



FOR GOD AND COUNTRY



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

Third Term Examination -2019

Sub: History Model Answer

Class: VI

F.M.:90

Duration: 2Hours 30mins

Date : 19.11.19

NOTE: Marks shall be deducted for untidy work and incorrect spellings .

GROUP-A

1.Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5

- The _____ of Indus Valley was perhaps used for bathing on special occasions .Ans- Great Bath
- Buddhism split into 2 sects in the _____ century CE .Ans- 1st century
- _____ gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta .Ans- Seleucus Nicator
- Historian Vincent Smith described _____ as the 'Napoleon of India ' .Ans- Samudragupta
- _____ of Macedonia wanted to conquer the whole world .Ans- Alexander

2.Match the following columns: 1x5=5

A	B
Mayor --- Mahapaur	
Chandragupta II ---- Vikramaditya	
Great Bath--- Mohenjodaro	
Alexander---- Macedonia	
Golden Age----- Gupta period	

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

- The Pictographic script of the Indus Valley consists of signs that are like pictures. True
- The last Mauryan ruler was Brihadratha .True
- Fa Hien came to visit India during the Gupta rule .True
- The Dasavatara temple was built in Deogarh .True
- Mumbai is a metropolitan city .True

4.Multiple Choice Questions : 1x5=5

- The main occupation of the Indus people was :Ans-- Agriculture (b)
a) fishing b) agriculture c) teaching
- The capital of the Mauryan Empire was :Ans-- Pataliputra (c)
a) Taxila b) Jaipur c) Pataliputra
- The first residential university in the world was the :Ans--Nalanda University (b)
a) Cambridge University b) Nalanda University c) Takshashila University
- The elected members of a Municipal Corporation is called :Ans-- Councillor (a)
a) Councillor b) alderman c) minister

v) Chanakya took Chandragupta with him to :Ans-- Takshashila (b)

a) Tanjore b) Takshashila c) Trivandrum

5. Answer the following in one word : 1x5=5

a) A Municipality is elected for a term of ____ years . Ans-- 5

b) The 9 gems or the Navratnas lived in the court of _____. Ans— Chandragupta II

c) _____ was the last Nanda ruler .Ans – Dhana Nanda

d) The larger and more powerful Janapadas were called _____. Ans-- Mahajanapadas

e) _____ was the last tirthankara .Ans-- Mahavira

GROUP-B

6. very short answer type question ____ (2x5=10)

a) Mention the archaeological sources of information on the Indus Valley Civilisation ?

Ans. Archaeological sources of information on the Indus Valley Civilisation are granaries at Harappa, the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro, and artefacts such as ornaments, pots, statues, seals etc.

b) Mention the 2 sects that Jainism was split into ?

Ans. Digambaras & Svetambaras

c) Mention any one impact of Alexander's Invasion ?

i. The invasion by Alexander established a direct link between India and the European continent. It also led to the establishment of four different trade routes by land and sea.

d) What do you know about Chanakya's Arthashastra ?

Ans. The **Arthashastra** is written by Chanakya also known as Vishnugupta or Kautilya. He guided Chandragupta in running the administration efficiently. Chanakya is well-known as the author of Arthashastra, a text book on the duties and obligations of a ruler.

e) What is a Nagar Panchayat ?

Ans. A Nagar Panchayat is a settlement in transition from rural to urban and therefore a form of an urban political unit comparable to a municipality. The Nagar Panchayat looks after the civic amenities and administration of transitional areas.

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

a) What do you know about the amusements of the people in the Indus Valley Civilisation ?

Ans. The Indus Valley people liked more of indoor games than outdoor amusements. They were fond of gambling and playing dice. Dancing and singing were considered great arts. Boys played with toys made of terracotta, while girls played with dolls.

b) Write a note on the Buddhist Sacred texts ?

Ans. Buddhist texts were initially passed on orally by monks, but were later written down. The Buddhist sacred texts are known as Tripitakas. Written in Pali, the Tripitakas contain the teachings of the Buddha. The Jataka Tales are stories about previous births of the Buddha. They form an important part of Buddhist literature.

c) What did Alexander do to the Indian territories that he had conquered before he returned to his homeland ?

Ans. Before Alexander returned to his homeland he divided his Indian territories that he had conquered into three parts and put each under the control of a general.

d) Who was Seleucus Nicator ?

Ans. Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander, ruled the area across River Indus. He wanted to recover the areas which Alexander had conquered in India.

e) Describe the most famous Pillar built under the Mauryas ?

Ans. The most famous pillar is the one at Sarnath near Varanasi. Four lions sitting back to back facing the four directions are carved on its top. Below each lion is a 'chakra' or wheel. This Lion Capital is now the national emblem of India. This was built under the Mauryas.

f) Narrate an incident that shows the respect that Samudragupta commanded from foreign rulers ?

Ans. Samudragupta performed the Ashvamedha yagna to assert his political supremacy. He was a follower of Hinduism but was tolerant towards all religions. He granted Meghavarna, the king of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), the permission to build a Buddhist monastery at Gaya. This shows that Samudragupta commanded respect from foreign rulers.

g) List any 3 Optional functions of Municipal Corporations ?

