



GROUP-A

1.Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5

- a) The Chinese were the first to make silk.
- b) The Aryans who settled in India are called Indo-Aryans.
- c) Mahavira was the greatest saint of Jainism .
- d) Gautam Buddha believed in the 8 fold path .
- e) Ashvamedha was a form of horse sacrifice to assert a ruler's authority over a territory .

2.Match the following columns: 1x5=5

- | A | B |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Chinese game | tsuchu |
| b) Dasas | dasyus |
| c) Siddhartha | Gautama Buddha |
| d) Tirthankara | Rishabhadeva |
| e) Samiti | General Assembly |

3.State whether True or False : 1x5=5

- a) The Shang dynasty united a major part of China under one ruler. TRUE
- b) Women were respected in the later vedic age. FALSE
- c) The Vaishyas served the upper 3 social groups. FALSE
- d) Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath. TRUE
- e) Mahavira left his home at the age of 30 . TRUE

4. Multiple Choice Questions : 1x5=5

- i) The Chinese script is in the form of :
b) pictures
- ii) This was drunk on special religious ceremonies by the Aryans
c) Soma
- iii) Gautama Buddha passed away at the age of :
c) 80
- iv) China had trade relations with :
a) Egypt
- v) Who were treated as slaves :
a) Shudras

5.Find out words from the following that are related to the Vedic Civilization : 1x5=5

S	A	B	H	A	F
A	S	R	D	R	T
M	O	A	L	Y	Y
I	M	J	B	A	P
T	A	A	W	N	A
I	N	N	V	S	Q

1. Rajan 2.Soma 3. Aryans 4. Samiti 5. Sabha

GROUP-B

6.very short answer type question -2x5=10

- a) What are pagodas?

A pagoda is a tiered tower with multiple eaves, built in traditions originating as stupa in historic ... Chinese iconography is noticeable in Chinese pagoda as well as other East Asian pagoda architectures.

b) Who was apurohita?

The priest in the vedic age was called the purohita.

c) What was gurudakshina ?

The fees that was given by students to their gurus were gurudakshina.

d) What do you understand by tri-ratnas ?

According to Mahavira, the goal of life is set free from the circle of rebirth. This can be achieved through the tri- ratnas or the three jewels of life.

e) Mention about the two epics which are a source of information about the Aryans ?

The two epics which are a source of information about the Aryans were Ramayana and Mahabharata.

7.Short answer type question (any 5) -3x5=15

a) What do you know about sericulture in China ?

China is the first country in the world to raise silkworms and make silks. According to the Chinese legend, the technology of raising silkworms was invented and introduced by Leizu, the wife of Huangdi, which indicates the long history of Chinese sericulture.

b) What do you know about the two sects of Buddhism ?

After the death of Buddha, Buddhism was divided into two sects namely Mahayana and Hinayana. Hinayana follows the original teaching of Buddha. It emphasizes individual salvation through self discipline and meditation. Mahayana This sect of Buddhism believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and believes in Idol Worship. Its principles are also based on the existence of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas embodying Buddha nature. It allows salvation through having faith and committing oneself to Buddha.

c) Mention the factors that led to the decline of Jainism ?

1. Lack of Royal Patronage:

Firstly, the initial tempo of royal patronage of Jainism by Bimbisara, Ajatasatru, Udayin and Kharavela was not kept up by kings and princes of later times. Rather the zeal and determination of Asoka, Kanishka and Harsha to spread Buddhism came to eclipse Jainism. As such, lack of sincere and determined royal patronage came to relegate Jainism.

2. Lack of Efforts:

There was also a decline in the missionary zeal and sincerity of the Jaina mendicants. They were no more particular in undertaking the strain of spreading Jainism in villages and towns. The traders and businessmen still remained loyal to Jainism. But they had no time to do anything for the spread of Jainism.

d) What are the sources of income of the Gram Panchayat?

The taxes imposed by the Village Panchayats are important source of income of Gram Panchayats, such as: Taxes on land and houses, the custom duty, the toll tax, License fees on transport and communication etc.

e) Mention two differences between Jainism and Buddhism ?

1. Jainism is a much more ancient religion as compared to Buddhism. According to Jaina traditions it had twenty-four Tirthankaras and Mahavira was the last of them. That is why, while Mahavira has been regarded as a reformer of an already existing religion, the Buddha has been regarded the originator of a new one.

2. The Jaina concept of soul is different from that of Buddhism. Jainism believes that everything in nature, even stone and water, has a soul of its own. Buddhism does not believe so.

f) Which are the finest examples of Jain temples in India? Who was Rishabhadeva?

The Dilwara Temples in Mount Abu are the finest examples of Jain temples in India. First of twenty-four tirthankaras was Rishabhadeva

g) List any three causes of the spread of Buddhism?

