

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi – 110092

Session: 2024-2025

Class : VI

Subject : Social Science

Topic : History Chapter-6

THE FIRST KINGDOMS

1. Multiple Choice Type Questions(Needs to be done in book)

a) The _____ text list the sixteen Mahajanpadas.

- i) Mahabharata ii) **Anguttara Nikaya** iii) Ramayana iv) Vedas

b) Tribal societies called _____ began to live a settled life and practiced agriculture.

- i) **Jana** ii) Sangha iii) Ambhi iv) Shrenis

c) _____ could not participate in the assemblies.

- i) Jana and Rajan ii) Gana and Sangh iii) **Dasas and Kammakaras** iv) Rajan and Gana

d) The Ganges and the Son enriched _____ and provided a natural barrier against the enemy.

- i) **Magadha** ii) Vaishali iii) Vatsa iv) Avanti

e) Metal coins made silver and copper punched with images were called _____.

- i) Shrenis ii) **Punched Marked Coins** iii) Seals iv) Share

2. Fill in the blanks (Needs to be done in book)

a) A **monarch** is a hereditary ruler.

b) Magadha comprising modern day **Patna** and **Gaya** district.

c) The Magadha capital **Rajagriha** was surrounded by five hills.

d) **Senapati** assisted the king in the matters of war and defence.

e) Majority of population in Janapadas practiced **agriculture**.

3. Unscramble the letters given and fill in the blanks-

- a) There were **sixteen** mahajanapadas in India.
- b) Most of the mahajanapadas were **monarchies** but some of them were republics too.
- c) The first capital of Magadha was at **Rajagriha**.
- d) The capital of Vajji republic was **Vaishali**.
- e) **Shakayas** and **Lichchhavis** were the important republics of the 6th Century BCE.

4. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- a. Viratanagara was the capital of Malla. **FALSE**
- b. Asmaka Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja emerged as the most powerful mahajanapadas. **FALSE**
- c. Pataliputra was flanked by three rivers- the Ganga, the Son and the Gandak. **TRUE**
- d. In the monarchical mahajanapadas, the head of the state was a monarch or a king. **TRUE**
- e. Taxes collected by kings could be paid in cash only. **FALSE**

5. Match the following-

COLUMN A

- (a) Lichchhavi
- (b) Kuru
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Iron ploughshare
- (e) Traders

COLUMN B

- i) Increased production
- ii) Gandhara
- iii) Shrenis
- iv) Democratic Republic
- v) Indraprastha

ANS- a-iv, b-v, c-ii, d-i, e-iii

6. Very Short Answer Type Questions

(a) Why is the sixth century regarded as a turning point in the history of India?

Ans- The sixth century is regarded as a turning point in the history of India because it was the time which saw the emergence of new and powerful kingdoms and cities and growth of diverse thoughts like Buddhism and Jainism.

(b) What were the mahajanapadas?

Ans- The janapadas that gained more importance and power came to be called as mahajanapadas.

(c) What led to the establishment of the Janapadas?

Ans- The use of iron implements for agriculture resulted in surplus production. It led to increase in economic prosperity which motivate people to expand further.

(d) Name the four most powerful Mahajanapadas of this time.

Ans- The four most powerful Mahajanapadas were Vatsa, Kosala, Avanti and Magadha.

(e) What was the role of Senapati in the Mahajanapadas?

Ans- The role of Senapati in the Mahajanapadas was to assist king in matters of war and defense.

7. Short Answer Type Questions

(a) What was the position of the king in the kingdom of the sixth century BCE?

Ans- i) The king's position was strong because he had a large army and diverse sources of revenue.

ii) He was a hereditary ruler with the throne passing from father to son.

(c) Why were the coins produced in India called Punch Marked Coins?

Ans- i) The coins produced in India called Punch Marked Coins because these metals were punched with images such as tree, fish, bull, elephant, etc.

ii) Coins were made of silver and copper.

(d) List down any five powerful Mahajanapadas with capitals.

Ans- Five Mahajanapadas with capitals are-

	<u>Mahajanapadas</u>	<u>Capital</u>
i)	Avanti	Ujjayini
ii)	Koasala	Shravasti
iii)	Magadha	Rajagriha
iv)	Vajji	Vaishali
v)	Vatsa/Vamsa	Kaushambi

(e) Who were not allowed to participate in the assemblies of Ganas?

Ans- Women, dasas and kammakaras were not allowed to participate in the assemblies of Ganas.

8. Long Answer type questions-

(a) Discuss the causes of the rise of the Magadha empire.

Ans- i) The river Ganga, the Son enriched Magadha provide a natural barrier against the enemy.

ii) Rajagriha, the capital was surrounded by five hills

iii) Magadha had a successive line of ruling dynasty rulers.

iv) The thick forests that surrounded Magadha provided timber for construction and elephants for the army.

v)Magadha had a vast well equipped army which help in expanding the empire.

(b) Mention the important difference between republics and monarchies.

Ans- i) In the monarchies, the king claimed the revenue or tax from the peasants. In the republics, tax was claimed by the entire ruling group.

ii) In the monarchy, only the king maintained a regular army, whereas in a republic every Raja had his own independent army.

iii) Monarchies were ruled by a single monarch who was the sole decision-maker whereas in republics, decisions were taken in assemblies of ruler of republic, through debate and discussions.

(c) Describe the tax collection system followed by the Mahajanapadas.

Ans- i) To maintain the big state and the large army, the king collected taxes regularly. Taxes could be paid both in cash and kind.

ii) Craftsmen used to pay taxes in the form of free labour to the king.

iii) Pastoral people paid taxes in the form of animal produce like milk or ghee.

iv) Hunters and forest dwellers gave forest produce as taxes.