

## 4 HISTORY

## 4

INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING AND  
SOCIO-POLITICAL CHANGES

## HISTORY

## I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

[www.nammakalvi.org](http://www.nammakalvi.org)

## 1. Identify the founder of a new sect who exemplified simplicity and self-denial.

- a) Buddha      b) Lao-tze      c) Confucius      d) Zoroaster      **Ans: a)**

## 2. The Magadha king influenced by the teaching of Mahavira.

- a) Dhananandha      b) Chandragupta      c) Bimbisara      d) Shishunga      **Ans: c)**

## 3. The Northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the North to the Godavari in the South witnessed the rise of sixteen states.

- a) Mahajanapadas      b) Gana-sanghas      c) Dravida      d) Dakshinapatha      **Ans: a)**

## 4. Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by .....

- a) Buddha      b) Mahavira      c) Lao-tze      d) Confucius      **Ans: b)**

## 5. The account which throws light on Mauryan polity and society is .....

- a) Marco Polo      b) Fahien      c) Megasthenes      d) Seleucus      **Ans: c)**

6. i) Under the Magadha king, the Mahamatris functioned as secretaries to the ministers.  
 ii) Accounts of Megasthenes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.  
 iii) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who found the Mauryan Kingdom.  
 iv) According to tradition towards the end of the life Chandragupta became an ardent follower of Buddhism.
- a) (i) is correct.      b) (ii) is correct  
 c) (i) and (ii) is correct      d) (iii) and (iv) is correct      **Ans: b)**

## ADDITIONAL

## 7. Confucius said that wisdom grows from the .....

- a) King      b) Mother      c) Family      d) Friends      **Ans: c)**

## 8. The book Tao Teh Ching is a guide to the conduct of life was written by .....

- a) Confucius      b) Lao Tse      c) Zoroaster      d) Buddha      **Ans: b)**

## 9. The statue of Bahubali at Saravanabelgola in Karnataka is known as .....

- a) Gomateswara      b) Rishabha      c) Parshvanath      d) Siddhartha      **Ans: a)**

## 10. The holy book of Zoroastrians is .....

- a) Quran      b) Zend Avesta      c) Main Kampf      d) Mahavamsam      **Ans: b)**



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11. .... was also known as 'Sakya Muni'.

- a) Mahavira      b) Ashoka      c) Kanishka      d) Buddha.

Ans: d)

12. Mahajanapadas were ..... in number.

- a) Ten      b) Sixteen      c) Sixty      d) Fifteen

Ans: b)

13. Our national emblem with four lions is a replica of the Ashoka Pillar of .....

- a) Saranath      b) New Delhi      c) Red fort      d) Bodh Gaya

Ans: a)

14. .... was the greatest monastery built by the rulers of Magadha Empire.

- a) Kanchi      b) Taxila      c) Nalanda      d) Kasi

Ans: c)

15. Towards the end of his life, Chandragupta became an ardent follower of .....

- a) Hinduism      b) Jainism      c) Buddhism      d) Sikhism

Ans: b)

16. i) Nalanda was a great monastery built by the Gupta rulers. (F)

ii) Nalanda became the most renowned seat of learning in course of time. (T)

iii) No fee was collected from the students. (T)

iv) The place Nalanda is situated in Nepal. (F)

a) (i) is correct.

b) (ii) is correct

c) (ii) and (iii) is correct

d) (iii) and (iv) is correct

Ans: c)

17. i) Ajatashatru murdered his father Bimbisara and ascended the throne. (T)

ii) The capital city of Magadha was Rajagriha. (T)

iii) He built another fort at Varanasi on the Ganges. (F)

iv) Ajatashatru died in 500 BCE. (F)

a) (i) is correct

b) (ii) is correct

c) (iii) is correct

d) (i) and (ii) is correct

Ans: d)

18. i) The Pallava king Mahendravarman was a Jain. (T)

ii) Due to the influence of Appar, he was converted to Jainism. (T)

iii) In Jaina Kanchi, we can find many Jain temples. (T)

iv) The ceiling of Kanchi Vaikuntha perumal temple is painted with the life story of Mahavira. (F)

a) (i) is correct

b) (ii) is correct

c) (iii) is correct

d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are the correct statements

Ans: d)

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. .... is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths. **Ans: Zend Avesta**

2. In the Gangetic plan, ..... agriculture required the use of bullock. **Ans: Iron plough**

3. Jains believe that ..... came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty fourth and the last. **Ans: Mahavira**

