

Class VI History Chapter 7 New Questions and Ideas

1. Buddha belonged to a small gana known as _____
2. Buddha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at _____ in Bihar.'
3. Buddha means _____
4. Buddha passed away at _____
5. Most Upanishad thinkers were _____
6. Many of the ideas were later developed by the famous thinker Sankaracharya.
7. _____ prepared grammar for Sanskrit.
8. Vardhamana Mahavira was a Kshatriya prince of the _____ clan.
9. Both Buddha and Mahavira preached in _____ language.
10. The Prakrit language spoken in Magadha was known as _____
11. _____ arranged vowels and consonants in a special order.
12. The word Jaina comes from the term Jina meaning conqueror.
13. Jainism was supported mainly by the traders.
14. The teachings of Mahavira and his followers are presently available at a place called Valabhi in Gujarat.
15. Sangha was an association of those who left their homes.
16. The rules made for the Buddhist Sangha were written down in a book called the _____
17. The prakrit word for renouncer (beggar) _____
18. The only time the monks stayed in one place was during _____ season.
19. The Buddhist monasteries were known as Viharas.
20. Around the same time, the Brahmins developed the system of _____ in Hinduism.
21. Zoroaster was an _____ prophet.
22. Zoroaster's teachings are contained in a book called _____
23. Zoroastrians were the ancestors of today's _____ in India.

Ch-9 Vital Villages, Thriving Towns

1. Landless labourers including slaves were known as Kadaiyyar and Adimai.
2. In the north India, the village headman was known as Grama-bhojaka.
3. This post was hereditary.
4. The Grihapatis were independent farmers, mostly small landowners.
5. The Dasa Kamakaras were landless labourers/farmers.
6. Sangam Literature was the earliest work in Tamil. It was called so because Sangam meant the assemblies of poets held in Madurai. These learned men compiled all the poems into a literature called Sangam Literature.
7. Jataka tales were stories composed by ordinary people and then written by Buddhist monks.
8. Ring wells were the small wells at the back of the houses of that period which were probably used as toilets, drains or garbage dumps.
9. Mathura was an important city because :
 - a) It was located at the criss-cross of routes from the northwest to the north, and from north to the south.
 - b) It was a centre where fine sculpture was produced.
 - c) It became an important religious centre as many Buddhist, Jain and Hindu shrines were located here.
 - d) It was regarded as the important centre by the Hindus for the worship of Lord Krishna.
10. Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas.
11. Northern Black Polished Ware was an example of pottery which was found produced in north India. It was of Black colour and had a very good shine.
12. The centre of cloth production was Varanasi in the north, while in the south. was Madurai.
13. The Shrenis of craftsmen and merchants helped in many ways :
 - a) They provided training to the craftsmen, helped them with raw material and sold their finished goods.
 - b) They organised trade for the merchants.
 - c) They also served as Banks where rich merchants deposited money.
14. Arikamedu was a port in Puducherry.
15. Amphorae (double-handled jars) found here is a proof that trade took place with Mediterranean region.

16. Arretine Ware were stamped red-glazed pottery produced in Italy.

Ch-10 Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

1. South India was famous for _____ , _____ , especially _____ and _____ .
2. The Romans called pepper as the _____ .
3. Evidence that proves about the trade of the Indian kings with the Romans was the discovery of Roman gold coins.
4. The traders took the help of monsoon winds to come to India by ships.
5. _____ or _____ was the port under the Cholas.
6. _____ was the capital of the Pandyas.
7. _____ became powerful in west India.
8. _____ was the most important ruler of the Satvahanas.
9. His mother _____ wrote an inscription about his rule.
10. _____ means the route leading to the South.
11. 2 features of silk that made it very valuable:
 - a)
 - b)
12. How was silk cloth made ? _____

