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## Class –VI HISTORY

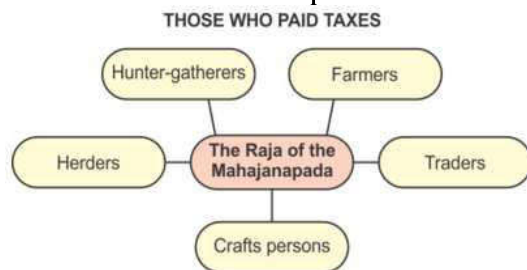
### Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic

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**Answer1:**

- (a) Rajas who let the Ashvamedha Horse pass through their lands were invited to the sacrifice. **(True)**
- (b) The charioteer sprinkled sacred water on the king. **(False)**
- (c) Archaeologists have found places in the settlements of the Mahajanapadas. **(False)**
- (d) Pots to store were made out of painted Grey Ware. **(False)**
- (e) Many cities in the mahajanapadas were fortified. **(True)**

**Answer2:** Those who paid taxes.



**Answer3:** Women, slaves and Kammakaras could not participate in these assemblies.

**Answer4:** Forts were built by the rajas of the Mahajanapada because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection. It is also likely that some rulers wanted to show how rich and powerful. They were by building large, tall and impressive walls around their cities.

**Answer5:** In the present-day elections in India, we have adopted the idea of universal adult franchise, where every person above the age 18 years has a right to vote. Voting is based on the principal of man one vote.

The rulers who performed the ashvamedha sacrifice were recognised as being the rulers of janapadas.

**Answer6:** The janapada Indraprastha was in Delhi. The archaeologists have excavated Purana Qila.

**Answer.** The groups mentioned are hunter and gatherers, farmers, traders, craft person herders. The farmer, traders and craft persons pay taxes today.

**Answer8:** The people who could not the assemblies were women, slaves and Karmmakaras. In the present times slavery has been abolished. every democracy is based on the principal of universal adult franchise. Everyone has the right to vote in the election after a specific age.

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