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4. The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in .....  
**Ans: Bodh Gaya (Bihar)**
5. The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the Mauryan empire in particular the Dharmic rule of .....  
**Ans: Ashoka**

**ADDITIONAL**

6. Ashoka became an ardent Buddhist after meeting the Buddhist monk .....  
**Ans: Upagupta**
7. The foreign account of Megasthenes is known as .....  
**Ans: Indica**
8. Mahavira is popularly known as Jaina which means .....  
**Ans: Conqueror**
9. The Parses are the people who came to India from .....  
**Ans: Persia**
10. In the sixth century BCE, ..... great thinkers were born in China.  
**Ans: Two**
11. Zoroastrianism took its origin in .....  
**Ans: Persia**
12. In Zoroastrianism, ..... was worshipped as a symbol of the deity.  
**Ans: Fire**
13. The statue of Bahubali (Gomateswara) is an example of ..... architecture.  
**Ans: Jain**
14. In Zoroastrianism, ..... was considered as the highest form of worship.  
**Ans: Fire worship**
15. Confucius was born in the Shantung province of ..... in 551 BCE.  
**Ans: China**

**III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT.**

1. a) The introduction of Bronze tools made easy the removal of dense forest cover from the banks of the Ganges. (F)
- b) Ajivikas had a small presence in Western India. (F)
- c) The clusters where particular clansmen were dominant came to be known were pre-Mauryan States. (F)
- d) Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful. (T)

**Ans: d) is the correct statement**

2. a) Ajatashatru was the first important king of Magadha. (F)
- b) Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration. (T)
- c) The Mauryas were the first of non-Kshatriya dynasties to rule in Northern India. (F)
- d) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka. (F)

**Ans: b) is the correct statement**



### ADDITIONAL

3. a) Mahavira and Buddha lived a life of luxury. (F)  
 b) Ashoka and Bindusara were the contemporary rulers of Mahavira and Buddha. (F)  
 c) Rishabha was the first in a long line of Tirthankaras. (T)  
 d) Mahavira died at Pawapuri in 527 BCE at the age of seventy two. (T)

**Ans: c) and d) are the correct statements**

4. a) Mahavira was born at Kundagrama near Vaishali. (T)  
 b) His mother was Trishala, a Lichchavi princess. (T)  
 c) He was married to a princess named Yashodhara. (F)  
 d) The couple had a son called Rahul. (F)

**Ans: a) and b) are the correct statements**

5. a) Buddha's closest disciple was Dhana Nanda. (F)  
 b) The Buddhist monks are known as Bikshus. (T)  
 c) Buddhist lost its royal patronage during the reign of Guptas. (T)  
 d) Buddhist split into two such as Digambaras and Svetambaras. (F)

**Ans: b) and c) are the correct statements**

### IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Eight fold path              | - a) Tallest Jaina statue                    |
| 2. Bahabali                     | - b) A code of political morality            |
| 3. The Spring and Autumn Annals | - c) Sacred literature of laws and myths     |
| 4. Zend Avesta                  | - d) First Tirthankara                       |
| 5. Rishabha                     | - e) Path to attain the purest state of mind |

**Ans: 1-e 2-a 3-b 4-c 5-d**

### ADDITIONAL

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 6. Alexander   | - a) Chanakya        |
| 7. Megasthenes | - b) Buddhist monk   |
| 8. Upagupta    | - c) Greek Emperor   |
| 9. Vishnugupta | - d) Son of Ashoka   |
| 10. Mahendra   | - e) Selucus's envoy |

**Ans: 6-c 7-e 8-b 9-a 10-d**

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 11. Gramani     | - a) Sacrifice          |
| 12. Rajagriha   | - b) King or Emperor    |
| 13. Palaliputra | - c) Capital of Mauryas |
| 14. Smarat      | - d) Capital of Magadha |
| 15. Asvamedha   | - e) Village headman    |

**Ans: 11-e 12-d 13-c 14-b 15-a**

**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY.****1. Write about Hinayana and Mahayana.**

During the reign of Kanishka, Buddhism was split into two as –

i) Hinayana and ii) Mahayana

- The Hinayana (Lesser Vehicle) was the original faith preached by Buddha. The followers of this form regarded Buddha as their guru and did not worship Buddha as God. They denied ideal worship.
- In Mahayana (Greater Vehicle), Buddha was worshipped as God. The followers made images, offered prayers and recited hymns. Later, they wrote their religious books in Sanskrit.