_____ .
13. _____ invented the technique of making silk around 7000 years ago..
14. Silk Route was the land route of the Chinese traders who took silk clothes from China to the Central and West Asia.
15. Some kings wanted to control the Silk Route because the Chinese traders would offer them their possessions as gifts, taxes and tributes.
16. In return of these, the kings would be protecting them from robbers while they pass through their kingdoms.
17. Kushanas controlled the Silk Route.
18. The Kushanas were the earliest rulers in the Indian sub-continent to issue Gold Coins..
19. The most famous ruler of the Kushanas was _____
20. _____ was the court poet of his kingdom.
21. _____ wrote the biography of Buddha called _____
22. This biography was in _____ language.
23. A new form of Buddhism called _____ Buddhism developed in this period.
24. 3 distinct features of this group of Buddhism were :
 - a) Statues of Buddha were started to made in Mathura and Taxila.
 - b) The people of this group worshipped Buddha and Boddhisattvas as God.
 - c) The Boddhisattvas started living along with the people and preached Buddhism.
25. Pilgrims are men and women who go on journeys to distant holy places in order to worship and show their devotion to God.
26. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who visited India were:
 - a) Fa Xian --- 1600 years ago
 - b) Xuan Zang --- 1400 years ago
 - c) I-Qing --- 1350 years ago.
27. These pilgrims wrote about :

- a) the dangers they encountered in their journeys,
- b) the monasteries they visited,
- c) the books they carried with them.

28. Xuan Zang took the land route back to China. He took with him statues of Buddha made of Gold, Silver and Sandalwood. His boat capsized in the river Indus and so he lost 50 of the 600 manuscripts he was carrying with him. He translated these manuscripts from Sanskrit to Chinese.

29. Nalanda was the most famous Buddhist Monastery in this period. It is located in Bihar.

30. Bhakti means _____

31. _____ is the sacred book of the Hindus. It is a part of the great epic, Mahabharata.

32. It contains the advice of Lord Krishna to Arjun to abandon all dharmas and surrender to God. Only God can set him free from every evil.

33. The followers of Bhakti ---

a) started individual worship of a God or Goddesses instead of performing sacrifices.

b) They believed that pure devotion would make that deity appear before them and bless them. So, different images of Gods and Goddesses were made by painting or in the form of idols.

c) These images were then placed in special houses called Temples.

34. The word Hindu is derived from the river Indus.

35. The Arabs and Iranians used the word Hindus to describe the people and their culture/religious beliefs who lived to the east of the river Indus.

Chapter- 11 New empires and kingdoms

1. Prashasti means _____

2. _____ Harishena was the court poet of Samudragupta.

3. Two features of Prashastis were that a) they had very long sentences, b) they praised the kings in glowing terms.

4. Harishena described 4 different kinds of rulers :

a)

b)

c)

d)

5. Aryavarta had ___ rulers.

6. Dakshinapatha had ___ rulers.

7. _____ means list of ancestors.

8. _____ was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the title of Maharaja-adhiraja.

9. _____ was the son of Samudragupta.

10. the 4 evidences/sources of history of the Gupta dynasty were:

a) Inscriptions

b) Coins

c) Travellers' account

d) Prashastis

11. Name the 5 poets / scholars mentioned in the chapter.

- a) Harishena
- b) Aryabhatta
- c) Banabhatta
- d) Kalidasa
- e) Ravikirti

12. _____, which was written by _____, was the biography of king Harshavardhana.

13. Harshavardhana was the king of _____ and _____.

14. The 2 most important dynasties of south India were _____ and _____.

15. _____ was the capital of the Pallavas.

16. _____ was the capital of the Chalukyas.

17. The best known Chalukya ruler was the Pulekeshin II.

18. Name some important administrative posts that became hereditary in the Gupta period.

- a) Maha-danda Nayak (Chief Judicial officer)
- b) Kumar-amatya (important minister)
- c) Sandhi-vigrahika (Minister of war and peace)
- d) Nagar-shresthi (Chief banker/chief merchant of the city)
- e) Sarthavaha (Leader of the merchant caravans)
- f) Prathama-kulika (Chief craftsman)
- g) Kayasthas (Scribes)

19. Samantas were people who were given lands by the kings to collect revenue(tax) and maintain an army.

20. Mention the name of some assemblies during this period.

- a) Sabha – assembly of the Brahmin land owners.
- b) Ur – assembly of the non-brahmins.
- c) Nagaram – was an organization of the merchants

21. Kings and the Brahmins spoke in _____ language, while the others spoke _____.

22. Kalidasa wrote the famous play _____

23. It was the story between _____ and _____

24. The Chinese traveler who visited the kingdom of the Harshavardhana was Xuan Zang.

25. Another Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the Guptas was Fa Xian.

26. The untouchables used to stay on the outskirts of the city. If they entered the city, they were supposed to keep striking a piece of wood to ask the people to go away from them and avoid touching them.

