

New era public school

Subject: → S. Studies (History)

Class: → 6th

Lesson no: → 08

Topic: → The first Empire (The Mauryan Empire)

(Solved Assignment for Unit III 2021)

Word meanings on P.no. 67.

Q1: → Explain the main sources of information for the study of the Mauryan period.

Ans: → Megasthenes "Indika" and Kautilya's "Arthashastra" are the main sources of information about the Mauryas. Buddhist and Jain texts also give us valuable information about this period. An important source of information is the pillar edicts and rock inscriptions of Ashoka. Black polished pottery, coins and various iron implements also give us information about the Mauryan period.

Q2: → When and how did Chandragupta become the ruler of Magadha?

Ans: → In 321 BCE, with Chanakya's help, Chandragupta overthrew the last Nanda ruler, Dhana Nanda and he became the ruler of Magadha.

Q3: → Who was Seleucus Nicator? When did the war between Seleucus and Chandragupta take place?

Ans: → Seleucus Nicator was the Greek general of Alexander, who ruled over areas around the river Indus. The war between Seleucus Nicator and Chandragupta took place in 305 BCE.

Q4: → What do you mean by Dhamma? What were its main principles?

Ans:→ 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit word "Dharma" which means religious duty. Ashoka decided to devote his life to 'dhamma'. The main principles of Dhamma are:→

1. To respect one's elders, teachers and monks.
2. To help the poor and the needy.
3. To treat slaves and servants with kindness.
4. To speak the truth.
5. To obey one's parents and follow the path of ahimsa.
6. To live in peace and harmony.

Q5:→ How did Ashoka spread Dhamma?

Ans:→ Ashoka adopted the following steps to spread Dhamma:→

1. Ashoka followed the principles of Dhamma in his daily life e.g, he gave up hunting and eating of meat.
2. He got the principles of Dhamma engraved on rocks and pillars.
3. He appointed officials called 'Dharma Mahamatras' whose duty was to explain dhamma to the people.

Q7:→ What do you know about the Mauryan economy and society.

Ans:→ Mauryan Economy:→ The Mauryan economy was fairly developed. Trade was a major activity. Both inland and overseas trade flourished. The important inland trading centres were Pataliputra, Ujjain and Taxila. The merchants had to pay taxes on the sale of goods. The Mauryans had developed a broad relations with several countries like Rome, Egypt, China and Sri Lanka.

Mauvyan Society:-> According to Magasthenes, the majority of people worked as farmers. There were also herdsmen, shepherds, merchants, craftsmen, artisans and soldiers. People of all castes lived together peacefully.

Q3:-> What were the causes of the decline of the Mauvyan Empire?

Ans:-> The following factors were responsible for the downfall of the Mauvyan Empire:->

1. The weak successors of Ashoka were unable to control the vast Empire.
2. The governors of distant provinces took advantage of the situation and gradually declared independence.
3. The large army could not be maintained without a regular source of revenue.
4. The officers became corrupt, thus affecting the entire system of administration.

B. Tick the correct option:->

1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)

D. Match the following:->

1. (v) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iv) 5. (i)

E. Fill in the blanks:->

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Indika | 2. Chandragupta Mauvya | 3. The Lion Capital |
| 4. Stupa | 5. Deedarganj near Patna | 6. Ashokan Pillar. |

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Lesson no. → 09

Topic → The Post Mauryan Period
(Second Urbanization)Word meanings on Page no. 73.

Q1: → Which period is known as the period of Second Urbanization?

Ans: → During the Age of Buddha (Sixth Century) new towns and cities emerged that is why the Age of Buddha is also known as the period of Second Urbanization.

Q2: → How was the use of Iron implements responsible for the growth of towns and trade?

Ans: → The use of Iron implements brought about major changes in agricultural production. Tools like, axes, hoes and ploughshares were used in agriculture. With the help of these implements, man had cleared thick forests of the Ganga valley and brought about more land under cultivation. This expansion of agriculture and the use of Iron implements led to agriculture surpluses which help in increase of trade and commerce & fostered the growth of town life.

Q3: → What is meant by Agricultural intensification?

Ans: → Agricultural intensification means expansion of agriculture due to the extensive use of iron implements.

Q4: → Where were Ring wells?

Ans: → In many cities, the ceramic rings or rows of pots, arranged one on top of the other, were excavated by archaeologists. These are called Ringwells.

Q5: Write a short note on Adichanallur.

Ans: Adichanallur is an archaeological site in Tamil Nadu. According to archaeologists, Adichanallur was a mining and industrial town. The discovery of bronze figurines, like swords, daggers and arrow heads and big urns, also proved that it was an industrial town.

Q. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (ii)

Q. State whether the following statements are "True" or "False".

1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F).

E. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Mathura 2. Varanasi 3. Kushanas 4. Madurai.

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Subject: Geography Lesson no. 7 Topic: India - Physical Features

Word meanings on P.no. 168

Q1: Name the seven neighbouring countries of India.

Ans: Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar are the seven neighbouring countries of India.

Q2: Name the ranges of the Himalayas. Describe any one.

Ans: The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges:-

1. The Himadri or greater Himalayas.
2. The Himachal or lesser Himalayas.
3. The Shivaliks or Outer Himalayas.

The Himadris:-> It is the north most range of the Himalayas. It is also called the greater Himalayas because it has the highest peaks, with an average height of 6000m above sea level. The world's highest peak, Mt. Everest (8848) is located here (in Nepal).