**2. Elaborate the term “Tri Ratnas”.**

The teachings of Mahavira are known as ‘Tri Ratnas’. The three principles of Jainism are as follows-

- Right faith
- Right knowledge
- Right action

**3. What do you know of Ajatasatru?**

- Ajatasatru, the son of Bimbisara is said to have murdered his father and came to power.
- He ascended the throne of Magadha in 493 BCE and followed the policy of conquest.
- His capital city was Rajagriha provided protection to the kingdom from external threats.

**4. What does the Edict of Kalinga convey?**

- Kalinga was under the rule of the Nanda Empire until the empire's fall in 321 BCE.
- Ashoka conquered the Kalinga eight years after his coronation.
- A large number of soldiers were killed and equal numbers of people were deported.
- This war and slaughter affected Ashoka so much and decided to give up war.
- The War converted Ashoka to Buddhism and prompted to devote the rest of his life to ahimsa (non-violence) and to dharma-vijaya (victory through dharma).

**5. Highlight the steps taken by Ashoka to spread Buddhism.**

- Ashoka built a large number of monasteries all over the empire and spent large sums of money in endowing them.
- He spread the doctrines of Buddha by engraving them on rocks, pillars and on the walls of the caves throughout the empire.
- Ashoka appointed officers called Dharma Mahamatras, Yuktas and Rajjukas to spread Buddhism.
- He organised the Third Buddhist Council at Pataliputra to settle the internal issues among the monks.
- Ashoka sent missionaries to preach Buddhism in the East Asian countries. He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sangamitra to Sri Lanka.

**ADDITIONAL**

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**6. Write a note on Alexander's invasion on North-western India.**

- Alexander was a notable ruler Greece. He entered the Indian provinces in 326 BCE.
- His campaign in northern India lasted for two years.
- The king of Jhelum region, Porus fought him heroically in the battle of the Hydaspes (Jhelum).
- Though Porus lost the battle, he was restored to the throne. But he was assassinated by one of the Generals of Alexander.
- Alexander had left his governor in India. After his sudden death, his great empire cut into pieces.

**7. Write a few lines about the administration of Bimbisara, the Magadha ruler.**

- Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.
- Village was the basic unit of his administrative system. Apart from villages (gramas), There were fields and pastures as well as wasteland and the forests (aranya, khetra and vana).
- Each village was brought under the gramani (headman) who was responsible for collecting taxes and remitting them to the state treasury,
- Officers were appointed to measure the cultivable land area and assess the value of crop to fix the taxes. Thus a peasant economy came into being at Magadha.

**8. The invention of smelting of iron transformed both production and warfare – Justify.**

- Copper and its alloy, bronze were employed in production before Iron. They were expensive and the edges became blunt quickly.
- Iron ore, in contrast, was available in abundance compared to copper or bronze.
- Iron axe enabled cultivators to clear the jungles and the iron plough was used to break the hardest soil. Likewise, weapons made out of iron were useful to kill animals and enemies in the battle field.
- Thus, the invention of smelting of iron transformed both production and warfare.

**9. What were the causes for the decline of Buddhism?**

- In the beginning, the principles of Buddhism were preached in people language (Pali). So, the religion was popular. Later days, the texts were written in Sanskrit. It was very difficult to the common people to understand.
- Image worship in Mahayana made no difference between Hinduism and Buddhism.
- Buddhist lost its royal patronage during the reign of Guptas.
- Further, the invasions of Huns and Turks almost wiped out Buddhism.

**10. What are the two branches of Jainism?**

After the death of Mahavira, Jainism split into two branches namely –

- i) Digambaras (sky clad) and ii) Svetambaras (white clad)
- The Digambaras were the orthodox followers of Mahavira. They rejected clothes altogether.
- The Svetambaras wore a white dress from head to toe.

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**VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION.****1. Zoroastrianism:**

- a) **Who was the founder?**  
Zoroaster of Persia.
- b) **Name the god worshipped by the Parsis?**  
Ahura Maza (Lord of Light).
- c) **What did Zoroaster teach?**  
Zoroaster taught that the great object of religion, state of society is the cultivation of morality.
- d) **What was the highest form of worship?**  
Fire.

**2. Gautama Buddha:**

- a) **What was the original name of Buddha?**  
Siddhartha.
- b) **Name the birth place of Buddha.**  
Lumbini garden near Kapilavastu.
- c) **Where did he get enlightenment?**  
Bodhi Gaya (Bihar).
- d) **Mention the place of his sermon.**  
He gave his first sermon at Saranath.

