

SALFIA MODEL SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY

SUB : HISTORY CIVICS

CLASS: 6TH

TERM: 1ST

TEACHER : SHAZIA AKHTER

Sub :- History

Lesson :- India from 600 BCE to 400 BCE. Kingdoms & Republic

QNo.1 a) A Janapada with extended boundary and area was known as Mahajanapada.

b) The two religious leaders were Mahavira and Gautam Buddha.

c) Ajatashatru was succeeded by Bimbisara and his capital was in Rajagriha.

d) Bimbisara tried his best to make Magadha a powerful kingdom by adopting various methods. He married the princess of neighbouring ruling families. The neighbouring rulers became his friends.

e) The land were fertile in Gangetic plain and also manure was in use. Ploughshare, hoe and other implements used in farming were now made of iron, which were hard and strong. Many canals and wells dug to improve irrigation. These techniques in turn improved the quantity and quality of agricultural produce.

QNo.2 a) Some powerful leaders of Magadha were Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Mahapadma Nanda. They expanded Magadha's territories through wars and alliances. They built roads and canals and promoted river trade. By the time, Mahapadma Nanda became king. Mahapadma Nanda brought the entire Gangetic plain under his control.

of

b) ~~Ans~~ The use of coins was a better system than the barter system because the merchants went from village to village to collect the raw material. Now they did not need to carry the sacks of crops or bundles of threads etc for exchange.

c) ~~Ans~~ In the 6th century BCE, Indian religious worship become extremely rigid that people faced much hardship and felt un-comfortable. By this time Mahavira and Buddha become the religious leaders. Mahavira founded the religion "Jainism" and Buddha preached "Buddhism".

d) ~~Ans~~ Rulers of Mahajanapadas introduced tax system to collect the revenue for the states. Land tax fetched the maximum revenue to the state. Taxes could be paid in money or a revenue share of $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total agriculture produce.

The revenue collected was spent on paying salaries to the people in administration and the army. It was also used on public works such as construction of roads and canals. Rest of it was deposited in the king's treasury.

Ques 3. (a) Mahajanapadas (b) Minister of the King
(c) Brahmins and priests (d) Shakyas (e) Mahavira
(f) Farmers (g) Ganga.

QNo.4 Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Rajagriha (b) 16 (c) Ajatashatru
(d) Bhriugukachchha (e) Magadha.

QNo.5 Write True or False for the following statements.

- (a), True (b), False (c), True (d) true (e), True

Lesson :- New Religious Ideas

a) Mahavira stressed on three things - right faith, right knowledge and right conduct. These three teachings were called "Triratna" or "Three Jewels." He believed that a person's position in life depends on Karma (action) of the previous life and that anyone, even a low born person, could attain Moksha.

b) Both Buddha and Mahavira set up organisations called Sangha for those who gave up worldly life and become monks in order to attain enlightenment. Those who joined the Sangha were called Bhikshuks because they survived on alms.

c) The sights of an old man, a sick man and a dead man made Gautama realise that is suffering in the world. The sight of an ascetic told him that there is also a way to end suffering. This led Siddhartha to leave his home.

d) Monasteries are the place where Buddhist monks stay, meditate and hold religious discourses.

e) Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodhi Gaya under a peepal tree. He delivered his first sermon at Sarnath.

Q.2 (a) Causes for the origin of new religious ideas

- i. The rigid class based division of society often led to conflict between people belonging to different classes. Hence, they wanted a new religion that would offer them better position in society.
- ii Shudras felt that they were exploited and ill treated by other classes. Hence, they were also longing for a new religion.
- iii By this time, Hinduism became quite ritualistic and expensive for the members of other varnas. All the religious texts were in Sanskrit which common people could not understand.
- iv Animals were sacrificed in Yajnas to which people of other classes objected since cattle was the mainstay of their wealth.
- v Iron ploughshare required the use of bullocks. Hence farmers disliked the killing of bulls in sacrifices.

The above circumstance thus resulted in the origin and growth of new ideas.

(b) The main teachings of Lord Buddha are :-
right observation, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right determination, right exercise, right memory and right meditation. He preached equality of all human beings and rejected the caste system as well as religious rituals. He forbade lying, stealing, killing and drinking.

(c) Upanishads literally means "approaching and sitting near" or in other words to sit near somebody. they are a record of knowledge given by teachers to pupils sitting near them. they are a store house of Indian Philosophy. they are also regarded as the sacred knowledge or divine knowledge and are thus called the vedanta.