Q3:-> What is a delta? Name the largest delta in the world and state which rivers form it.

Ans:-> The Brahmaputra, the Ganga and the Meghna rivers form a triangular land mass called a delta. This is the Sundarban Delta and it is the largest delta in the world.

Q4:-> Give a brief account of the Northern Plains.

Ans:-> The Northern plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. These plains have been formed by alluvial deposits of the rivers Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. They extend from the Sattaj river in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east. These plains are divided into three parts:->

1. The Indus plain, 2. The Gangetic plain 3. The Brahmaputra plain.

Q5:-> List the important features of the Indian Desert.

Ans:-> The Indian desert lies to the west of the Northern Plains. It covers a large part of Rajasthan to the west of the Aravalli mountains. 2. It is hot and dry and receives very little rainfall. 3. There are several sand dunes in this region.

Q6:-> Describe the two island groups of India.

Ans:-> The two groups of islands are Lakshadweep

in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Kerala, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands extend in the north-south direction. Many of the islands are uninhabited. The Lakshadweep Islands have been formed by coral polyps. These islands are smaller in number and size as compared to the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Q7: What is the Malwa Plateau?

Ans: The western part of the central highlands is known as the Malwa Plateau. It extends from the Aravalli range in the west to the Chhotanagpur Plateau in the east.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer:→

1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)

C. Distinguish between:→

1. The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.

a) The eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau is called the eastern Ghats.

b) The hills of the eastern Ghats varies in height from 300 to 900 metres above the sea level.

c) These Ghats are low and discontinuous and are broken into small hills.

a) The western edge of the Deccan plateau is called the Western Ghats.

b) Its average height is 1,000 metres.

c) These Ghats are almost continuous mountains.

2. Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

a) The Andaman and Nicobar lies in the

a) The Lakshadweep islands, lying

Bay of Bengal.

a) They are bigger in size and more numerous.

c) These islands are actually the peaks of submerged volcanic mountains.

in the Arabian Sea, are a group of coral islands.

b) They are small in size and few in number.

c) These islands were formed due to the accumulation of coral polyps.

D. True or False.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F.

E. Fill in the blanks: →

1. The Himadri 2. 3214 km 3. The Purvanchal mountains

4. Shangpo

F. Match the following: →

1. (v) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)

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Lesson no. → 05 Topic → Self-government in Urban Areas

Word meanings on P.no. 2/7.

Q1: → Describe the nature of a Nagar Panchayat.

Ans: → A Nagar Panchayat is a form of an urban political unit in India comparable to a municipality. The rural areas that are in the process of changing to urban hubs have Nagar Panchayats. This is called a transitional area. The members of Nagar Panchayat are elected by the registered voters of the region. The members must be at least 21 years of age.

Q2: → How is a Municipal Corporation formed?

Ans: → The Municipal Corporation is the local self-government formed in very big cities, with a population of more than ten lakhs. The people of the city who are not less than 18 years of age elect members of the municipal corporation. To contest for elections, the person must be 21 years of age. For the purpose of elections, the city is divided into wards. Adult citizens cast their votes and elect their representative from each ward. These representatives elect a Mayor and a deputy mayor. The elected members also elect experienced members called Alderman. The Mayor presides over the meetings and looks after the work of the corporation.

Q3: → Mention any two optional functions of a Municipal Council.

Ans: The two optional functions of a Municipal Council are:→

1. Developing Parks, Gardens, and picnic spots.
2. Providing Cheap and efficient transportation.

Q5: Who is a Mayor? How is he elected?

Ans: The Mayor is the political executive of the Municipal Corporation. He presides over the meetings and looks after the work of the Corporation. He is elected by the elected members or the Councillors of the Corporation who are elected from the several wards of the specific city.

Q6: State the differences between a Municipal Council and a Municipal Corporation.

The difference between a Municipal Council and a Municipal Corporation are as follows:→

1) A Municipal Council is the local self-government in towns with a population of 20,000 to 60,000 whereas Municipal Corporation is the local self-government in very big cities, with a population of more than ten lakhs.

2) Municipal Council are under the control of district authorities whereas Corporation are under the direct control of government.

Q7: What are the main functions performed by a Municipal Corporation?

Ans: The main functions performed by a Municipal Corporation are:

are as follows:→

1. Supply of clean drinking water.
2. Removal of garbage, cleaning drains etc.
3. Establishing hospitals and dispensaries.
4. Maintaining records of births and deaths.
5. Constructing roads.

Q8→ How does the state government keep a check on the functioning of local bodies?

Ans→ The state government keep a check on the functioning of local bodies through following ways:→

1. The state government keep a check on their finances.
2. The permission of the state government is necessary for levying any new tax or raising any loan from the public.
3. The state government can dissolve ~~the~~ any Municipal Council or corporation if its work is found to be unsatisfactory or corrupt.

B. Tick the correct option→

1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (iv)

C. Match the followings→

1. (v) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (ii)

D. True "or" False Statements→

1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

E. Fill in the blanks:-

1. five

2. Mayaw or Mahapur

3. adulteration.

4. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes

5. City Council.

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