

**Assignment:**      **Subject: - Social Science**      **Class: - VI**      **Teacher: - Ms. Shilpa Grover**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Class & Sec:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:**05.11.2020

**Chapter-5 Kingdoms, Kings and Early Republic**

A. Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

(i)The 'ashvamedha' was the sacrifice of

- (a)horse (b) cow  
(c) bull (d) goat.

(ii) Which of these groups of people were not allowed to take part in the rituals after the 'ashvamedha' ?

- (a) 'Vish'/'Vaishya'                      (b) Priests  
(c) Women      (d) 'Shudras'.

(iii)The two words that constitute the word 'janapada' mean:

- (a) woman and foot      (b) citizens and foot  
(c) men and hand                      (d) goats and 'rajas'.

(iv) Which of these was usually fortified?

- (i)all cities in 'mahajanapadas'  
(ii)all cities in 'janapadas'  
(iii)capital cities of 'mahajanapadas'  
(iv)the whole 'mahajanapada'.

(v) One-sixth of the produce was taken as tax from

- (a) farmers                                      (b) hunter-gatherers  
(c) crafts-persons                              (d) Traders.

(vi) The present name of Rajagriha is

- (a) Rajgir                                      (b) Rajmahal  
(c) Rajgaon                                      (d) Patna.

(vii) Alexander was a ruler who lived in

- (a) Slovenia (b) Greece  
(c) Rome (d) Macedonia.

(viii) At the banks of which river did Alexander's troops stop?

- (a) Indus (b) Ganga (c) Narmada (d) Beas.

(ix) Vajji had its capital city at

- (a) Rajagriha (b) Vaishali  
(c) Patna (d) Magadha.

**Ans: (i)—(a), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(b), (iv)—(c), (v)—(a), (vi)—(a), (vii)—(d), (viii)—(d), (ix)—(b).**

**B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:**

- (i) Some changes took place in the ways of choosing new 'rajās' about..... years ago.
- (ii) Purana Qila was a settlement in a 'janapada' and is now located in .....
- (iii) Archaeologists have discovered that people in 'janapadas' lived in .....
- (iv) Painted Grey Ware is a type of.....
- (v) The taxes on crops were called .....
- (vi) Herders were supposed to pay taxes in the form of.....
- (vii) 'Kammakara' was a word used for .....
- (viii) A ruler called..... extended the control of Magadha up to the northwest part of the subcontinent.

**Ans. (i) 3000mNew Delhi (iii) huts (iv)potteiy (v) 'bhaga' (vi)animals and animal produce (vii) landless agricultural labourers (viii)Mahapadma Nanda.**

**C. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- (i)The sprinkling of sacred water on the king was done by the 'shudras'.
- (ii)The word 'janapada' means the land where the 'jana' has set its foot.
- (iii)Capital cities were fortified with huge walls of wood, brick or stone.
- (iv) The rulers of 'mahajanapadas' depended on occasional gifts brought by people,
- (v) The rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha.
- (vi) Alexander was the only person who conquered Magadha.

(vii) Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to 'ganas' or 'sanghas'.

**Ans. (i)—F, (ii)—T, (iii)—T, (iv)—F, (v)-F, (vi)—F, (vii)—T.**

**D. Answer the following questions:**

1. How did men become rulers in the past?

Some of the rajas (rulers) were probably chosen by the jana. the people.

Around 3,000 years ago, we find some changes taking place in the ways in which rajas were chosen. Some men recognised as rajas, became rulers by performing very big sacrifices.

2. Make a list of all those who would be present at the sacrifice.

- a. The raja who wanted to perform the sacrifice.
- b. Specially trained priests.
- c. A Charioteer, who was companion of the raja (who desires to perform the sacrifice).
- d. Some relatives of the raja, particularly his wives and sons.
- e. Other small rajas, who were simply spectators.
- f. The ordinary people, the Vish or Vaishyas, who brought gifts for the king.

3. Write a brief note on Painted Grey Ware.

The Painted Grey Ware

Plates and bowls are the most common vessels made out of Painted Grey Ware.

These are extremely fine to touch, with a nice, smooth surface.

Perhaps Painted Grey Wares were used on special occasions, for important people and to serve special types of food.

4. What were the different roles of different persons in the sacrifice?

The 'raja' was the central person in the sacrifice. He was given a special seat, like a throne. His charioteer would tell others tales of the 'rajas' exploits. His wives and sons would perform several minor rituals. Other 'rajas' would sit and watch. Priests sprinkled sacred water on the king. Ordinary people brought gifts.

5. What is known about the 'janapadas' and their people?

Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in 'janapadas'. They have found that people lived in huts. The people kept cattle as well as other animals. They grew a variety of crops like rice, wheat, barley, pulses, etc. They made earthen pots, some of which were grey in colour and some red.

6. Discuss the four Varnas of the later vedic period.

The Four Varnas. The priests divided people of the ancient India (of Later Vedic Age) into four groups, called Varnas. According to them, each Varna had a different set of functions to perform.

1. The brahmins. The first Varna was that of the brahmin. Brahmins were expected to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts.
2. The Kshatriyas. In the second place were the rulers, also known as Kshatriyas. They were expected to fight battles and protect people.
3. The Vish or the Vaishyas. Third were the Vishes or the Vaishyas. They were expected to be farmers, herders and traders. Both the Kshatriyas and the Vaishyas could also perform sacrifices.
4. The Shudras. Last were the shudras, who had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals. Generally, women were also grouped with the shudras. Both women and shudras were not allowed to study the Vedas.