IV. MATCHING SKILL
Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Founder of Mauryan empire	(a) Kalinga
(ii) Most Famous Mauryan emperor	(b) Chandragupta
(iii) Provincial capital	(c) Ashoka
(iv) Empire's capital	(d) Pataliputra
(v) Ancient name of coastal Orissa	(e) Taxila

Ans. (i)—(b), (ii)—(c), (iii)—(e), (iv)—(d), (v)—(a).

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Chanakya?
Ans: Chanakya (or Kantilya) was a wise man who served Chandragupta Mauiya.

2. Who lived in the Mauryan cities?
Ans: Merchants, officials and crafts persons lived in Mauryan cities.

3. Give one point of difference between empires and kingdoms.
Ans: Empires need more resources than kingdoms do as they are larger,

4. Give one point of information given by the Arthashastra
Ans: The Arthashastra tells that the north west of the Mauryan empire was important for blankets, and south for stones,

5. What all was given as tribute by people in forested areas?
Ans: People living in the forested areas gave elephants, timber, honey, wax, etc. as tribute.

6. What was special about Ashoka as a ruler? [V. Imp.]
Ans: Ashoka was the first ruler who tried to take his message to his subject through inscriptions.

7. What change came upon Ashoka after the Kalinga war? [V. Imp.]
Ans: Ashoka saw that there was a lot of violence in the war and many people were killed. So he decided he would not fight any more wars,

8. What was the purpose of Ashoka's 'dhamma'?   [V. Imp.]
Ans: Ashoka wished to instruct his subjects, for which he introduced his 'dhamma'.

9. Name some countries where Ashoka spread his 'dhamma'.
Ans: Ashoka's 'dhamma' reached Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka among other sounds.

10. Where has the Rampurwa Bull been placed now?
Ans: The Rampurwa Bull is now In the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

IV. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note to describe the Mauryan people.
Ans: The Mauryan cities had mainly merchants, officials and crafts persons. In village farmers and herders lived. In forested areas, people gathered forest produce and hunted animals for food. People in different parts of the empire used various different

languages. They also probably ate diverse kinds of food and same can be said about the clothes they wore.

2. How was Ashoka unique? [V. Imp.]
Ans: Ashoka was the most famous Mauryan ruler. He was known to take his message amongst the people through inscriptions. His inscriptions were in the people's language Prakrit. Ashoka also remains the only king in history who gave up war after winning one. This he did after he observed the violence in the Kalinga war. Ashoka then became a Buddhist and got the idea of the 'dhamma'.

VII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
1. Describe governance in the Mauryan empire. [V. Imp.]
Ans: The Mauryan empire consisted of severed different parts which were ruled over differently.
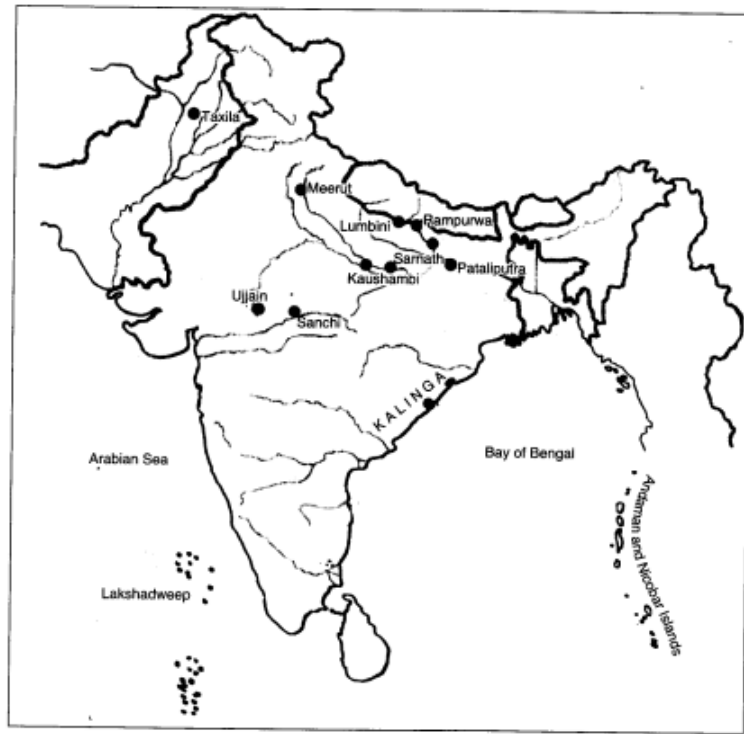
- The Empire's capital. The areas adjacent to Pataliputra, the capital of the empire, was under the direct control of the emperor. Officials were supposed to collect taxes from the inhabitants in strict obedience of the ruler's order.
- The Provincial capitals. There were provinces with their own capitals, e.g. Taxila and Ujjain in the north west and central India respectively. There was obviously some amount of control from the emperor in Pataliputra: Royal princes were sent as governors.
- Other areas. In the other areas, the Mauryans controlled roads and rivers, , which were vital for transport. Resources, whatever available, were collected as tribute.

VIII. MAP WORK
1. On the outline map of India Locate and label the following Mauryan cities/regions.
(i) Pataliputra
(ii) Ujjain
(iii) Taxila
(iv) Sanchi
(v) Samath
(vi) Lumbini
(vii) Rampurwa
(viii) Kaushambi
(ix) Meerut
(x) Kalinga.
Ans:

Map of India showing: Taxila, Meerut, Lumbini, Rampurwa, Sarnath, Pataliputra, Kaushambi, Ujjain, Sanchi, KALINGA, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

********** END **********