3 causes that led to the decline of the Mauryan Empire?*

**Ans.** The causes for the decline of the Mauryan Empire are as follows: a. Ashoka was succeeded by a series of weak rulers who were unable to control and manage the vast empire. b. The empire had grown too big. Provinces far away

from the centre became difficult to control. They gradually became independent. c. The empire became weak financially weak as it spent a vast amount of money maintaining the large army and running an elaborate administration.

*i. Write a short note on the architecture under the Pallava dynasty?*

**Ans.** The Pallava rulers were patrons of architecture and sculpture. They built beautiful temples. The Ratha Temples Complex at Mahabalipuram is amongst the finest examples of Pallava temple architecture. There are eight rathas in this temple complex. Five rathas are named after the Pandavas. It is believed that the whole complex was carved out of a single gigantic rock. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram is another masterpiece. It consists of three shrines- two dedicated to Shiva and one to Vishnu. The Pallavas also built the Kailasanath Temple at Kanchi. Its walls are decorated with beautiful sculptures.

*j. Describe the administrative system of the Gupta Empire?*

**Ans.** The administrative system during the Gupta dynasty reign was similar to that of the Mauryan Empire. The King was that highest authority and possessed wide powers to enable the smooth functioning of the empire. During the Gupta period, the empire was classified into separate administrative divisions like Rajya, Rashtra, Desha, Mandala, etc. Thus importance was given to decentralization of power. The administrative division helped the rulers to systematically control their territories. The provinces were divided into numerous districts or Vishayas and a Vishayapati was appointed to control it. The Vishayapatis were generally the members of the royal family. His council of representatives assisted them in his work. The smallest administrative unit was the village. A headman looked after a village. The village elders helped him.