**ADDITIONAL****3. Taoism:**

- a) **Who was the founder of Taoism?**  
Lao-Tse was the founder of Taoism.
- b) **How many years was he older than Confucius?**  
He was 53 years older than Confucius.
- c) **Name his book.**  
Tao Teh Ching.
- d) **Mention any one of his teachings.**  
The cause of human unhappiness in the world is human selfishness.

**4. Zoroastrianism:**

- a) **What is Ahura Mazda?**  
Ahura Mazda is the Lord of Light.

**b) What were discarded in Zoroastrianism?**

Sacrifice and image worship were discarded in Zoroastrianism.

**c) What was made an essential part of religion?**

Charity was made an essential part of religion.

**d) Where do the Parsis worship?**

Parsis worship in Fire temples.

**5. Mahavira:****a) When did Mahavira born?**

Mahavira was in 599 BCE.

**b) Where did he born?**

He was born in Gundagrama near Vaishali.

**c) Who was his mother?**

His mother was Trishala, a Lichchavi princess

**d) Name the princess whom did he marry?**

He made the princess named Yashoda.

**6. Nalanda:****a) What were served as the centres of learning in the ancient period?**

Monasteries and temples served as the centres of learning.

**b) Who built a great monastery in Nalanda?**

The rulers of Magadha empire built a great monastery in Nalanda.

**c) Name the subjects that were offered in the educational centres.**

Vedic literature, logic, grammar, medicine, philosophy and astronomy were the subject taught in the educational centres.

**d) Name the university that became the most renowned seat of learning.**

Nalanda University became the most renowned seat of learning.

**VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.****1. Discuss the five cardinal principles of Confucius.**

Confucius was born in 551 BCE. He studied history, poetry, philosophy and music. He wrote five books which gave moral information to the Chinese. His five Cardinal principles are-

- i) Humaneness ii) Righteousness iii) Propriety iv) Wisdom and v) Trustworthiness.
- Confucius said that wisdom grows from the family. The foundation of society is the disciplined individual in an orderly family.
- According to him, superior man is not merely intelligent or scholarly but his character should be exemplary.



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- He pointed that the Superior man possesses three virtues such as intelligence, courage and good will.
- The philosophy of Confucius gave the Chinese people awareness about their political rights.
- He also clearly list the duties of the government towards the people and also stated that the government should work with an ideal.
- He advised that the ruler must appoint persons of character in the government to govern the people impartially.

## 2. Compare and contrast the principles of Jainism and Buddhism.

### Common features:

- Jainism and Buddhism exemplified simplicity and self-denial.
- Both the religion opposed the domination of Brahmins, costly and elaborate rituals and sacrifices.
- Both the religion emphasized Ahimsa or non-violence.
- Both the religion advised the people to do good deeds and lead a moral and disciplined life.
- Both the leaders spread their principles only through the common language of the people – Pali.

### Contrast:

- Before Mahavira, there were twenty Tirthankaras. They spread their own principles among the people. No one was there before .Buddha. He attained enlightenment and spread his ideas.
- Jainism insisted three principles to attain nirvana. But, Buddha gave Eight Fold Path to attain the purest state of mind.
- Later days, Buddha was worshipped as god. In Jainism, Mahavira was not worshipped as god.

## ADDITIONAL

### 3. What are the teachings of Buddha?

Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya in Bihar. Then, he went to Varanasi and gave his first sermon at Saranath. His teachings are -

#### Four Great Truths:

- There is suffering and sorrow in this world.
- The cause of human suffering is desire and craving.
- This pain or sorrow can be removed by overcoming desire
- This is to be achieved by leading a disciplined life by following 'Noble Eight-fold Path.

#### The Noble Eight-fold Path:

Buddha preached a new path to attain the purest state of mind. They are-

- Right views
- Right livelihood



- Right aspirations
- Right speech
- Right action
- Right effort
- Right mindfulness and
- Right contemplation or meditation

#### 4. Write a paragraph on central and provincial administration of Mauryas'.

Chandragupta was the founder of Mauryan Empire. Ashoka was the notable ruler of Mauryan dynasty. Mauryan rulers were known for their administration.

##### Central Administration:

- The Mauryans had evolved a very efficient system of governance. The king was the head of administration and assisted by a Council of Minister.
- There were Mahamatriyas who functioned as secretaries to the minister.
- The empire was divided into four provinces and was administered by the Governors. Princes or the members from the royal family were appointed as the Governors.

##### Provincial Administration:

- The provincial administration was under a nagaraka. Six committees with five members each carried on their duties under him.
- The committees looked after the foreigners, registered the birth and death of the citizens, regulated trade and commerce, supervised different manufactures and collected the taxes.