(d) Both Buddha and Mahavira set up organisations called Sangha for those who gave up worldly life and became monks in order to attain enlightenment. Both taught people to live a simple and pure life, to be kind and to respect the lives of other including animals. they told to reject all the rituals and stressed on meditation. they both followed the path of "Moksha".

QNo.3 (a) Traders (b) Lumbini (c) Praksit
(d) Buddhist teachings (e) Mahayana (f) Vedanta
(g) Gargi

QNo.4 (a) Rishabhdeva (b) Satyakama Jabala. (c) viharas.
(d) Sangha (e) Twenty-fourth.

QNo.5 (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True
(e) True

Q.No.1 (a) Chanakya wrote Arthashastra. It explains how to run a government.

(b) The area covered by Ashoka's Kingdom was much larger than that ruled by any other king in the past. His empire was divided into provinces. Each province was placed under a member of the royal family and was ruled for its own capital such as "Taxila or Ujjain". It included modern Bihar, Punjab, Central India, Bengal, Odisha. Afghanistan was also conquered.

(c) Ashoka built roads, wells, canals, rest houses etc. Fruit bearing trees were planted on both sides of the road.

(d) Some of the important cities of the Mauryan empire are Taxila, Pataliputra and Kaushambi.

(e) The Sanskrit word "Dharma" means religious duty. His Dharma was based on tolerance, non-violence and respect for elders. Ashoka wanted to spread his Dharma for the welfare of people.

(f) Stupa was the most important element in Mauryan architecture. It was derived from the ancient funeral mounds, made of earth and bricks that preserved the remains of monks and other important persons. The most famous stupa is at Sanchi near Bhopal. It has beautiful carved gateways on four sides. The national

emblem of India has been adopted from the famous pillar at Sarnath.

(3) Alexander could not go beyond the river Beas because his soldiers were tired after years of war. Moreover, they were afraid to face the mighty Magadha army. So Alexander decided to return and appointed Governors to look after the conquered territories.

Q.2 ~~was~~ Ashoka died in 232 BCE. Within fifty years of his death, Mauryan empire came to an end. Ashoka was succeeded by a series of weak rulers. As a result the system of administration began to collapse. A series of foreign attacks from the North-west also weakened the empire. Finally, in 185 BCE, Brihadkatha, the last Mauryan ruler was assassinated by Pushyamitra Sunga. Thus, Mauryan dynasty came to an end.

~~was~~ The Mauryan empire had many cities, Pataliputra was the capital city. The city was situated at the confluence of rivers Son and Ganga. It was well protected by a deep moat and a high wooden wall surrounding the city. Each city was administered by a committee which took care of the departments of industries, sanitation, weights and measures, registration of births and deaths, etc.

(c) ~~As~~ Kalinga was an independent kingdom in Odisha which had a flourishing trade. Ashoka wanted to annex it to complete the unification of his empire. He attacked Kalinga and it was a long drawn campaign in which some terrible battles were fought. Several lakhs of people were killed in the war and many more were imprisoned. This mass scale killing had a devastating effects on Ashoka which changed the course of his life. Kalinga was annexed but Ashoka decided to give up war and soon after became a Buddhist. He decided never to wage war again. Instead he set to conquer people's hearts through ethical and moral principles. He called this new policy Dhammavijaya and he came to be known as Devanampriya - the beloved of Gods.

(d) ~~As~~ The main principles of Ashoka's Dhamma were:-

- (i) Obedience to parents, teachers and elders.
- (ii) People should live in peace and harmony.
- (iii) People should show kindness to under privileged
- (iv) Non-violence and non-injury to living beings.
- (v) Purity of heart.
- (vi) Masters should be kind to their servants.
- (vii) No greed for money and luxuries.

(e) ~~As~~ The Mauryan army functioned under Senapati who directly reported to the king. Army was divided into six branches namely - Cavalry

infantry, chariots, elephants, transport and navy. The soldiers were well equipped with swords, bows and arrows, spears and were looked after very well.

Q No. 3 (a) Palaliputra (b) Devanampriya (c) Indica
(d) Six branches (e) Mahendra (f) Sanchi

Q No. 4 (a) Nandas (b) Dynasty (c) Bindusara.
(d) Stupa (e) Kautilya (f) Seleucus Nicator.

Q No. 5 (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) False
(e) False.