Class VI History

Chapter 7 New Questions and Ideas

- Q1. The founder of Jainism was Mahavira.
- Q2. The founder of Buddhism was _____
- Q3. Both Mahavira and Buddha believed in Ahimsa (non-violence)
- Q4. The rules made for the Buddhist sanghas are found in a book called Vinaya Pitaka.
- Q5. The people who begged for food were called _____
- Q6. According to the Jains, Lord Mahavira was the _____ Tirthankara.
- xQ7. The event of Buddha giving his first Sermon is known as Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta.
- Q8. _____ and _____ were the two sects of later Buddhism.
- xQ9. The Three Jewels (TRIRATNAS) of the Mahavira were right view, right knowledge and right conduct.
- xQ10. Ariya atthangika magga means Eight-fold path.
- Q11. Moksha means salvation of an individual from death and birth.
- Q12. _____ means Dharma in Pali language.
- Q13. Followers of Mahavira were known as _____
- Q14. Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.
- Q15. Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath.
- Q16. Buddha passed away at _____
- Q17. Buddhist monasteries are called _____
- Q18. Four stages of life were called _____
- Q19. The fourth stage was the _____

Chapter 8 ASHOKA, the Emperor who gave up war

- Q1. Officials collected tax from the area under the direct control of the ruler.
- Q2. Royal princes often went to the provinces as governors.
- Q3. The Mauryan rulers tried to control roads and rivers which were important for transport.
- Q4. People in forested regions provided the Mauryan officials with elephants, timber, honey and wax.
- Q5. _____ was the gateway to the north – west.
- Q6. _____'s ideas were written down in the Arthashastra.
- Q7. Kalinga was the ancient name of _____.
- Q8. Most Ashokan inscriptions are in the _____ script. Q9. Place where Ashokan Pillar is located is _____
- Q10. _____ was the capital city of Ashoka
- Q11. _____ is Our National Emblem
- Q12. Greek king who sent his ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Q13. _____ was known as the gateway to the South
- Q14. _____ is the new name of Patliputra
- Q15. _____ was the Ashoka's religion after Kalinga war
- Q16. Book written by Chanakya was _____
- Q17. Item famous in the North-west was _____
- Q18. _____ was the Prakrit word for Dharma
- Q19. Father of Ashoka was _____
- Q20. _____ was the gateway to the North-west in the Mauryan kingdom.

Ch-9 Vital Villages, Thriving Towns

- Q1. Vellalar was a word used for large landowners in Tamil.
- Q2. The gramabhojaka often got his land cultivated by the slaves and hired workers.
- Q3. Ploughmen were known as uzhavar in Tamil.
- Q4. Most griphapatis were small landowners.
- Q5. Ring wells were used for drainage.
- Q6. Punch marked coins were made of silver.
- Q7. Mathura was an important religious centre.

Q8. Shrenis were associations of crafts persons

Ch-10 Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

- Q1. _____ referred to the group of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
Q2. _____ were regarded as the Lords of Dakshinapath.
Q3. _____ wrote the Biography of Lord Buddha.
Q4. _____ was the name of the biography of Lord Buddha.
Q5. _____ Boddhisatvas were worshipped in the _____ Buddhism.
Q7. _____ was the Chinese pilgrim

Chapter- 11 New empires and kingdoms

- I. _____ composed the prashasti of Samudragupta.
II. _____ was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty.
III. _____ was the old name of Allahabad and _____ was the old name of Patna.
IV. Kumaradevi was the mother of _____
V. _____ was the important sources of income for rulers.
VI. _____ was a famous astronomer in the court of Chandragupta-II.
VII. Ravikirti was the court poet of _____.
VIII. Harshavardhan was defeated by the Chalukya ruler _____.
IX. _____ was the assembly of Brahmin landowners.
X. A new religion Islam was introduced by _____ in Arabia.
XI. _____ was the capital of the Chalukyas.

Mapwork (History)

1. Place where Ashoka won and gave up war
2. Place where Buddha was born.
3. Gateway to the north-west.
4. Gateway to the south.
5. Place where Buddha gave his 1st sermon.
6. Capital city of Ashoka.
7. Capital city of Vajji
8. Capital city of Magadha.
9. Capital city of Pallavas
10. Capital city of Chalukyas.
11. City whose old name of Allahabad
12. Mahajanapada of King Bimbisara
13. Old learning centre of the east.