

# **St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School**

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

**Session: 2025- 2026**

## **NOTES**

**Class - VII**

**Subject - English**

**Topic - Instead of a war drum**

**A.**

1. Ashoka's father disliked him because as a young child, he had a skin disease that made him unpleasant to look at.
2. Ashoka wanted to prove himself as a great warrior so that his father would start liking him.
3. Ashoka proved himself by becoming a fearless warrior. Eventually, his father began to value him as a soldier and a statesman. He made Ashoka the governor of a far-off province. The prince also led small wars in distant parts of the kingdom.

**C.**

1. The inscriptions by Ashoka, on boulders and in caves, are collectively called Ashoka's edicts. Ashoka's edicts express his belief in the principles of non-violence and his intention to win over people by good deeds. His edicts also talk about his social efforts to protect his subjects, both humans and animals. They are important to present-day society or the nation because they talk about living in peace and harmony. The protection of the citizens of a country will lead to their progress and prosperity.
2. Chand Ashoka was a well-deserved name for Ashoka because he was a fierce and fearless warrior.
3. The incident that transformed Emperor Ashoka was the Kalinga war. The kingdom of Kalinga refused to submit to him, but he was determined to make it a part of his kingdom. So he started a war against the neighbouring kingdom, leading the war efforts himself. The Kalinga war was bloody and horrific. The people of Kalinga fought bravely, but they were overpowered by Ashoka's large army. Kalinga was plundered and destroyed. When the war finally ended, Ashoka looked around him and saw hundreds of corpses on the battlefield. He felt so much remorse on the loss of life and property that he swore to never wage another war again.

4. Ashoka converted to Buddhism and made it the state religion. He banned hunting, drew up a list of protected animals, and even urged his subjects to stop eating meat and turn vegetarian.

5. The battle of Kalinga was an example of Emperor Ashoka's intolerant nature as he could not accept another kingdom's refusal to submit to him. In order to capture the kingdom of Kalinga and expand his own kingdom, he waged a war against them, which led to great destruction of life and property.

6. Ashoka became a tolerant king and converted to Buddhism after the battle of Kalinga. He built the Ashoka Pillar, whose inscriptions proclaim his belief in the Buddhist principles of dhamma, or non-violence, and his intention to win over people by good deeds. They also talk about his social efforts to protect his subjects, both humans and animals. He banned hunting, drew up a list of protected animals, and even urged his subjects to stop eating meat and turn vegetarian.