#### 5. Write a note on military, revenue and judicial administration of Mauryas'.

The Mauryans had evolved a very efficient system of governance. King was the head of administration. King was assisted by a council of ministers.

##### Military Administration:

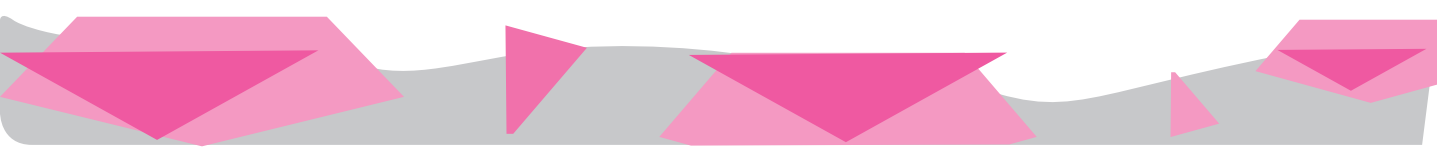
- Like provincial administration, the military department was also managed by a board of 30 members.
- The board was split into six committees with five members in each of them.
- Each committee was responsible for the maintenance of infantry, cavalry, chariots, elephants division and navy.

##### Revenue Administration:

- The government controlled agriculture, mining, industry and trade. There was brisk existed between Mauryan empire and Iran, Mesopotamia, Northern China, Assam and Madurai.
- Trade contributed to urbanization in a big way.

##### Judicial Administration:

- In order to keep a vigil over the entire administration, including the conduct of officers, a well knit spy system followed.
- Justice was administered through well established courts in all major towns.
- Punishment for crimes was severe.



## FUN WITH HISTORY

## STUDENTS ACTIVITIES

## 1. Prepare a case study of Ashoka's Edict.

- Ashoka issued edicts which were carved out in the rocks and pillars.
- There are 33 edicts including 14 major rock edicts, 7 pillars edicts and 2 Kalinga edicts.
- He also issued a number of Minor rock edicts and Minor pillar instructions.
- They are the reliable sources to know about the Mauryan Empire in particular the Dharmic rule of Ashoka.
- One of his Kalinga Edicts gives information about the horror of the Kalinga War.

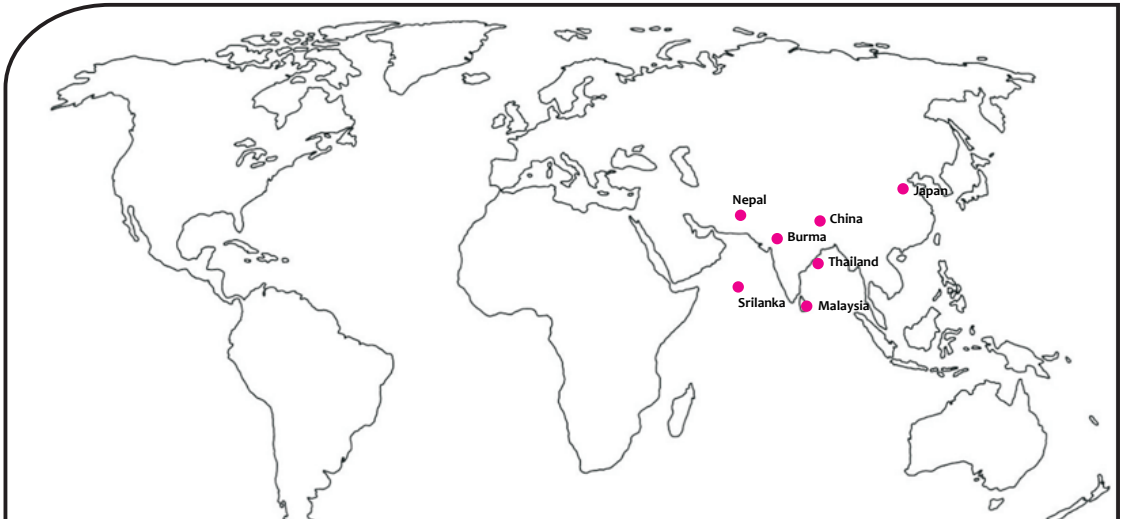
(Self Activity)

## 2. Enact a drama about the life and teachings of Buddha.

(Self Activity)

## ASSIGNMENT WITH TEACHER'S GUIDANCE:

## 1. List out the countries where Buddhism exists in the world and mark on the world map.



## 2. Prepare a clay model of Sanchi Stupa and Dharmachakra.

(Self Activity)

