

CHAPTER - 7

A. Choose the correct option.

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|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lord Mahavira | 2. 24 th Tirthankara |
| 3. <i>Ganadharas</i> | 4. Prakrit language |
| 5. Shakya | 6. <i>Peepal</i> tree |
| 7. Sarnath | 8. Pali |

B. Fill in the blanks.

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|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Atma | 2. Parshvanath |
| 3. Vardhaman | 4. Moksha |
| 5. Lord Buddha | 6. Eight Fold |
| 7. Buddha | 8. Tripitakas |

C. State whether true or false.

1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True.

D. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Upanishad means "sitting down near" or "sitting close to" and implies listening closely to the Guru who has the basic knowledge about the universe.
2. He left his home as he did not have any liking for material things. He preached his teaching by travelling long distances and giving his message to people. He used the language of Prakrit which was commonly understood by the people.
3. In prakrit language, he gave his sermons.
4. After Lord Mahavira's death, the religious procedures became very complex and some people found it very difficult to leave the worldly affairs.
5. Lord Buddha left his home after seeing four sights. He saw an aged man, then a sick man, dead body and he also saw a wandering saint. He left home for his quest for enlightenment.
6. • Right view
 - Right intention
 - Right speech
 - Right action
 - Right livelihood
 - Right effort
 - Right mindfulness
 - Right concentration

E. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. People were not happy with Brahmins in the later vedic period due to the following reasons.
 - Brahmins started to interpret the religious texts as per their own interest.
 - They laid stress on expensive and elaborate rituals and ceremonies.
 - Demanded gifts and donations for the religious prayers.
 - They retained education as their birth right and exploited the common man.
2. • Life and death are phases of life cycle.
 - There is life after death and there is a system of rebirth depending on the type of deeds one does in his life.
 - Talked of soul as Atma and say that the soul is linked to the power of the universe called Brahman.
3. • Lord Mahavira preached 3 fold path of Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct.
 - Non-violence.
 - To speak truth.
 - Not to steal
 - To detach from material things.

It had an impact on his mind. He saw a wandering saint & charioteer explained that the saint was one who had renounced the world & was trying to find release from fear of death and suffering. This made him renounce luxury.

5. He attained enlightenment under the peepal tree.

6. Teachings of Lord Buddha.

- According to Lord Buddha pain is caused by greed and said it can be reduced by right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness and right concentration.
- He was against the expensive ceremonies.
- He was against the caste system.
- Emphasised on good deeds.
- One should be kind and gentle to everyone.
- To have everything in moderation.

A. Choose the correct option.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Greece | 2. Chandragupta Maurya |
| 3. Hindu Kush Mountains | 4. King Porus |
| 5. Kautilya | 6. Chanakya |
| 7. 321 BCE | 8. Pataliputra |
| 9. Lord Buddha | 10. Kalinga |

B. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Takshashila | 2. Babylon |
| 3. Chanakya | 4. Orissa |
| 5. Dhana | 6. Dharma |
| 7. Emblem | |

C. State whether true or false.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True..

D. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. The army of Alexander refused to obey him after reaching near Lahore because they were tired and exhausted of long continued war.
2. Seleucus Nicator was the General of Alexander and Alexander left the occupied territories on the west of river Indus under him.

3. Porus & Alexander
4. Ashoka saw lot of bloodshed in the Kalinga war. After seeing lot of sorrow and pain of the wounded he decided to give up war.
5. Ashoka's edicts contain his concept of dharma *i.e.* righteousness.
6. Officials were appointed to collect taxes. Taxes were collected from farmers, traders and herders.

E. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Alexander left the occupied territories on the west of river Indus under his general Seleucus Nicator.
2. Chandragupta Maurya established his empire with the help of Chanakya.
Empire extended in the north along the natural boundaries of the Himalayas, and to the east stretching into Assam. To the west, it reached beyond modern day Pakistan.
3. • He decided to give up war and follow the policy of non-violence.
• Ended forced labour and ill-treating of slaves and servants.
• Followed the path of Dharma.
4. Important messages.
• To follow the policy of peace.
• To follow the path of Dharma.
• To treat slaves and servants kindly.
• To follow the policy of non-violence.
5. Mauryan Administration.
• King was helped by Mantri Parishad in the governance of state.
• Empire was divided into provinces under the control of governors who were from royal family.
• Provinces had districts and number of villages were under districts.
• King was the Supreme Judge.
• Revenue was collected by officials, spies were appointed to keep a watch on the officers.
• King spent lot of money on the welfare of the people.