Ans. Three optional functions of the Municipal Corporation are:
1. To maintain fire engines, museums, public parks and public libraries.
2. To build night shelters orphanages and old-age homes.
3. To organize cultural events such as sports, exhibitions and so on.

GROUP-C

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

a) Write the different features of town planning of the Indus Cities?

Ans. Town planning --- The main roads ran parallel to each other. The smaller streets intersected the main roads at right angles. This way, the entire city was divided into a series of rectangular blocks. The main roads were wide --- 8---10 metres, and curved at the corners for heavy carts to turn easily. There were street lamps on the roads. Houses were built on both sides of the street. Baked bricks of good quality were used to construct houses and other buildings.

b) Describe the various causes for the spread of Buddhism ?

Ans. There were many causes for the spread of Buddhism. 1. Simplicity— The Buddha rejected elaborate rituals and sacrifices. It was, therefore, easier for people to follow his teachings. 2. Language—The Buddha preached in Pali. Pali was the language of the common people. So a large number of people embraced Buddhism. 3. Rejection of the caste system – The Buddha stressed on equality of all human beings. He rejected the caste system. 4. Sangha – The Sangha was established by the Buddha. Its main duty was to preserve and spread the teachings of the Buddha. 5. Royal patronage—Buddhism was patronized by many rulers of that period.

c) List the various factors that helped Magadha emerge as the strongest Mahajanapada ?

Ans. 1. Magadha was located in the Gangetic basin, where the soil was very fertile and yielded good harvests. Land revenue was high and it provided a large income for the kingdom. 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. The old capital of Rajagriha was surrounded by hills on all sides. The new capital, Pataliputra, was situated along the River Ganga. 5. Profits from trade helped Magadha to maintain a large army

d) Why did Ashoka attack Kalinga ? What effect did the Kalinga war have on him ?

Ans. i. 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 261 BC, 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.

e) What were the causes that led to the decline of the Mauryan Empire ?

Ans. 1. The Empire had grown too big. Provinces far away from the centre became difficult to control. They gradually became independent. 2. The empire grew financially weak as it spent a vast amount of money in maintaining the large army and running an elaborate administration. 3. Ashoka was succeeded by a series of weak rulers who were unable to control and manage the vast empire.

f) How did Chandragupta II strengthen his position ? Elaborate on the sources of information on the Gupta Age ?

Ans. Chandragupta II defeated the shakas and gained control over the ports of Broach, Cambay and Sopara that controlled trade with the western world. He strengthened his position further by giving his daughter in marriage to the Vakataka king of the Deccan. In doing so, he gained the friendship of the Vakatakas. The Gupta Empire reached the peak of glory under Chandragupta II.

The Allahabad Pillar Inscription, remains of temples, the paintings at Ajanta and the large number of coins issued by the Gupta rulers are some archaeological sources for this period.

g) What do you understand by a Municipal Corporation ? Mention any 5 compulsory function of a Municipal Corporation ?

Ans. A Municipal Corporation is the local self-governing body of a city that has a population of more than ten lakhs. It is an elected body. All residents 18 years of age and above can vote, and anyone above the age of 21 years.

1. To arrange for the collection and disposal of garbage 2. To maintain the drainage system for clear surroundings 3. To set up hospitals and dispensaries 4. To arrange for vaccinations to prevent the spread of diseases such as smallpox, cholera, tuberculosis and hepatitis. 5. To prevent adulteration of food and other consumer goods.

h) What is a Municipality ? What are the various sources of income of Municipal Bodies ?

Ans. A Municipality is a local self-governing body in a smaller town and city. It is an elected body. All residents of a city, who are citizens of India and 18 years of age or above can vote in municipal elections, and anyone above the age of 21 can contest the elections. The population of a city determines the number members in a Municipality.

1. Taxes on goods 2. Taxes on houses and land 3. Taxes on water, public lighting 4. Vehicle tax 5. Education tax 6. Rent from buildings owned by the Municipal Corporation 7. Fees for issuing birth and death certificates 8. Annual grants from the state government.

i) Elaborate on the welfare measures taken by Ashoka ? Who were the Dharma Mahamatras ?

Ans. 1. Ashoka built good roads, and planted trees on both sides of the roads and planted trees on both sides of the road. 2. He constructed rest houses for travellers. 3. He built many hospitals, both for people and animals. He regularly went on tours and tried to solve the problems of his subjects.

Dharma Mahamatras—Ashoka appointed officials called dharma mahamatras to spread dhamma. They 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.

j) List the causes for the spread of Buddhism ? State 2 similarities between Jainism and Buddhism ?

Ans.-----1. Simplicity- 2. Language 3. Rejection of the caste system---. 4. Sangha---. 5.--- Royal patronage—

Similarities between Jainism and Buddhism--- 1. Stressed on good deeds 2. Preached in the language spoken by the common people.