Q No. 6. Arrange the following events in chronological :-

- (a) Kalinga war — D
- (b) Alexander defeated Porus — A
- (c) Pushyamitra killed the last Mauryan king — F
- (d) Chandragupta defeated Seleucus — B
- (e) Bindusara succeeded Chandragupta — C
- (f) Ashoka became a Buddhist — E

Class :- 6th

Answer Key

Term :- 1st

Sub :- Civics

Lesson :- Our Government

Qno 1a, The two forms of democratic government are:-
Parliamentary and Presidential.

b) In the federal form of govt, power is divided between the centre and states.

c) The govt has three main organs - legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

d) The group of people managing the affairs of a country is called a govt.

e) Apartheid means racial segregation between white and non-whites.

f) The function of the executive is to implement the laws whereas Judiciary is responsible for the settlement of the disputes. Judiciary also ensures that laws are not mis-interpreted either by the legislature or by the executive.

Qno 2a) Functions of the govt can be classified in two categories. they are:-

Coercive :- those functions which require the use of force, example maintaining law and order, checking crimes, internal and external security etc.

Developmental :- those functions or activities which are concerned with the welfare of the citizens. eg,

construction of roads & bridges, schools, hospitals etc. they include both economic & social activities.

(b) Democratic form of govt is better than dictatorship because in a democracy, people play an effective role in the working of the govt. they decide who will govern them. if they are not satisfied with the working of the govt they can change the govt through elections. But in the Dictatorship form of govt, people do not choose the govt. Such a govt is imposed on the people.

(c) (i) In such a govt, President is the real head.
(ii) He/she is elected by the people directly
(iii) He/she is not responsible to the legislature as he or she is elected directly by the people.
(iv) He/she may not be a member of the party that wins a majority in the parliament.

(d) In a democracy people play an effective role in the working of the govt. they decide who will govern them. If they are not satisfied with the working of the govt they can change it through elections.

(e) In Parliamentary form of govt Prime Minister is the real head of the govt. the govt is directly elected by the people and remains in power till it enjoys the support of the majority. the Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the parliament and appoints ministers to form the council of ministers.

(f) People do not elect a govt in a dictatorship nor it is formed by the popular consent. Such a govt is imposed on the people and do not depend on support of people. People do not participate in the functioning of the govt because govt does not accept democratic principle of political equality.

QNo.3 (a) legislature (b) construction of bridges
(c) Executive (d) More power than state. (e) Unitary.

QNo.4 (a) Nelson Mandela
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Dictatorship
(d) President.

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Lesson :- Key Elements of a Democratic Govt

Q.No.1 (a) Disputes and conflicts occur when people of different religions, regions or economic background do not get along with each other or if they feel neglected or discriminated against.

b) Govt help us to resolve the disputes with the help of the police or the concerned official who treat both the parties at equal level and solve the problems according to the law.

(c) Krishnasagar dam.

(d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

Q.No.2 (a) The very foundation of a democratic set up is the participation of the people in the working of the govt. In the absence of people's participation, democracy can neither be real nor fruitful. In a democracy, people are given the rights and opportunities to actively participate in the govt activities at all levels without any discrimination. The most popular form of participation is "Universal Adult Franchise."

(b) In a democratic govt. the elected representatives are responsible for their actions to the people. They will not be elected again if they do not perform according to the wishes of the people. So, all the representatives of the people have to work hard for people's welfare.

(c) In our society, there is a general tendency to value the boy child more than the girl child. This means that society does not value the girl and the boy child equally and this is unjust. Here the govt steps in by providing special provisions that can enable girls to overcome the injustices that they are subjected to. Thus it became possible that fees for girls' education might be waived or lowered in govt schools & colleges.

(d) One of the basic ideas of democratic govt is its commitment to equality and justice. Nature has made all men equal and this is the base of democracy. In a democracy, no discrimination is made on the basis of caste, colour, creed or birth and only one's merit is given importance. All are equal in the eyes of law and the same laws apply to all the people. So equality and justice are inseparable.

Qno.3 Choose the best alternative for your answer

- a, Kaveri
- b, 5 Years
- c, To participate in govt functioning.

Qno.4 Fill in the blanks:

- a, Media
- b, Rivers
- c, Law
- d, Democratic

Qno.5. Match the following:

- a) Universal Adult Franchise → 18 Years
- b, Strikes → Protest
- c, constitution of our country → Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d, Participation of people → Democracy.