1. Royal Patronage:

Royal patronage of Buddhism also accounted for its rapid rise. The Buddha himself was a Kshatriya prince. Kings like Prasenjit, Bimbisara, Ajatasatru, Asoka, Kanishka and Harshavardhan patronised Buddhism and helped its spread throughout India and outside, as well.

2. Simple Doctrines:

As compared with Jainism, Buddhism was essentially simple. It did not confuse the people.

The people, already fed up with Brahminical manipulations of Vedic religion, came to accept Buddhism as a soothing and refreshing change.

3. Simple Language:

The Buddha spread his message in the simple language of the masses of people. The Prakrit language which Buddha used was the spoken language of India.

GROUP-C

8. Long Answer type (any 8) :5x8=40

a) Write a note on woodwork in ancient China? What crops did ancient Chinese grow?

Ans) China was rich in timber, so timber was used to construct buildings. The palace walls were made of polished woods. The Chinese also crafted beautiful objects of wood inlaid with ivory.

Rice, wheat, barley, millets, sorghum, soybean and tea were the main crops. Initially tea leaves were used as medicine, later it became a popular drink.

b) What do you know about the religious life of the Aryans?

Ans) The early Aryans worshipped the forces of nature such as wind, water, rain, thunder and fire. People did not worship any idols. On important occasions people performed yagnas and made offerings to god.

In the later Vedic age the gods of the Rig Vedic age lost their importance. Brahma (creator of the world), Vishnu (the preserver) and Shiva (the destroyer) became more important. People began to perform elaborate rituals and animal sacrifices to please the gods. Kings performed large community sacrifices.

c) Write a note on the similarities between Buddhism and Jainism?

- Both Buddhism and Jainism opposed animal sacrifices and elaborate rituals and ceremonies.
- Criticized the caste system and preached equality of all human beings.
- Believed in non-violence, moksha and nirvana.
- Stressed on good deeds.
- Preached in languages spoken by common people.
- Traders, craftsmen and peasants were attracted to Buddhism and Jainism because they felt that the religions were simple to practice.

d) Write the 4 noble truths preached by Buddha. Write what you know about the 8 fold paths?

Ans) The four noble truths:

The world is full of sufferings, desires cause sufferings, sufferings can end by overcoming one's desire. To end desires, one must follow the 8 fold paths

The 8 fold paths are:

Right thought , Right belief , Right speech , Right action , Right means of livelihood , Right effort , Right memory ,Right meditation .

e) Describe the early life of Buddha ? Why did he leave home ?

Ans) Gautama Buddha was a kshatriya prince who was born as Siddhartha in 563 BCE.at Lumbini . He got married and had a son .When Siddhartha saw the 3 sights – an old man , a sick man , a dead body , it made him realize that the world is full of sufferings .The fourth site of the ascetic made him realize that there was no way to end ones sufferings .He left home and became an ascetic .After wandering for 6 years one day he sat under a papal tree in Gaya and began to meditate. On the 49th day he attained supreme knowledge .and became the Enlightened One .

f) "The Chinese contributed to almost all branches of science -Explain .

Ans) The Chinese used solar and lunar calendars . They could predict eclipses and the appearance of comets .They also invented seismograph to record earth quakes . Some other Chinese inventions were the magnetic compass, gunpowder, wheelbarrow ,umbrella and kite.

g) What were the 4 stages into which the life of the Aryans was divided –Explain.

Ans) The life of an Aryan was divided into four stages or ashrams-

Brahmacharya : the person received education from his guru and this was meant only for the upper 3 varnas.

Grihastha : In this stage the person got married and led a family life.

Vanaprastha : In this stage the person gave up worldly life and went to the forest to meditate .

Sanyasa : In this stage the person gave up everything and moved from one place to another preaching the higher values of life .

h) Mention the causes for the spread of Jainism? What do you like the most about both Jainism and Buddhism ?

Ans) The causes of the spread of Jainism are – simple language , rejection of caste system , royal patronage – elaborate . Give your view on what do you like the most about Jainism and Buddhism .

i) Describe the political organisation of the Aryans in the later vedic age ?

Ans)In the later vedic age kingship was no longer tribal , they now ruled over territories .The king became more powerful and kingship became hereditary ..The kings now adopted lofty titles like Adhiraja or Samrat .They performed sacrifices as Ashvamedha and Rajasuya .People now began to pay regular tax to the king .Along with the purohita , gramani and senani other officers such as amatyas also assisted the king in carrying out his duties.

j)Compare the position of women in the early and later Vedic Age ? What were the popular forms of entertainment for the early Vedic people ?

Ans) Women were respected in the early vedic period.They attended the samiti meetings and participated the religious ceremonies .Many girls received education .Some women may have composed hymns.

However, in the later vedic period males in the family were more important .People welcomed the birth of a son .The position of women declined .They no longer participated in the samiti .

The popular forms of entertainment during the early vedic period were chariot racing , hunting , gambling , singing , dancing and playing musical instruments .