

Class-VI

Student Name: _____

Sec _____

Roll No. _____

Subject: History

Date: _____

U: 7 ASHOKA THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR**A. Tick the correct answer:**

1. Under whose guidance did Chandragupta Maurya overthrow the rule of nanda dynasty?
 - a. Alexander the great
 - b. Bindusara
 - c. Chanakya
 - d. Seleucus
2. During which was the reigning period did Ashoka rule?
 - a. 321 BCE TO 297 BCE
 - b. 297 BCE TO 273 BCE
 - c. 272/268 TO 231 BCE
 - d. 232 BCE TO 220 BCE
3. Who was known as piyadassi and priyadarsi?
 - a. Bindusara
 - b. Kautilya
 - c. Chandragupta Maurya
 - d. Ashoka
4. Whose teachings did Ashoka embrace?
 - a. Sanghamitra
 - b. Lord Mahavira
 - c. Gautama Buddha
 - d. Bindusara.
5. Who was the head of each district in the mauryan administration under Ashoka?
 - a. Yukta
 - b. Rajuka
 - c. Pradeshta
 - d. Amatya.

B. Give one word answers:

1. Ashoka philosophy that was deeply inspired by Buddhism.

Ans. _____

2. Head of the provincial administration.

Ans. _____

3. A very big kingdom.

Ans. _____

4. Political treatise written by Kautilya.

Ans. _____

5. Account written by Megasthenes.

Ans. _____

C. SHORT ANSWERS:

1. What was the extent of Mouryan Empire?

Ans. _____

2. Who was Megasthenes?

3. Ans. _____

4. Who were the Dhamma Mahamatras?

Ans. _____

D. LONG ANSWERS:

1. Why did the Mouryan Empire decline?

Ans. _____

2. The Kalinga War changed the course of Ashoka's life. Comment.

Ans. _____

E. Picture study:

1. Who was Ashoka?

Ans. _____

2. When did Ashoka attacked Kalinga?

Ans. _____



F. Map work :

Mark five principle cities of the Mauryan Empire:



LS - 8. VITAL VILLAGES THRIVING TOWNS

A. Tick the correct answer:

1. Which age do historians refer to as second urbanisation?
 - a. 600 BCE
 - b. 1000 BCE
 - c. 800 BCE
 - d. 400 BCE.
2. What was the common factor in the development during the second urbanization period?
 - a. Use of cloth
 - b. Use of iron
 - c. Use of weapons
 - d. Use of literature.
3. What was the association formed by merchants called?
 - a. Elder
 - b. Shreni
 - c. Grihapati
 - d. Uzhavar.
4. What does the word sangam means?
 - a. Literature
 - b. Poetry
 - c. Scholar
 - d. Assembly.
5. _____ was an important settlement for 2500 years
 - a. Mathura.
 - b. Pataliputra
 - c. Ujjain
 - d. Taxila.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Indus valley civilisation was essentially an _____ civilization.
2. The Greek name for Bharuch was _____.
3. The earliest coins did not have _____ number of punch marks
4. Red glazed pottery is known as _____.
5. Over 2000 poems in Tamil are compiled into eight books known as the _____ literature.

C.SHORT ANSWERS:

1. What are guilds?

Ans. _____

2. What are the main Urban Occupations?

Ans. _____

3. How did the use of iron increase agricultural production?

Ans. _____

4. What are punch marked coins?

Ans. _____

D. LONG ANSWERS:

1. Give reasons why Mathura was an important city.

Ans: _____

E. Picture study:

1. What is shown in the picture?

Ans. _____



2. Where is it located?

Ans. _____

3. Why was it famous?

Ans. _____

9. Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

1. Tick the correct answer:

1. Whom did Pushyamitra Sunga defeat before finding the Sunga dynasty?

- a. Gondphernes
- b. Brihadratha
- c. Kharavela
- d. Kanishka.

2. Two major centres of power of Kushanas were _____ and Mathura.

- a. Peshawar
- b. Harappa
- c. Ujjain
- d. Taxila.

3. To which place were pearls exported from Tiruchirapalli?

- a. Japan
- b. Rome
- c. Afghanistan
- d. China.

4. Which one of the following scholars did not attend the fourth Buddhist council held at

Kashmir?

- a. Charaka
- b. Nagarjung
- c. Vasumitra
- d. Fa-hsien

5. To which region did the Parthians belong

- a. Central Asia b. Deccan
- c. Western Asia d. China.

2. Name the following:

1. The title that king Kharavela assumed.

Ans. _____.

2. The word denoting three kings in Tamil.

Ans. _____.

3. The route that Chinese merchants took for central Asia and Europe to trade silk.

Ans. _____.

4. Hieun Tsang book.

Ans. _____.

5. Chinese scholar and disciple of Kumarajiva.

Ans. _____.

