

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

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

### **Chapter-7 ASHOKA THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR**

1. What were the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing dhamma?

Ashoka wanted to solve the following problems by introducing dhamma:

- a. Inter-religious conflicts between the people of his kingdom.
- b. Animal sacrifice practiced in the name of religious rituals.
- c. Ill-treatment of slaves and servants.
- d. Constant disputes and quarrels in families and amongst neighbours.
- e. Ashoka felt that it was his duty to solve these problems. So, he appointed officials, known as the dhamma mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about dhamma.

2. What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma?

Ashoka adopted the following means to spread his message of dhamma:

- a. He appointed officials, known as Dhamma Mahamatta who went from place to place to spread the message of dhamma.
- b. He got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars to spread the to the common people.
- c. He also instructed his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves.

3. Why do you think slaves and servants were ill-treated? Do you think the orders of the emperor would have improved their condition? Give reasons for your answer.

The slaves were mostly prisoners of war and servants did unskilled and low-grade jobs. They had to do anything their master ordered. They were treated like animals. All these facts are enough to say that slaves and servants were ill-treated by their masters.

Yes, after the Emperor's order to follow dhamma, the condition of the slaves and servants would have improved in the following manner:

- a. They would have been treated in a better manner.
- b. They would have received proper wages for their work.
- c. They would have got the right to participate in all social gatherings and religious functions.
- d. Those who mistreated the slaves or servants would have been punished by the emperor.

4. Describe governance in the Mauryan empire.

The Mauryan empire consisted of several different parts which were ruled over differently.

- a. The Empire's capital. The areas adjacent to Pataliputra, the capital of the empire, were under the direct control of the emperor. Officials were supposed to collect taxes from the inhabitants in strict obedience of the ruler's order.
- b. The Provincial capitals. There were provinces with their own capitals, e.g. Taxila and Ujjain in the northwest and central India respectively. There was obviously some

amount of control from the emperor in Pataliputra: Royal princes were sent as governors.

- c. Other areas. In the other areas, the Mauryans controlled roads and rivers, , which were vital for transport. Resources, whatever available, were collected as a tribute.

5. On the outline map of India Locate and label the following Mauryan cities/regions.

- (i) Pataliputra (ii) Ujjain (iii) Taxila (iv) Sanchi (v) Samath (vi) Lumbini (vii) Rampurwa (viii) Kaushambi (ix) Meerut (x)Kalinga.