3. SHORT ANSWERS:

1. What was the silk route?

Ans: _____

2. Why did Chinese pilgrims come to India?

Ans: _____

3. How was silk made in China?

Ans: _____

4. ONE WORD ANSWERS:

1. The city constructed by Kanishka.

Ans: _____.

2. The Buddhist scholar who influenced Kanishka.

Ans: _____.

5. LONG ANSWERS:

1. Why is Kanishka known as the second Ashoka? Discuss.

Ans. _____

2. Discuss the importance of the silk route.

Ans. _____

10. New Empires and Kingdoms

A. TICK THE CORRECT THE ANSWER:

1. Who wrote Meghdoota?
 - a. Chandragupat 1
 - b. Samudragupta
 - c. Kalidas
 - d. Fa-hsien.
2. Who founded the Gupta empire
 - a. Samudragupta
 - b. Sri gupta
 - c. Ramagupta
 - d. Chandragupta- 2.
3. Who composed Ashatadhyayi?
 - a. Vishnu sharma
 - b. Varahamihira
 - c. Vishakhadatta
 - d. Panini.
4. Who were in charge of town administration under the Gupta rule?
 - a. Gramika
 - b. Sarthavah
 - c. Ayuktaka
 - d. Nagarpatis.
5. Which of the following kingdoms had Aihole as its capital?
 - a. Guptas
 - b. Cholas
 - c. Chalukyas
 - d. Pandyas.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Guptas age is known as the _____ in Indian history.
2. Paintings of the _____ caves tell us about life in the Gupta period
3. Chandragupata 1 was succeeded by _____
4. The astronomer _____ was one of the nine germs at the court of Chandragupat 2
5. Harshavardhana belongs to the _____ dynasty.

C. Name the following :

1. He headed the village under the Gupta administration.
Ans. _____.
2. The Vedic ritual that Samudragupta performed to assest his supremacy.
Ans. _____.
3. The author of Panchatantra.
Ans. _____.
4. Court poet of Pulakesin- 2.
Ans. _____.
5. South Indian style of that architecture.
Ans. _____.

D. SHORT ANSWERS:

1. How do we know about Samudragupta?
Ans. _____

_____.

2. Who were the Samanths?

Ans. _____

_____.

3. How did the Gupta Empire decline?

Ans. _____

_____.

E. LONG ANSWERS:

1. The rule of the Gupta dynasty is regarded as the Golden Age of Indian history. Discuss.

Ans. _____

F. Picture study:

1. Who wrote the eulogy of Samudragupta?

Ans. _____

_____.

2. Where is it inscribed?

Ans.

_____.

3. Who succeeded him?

Ans. _____.



11. Buildings, Paintings and Books

I. Tick the correct answer:

1. Who built the cave temples at aihole and badami in Karnataka?
 - a. Cholas
 - b. Cheras
 - c. Chalukyas
 - d. Mauryas

2. Which one of the following was an earthen burial mound?
 - a. Stupa
 - b. Vimana
 - c. Gopuram
 - d. Pardakshina.

3. Which of the following is an epic?
 - a. Ramayana
 - b. Upanishads
 - c. Prashasitis
 - d. autobiographies

4. Which Indian astronomer and mathematician introduced the concept of zero?
 - a. Brahmagupta
 - b. Balabhatta
 - c. Charaka
 - d. Aryabhata

A. Complete the following tables by writing two forms of literature under each category:

Religious literature	Secular literature

B. Fill in the blanks:

- The most famous of the structural temples of the Pallava rulers was the shore temples at ___.
- Stupas were mainly built between the reign of the Mauryas and the _____.
- The _____ complex has twenty seven caves
- Kalhana’s Rajtarangini describes the history of _____ till the 12th century
- Physicians such as Vagabhatta and Balabhatta wrote treatises on _____.

C. SHORT ANSWERS:

- What are monolithic temples? Name a few of them.

Ans. _____

 _____.

- What does the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli tell us about?

Ans. _____

 _____.

D. LONG ANSWERS:

- What was the contribution of Aryabhatta to astronomy?

Ans. _____

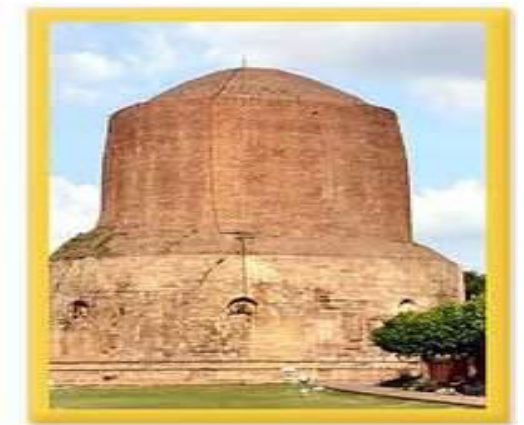
2. Write a short note on Kalidasa?

Ans. _____

3. PICTURE STUDY:

1. What is shown in the picture?

Ans. _____



2. Where is it located?

Ans. _____

_____.

3. Name any two stupas.

Ans. _____.