



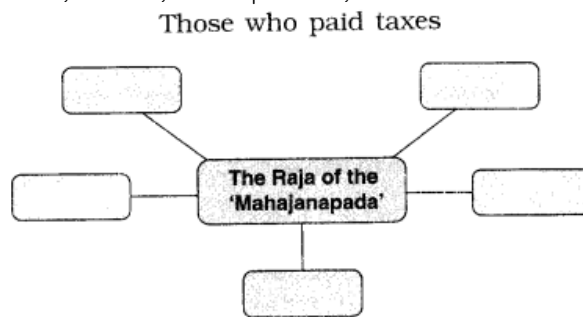
1. State whether true or false:

- (a) 'Rajas' who let the 'ashvamedha' horse pass through their lands were irwited to the sacrifice.
- (b) The charioteer sprinkled sacred water on the king.
- (c) Archaeologists have found palaces in the settlements of the 'janapadas'.
- (d) Pots to store grain were made out of Painted Grey Ware.
- (e) Many cities in 'mahajanapadas' were fortified.

Ans:

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) False
- (d) True
- (e) False.

2. Fill in the chart given below with the terms: hunter—gatherers, farmers, traders, crafts-persons, herders.



Ans: Hunter gatherers, farmers, traders, crafts-persons and herders —all paid taxes.

- (i) Farmers—one-sixth of the produce.
- (ii) Crafts-persons—in the form of labour.
- (iii) Herders—in the form of animals and animal produce.
- (iv) Traders—taxes on goods brought and sold.
- (v) Hunter-gatherers—forest produce.

3. Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the 'ganas' ?

Ans: These groups of people were not allowed to participate in the assemblies of the 'ganas'.

- (i) Women
- (ii) 'Dasas'
- (iii) 'Kammakaras'.

4. Why did the 'rajas' of 'mahajanapadas' build forts?

Ans: The 'rajas' of 'mahajanapadas' built forts around their capital cities because probably the people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection. It is also possible that some 'rajas' wanted to show that they were rich and powerful by building large, tall and impressive walls around cities. Moreover, by fortifying, the land and its people could be controlled more easily.

5. In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in 'janapadas'?

Ans: Choosing rulers in 'janapadas'—Men were chosen 'rajas' by performing big sacrifices. The 'ashvamedha' (horse sacrifice) was one such ritual which was used to identify a 'raja'. The 'raja' chosen

by this sacrifice was considered very powerful. Electing rulers today —Today, we have a democratic system of government. Each citizen has a right to vote and the government is decided by elections in which each citizen casts his vote.

6. Find the state in which you live in the political map on page 136. Were there any 'janapadas' in your state? If yes, name them. If not, name the janapadas that would have been the closest to your state, and mention whether they were to the east, west, north or south.

Ans: The answer depends on the region you live in. Take the help of your teacher and the map given on page 57 in the textbook to prepare your answer. However, a sample answer has been provided (using the state Uttar Pradesh) - The 'janapadas' in the present-day Uttar Pradesh—Panchala, Kosala.

7. Find out whether any of the groups mentioned in answer 2 pay taxes to day.

Ans: Out of the groups mentioned in answer 2, those that pay taxes even today are traders.

8. Find out whether the groups mentioned in answer 3 have voting rights at present.

Ans: Today, voting rights are not decided by gender or profession. Women, 'kshatriyas' and 'varnas'—all are entitled to vote today.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

(i) The 'ashvamedha' was the sacrifice of

- (a) horse
- (b) cow
- (c) bull
- (d) goat

(ii) Which of these groups of people were not allowed to take part in the rituals after the 'ashvamedha'?

- (a) 'Vish'/'Vaishya'
- (b) Priests
- (c) Women
- (d) 'Shudras'

(iii) The two words that constitute the word 'janapada' mean:

- (a) woman and foot
- (b) citizens and foot
- (c) men and hand
- (d) goats and 'rajas'

(iv) Which of these was usually fortified?

- (a) all cities in 'mahajanapadas'
- (b) all cities in 'janapadas'
- (c) capital cities of 'mahajanapadas'
- (d) the whole 'mahajanapada'

(v) One-sixth of the produce was taken as tax from

- (a) farmers
- (b) hunter-gatherers
- (c) crafts-persons
- (d) Traders

(vi) The present name of Rajagriha is

- (a) Rajgir
- (b) Rajmahal
- (c) Rajgaon
- (d) Patna

(vii) Alexander was a ruler who lived in

- (a) Slovenia
- (b) Greece
- (c) Rome
- (d) Macedonia

(viii) At the banks of which river did Alexander's troops stop?

- (a) Indus

- (b) Ganga
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Beas
- (ix) Vajji had its capital city at
- (a) Raj agriha
- (b) Vaishali
- (c) Patna
- (d) Magadha

Ans:

- (i)—(a), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(b), (iv)—(c), (v)—(a), (vi)—(a), (vii)—(d), (viii)—(d), (ix)—(b).

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

- (i) Some changes took place in the ways of choosing new 'rajas' about..... years ago.
- (ii) Purana Qila was a settlement in a 'janapada' and is now located in
- (iii) Archaeologists have discovered that people in 'janapadas' lived in
- (iv) Painted Grey Ware is a type of.....
- (v) The taxes on crops were called
- (vi) Herders were supposed to pay taxes in the form of.....
- (vii) 'Kammakara' was a word used for
- (viii) A ruler called..... extended the control of Magadha up to the northwest part of the subcontinent.

Ans:

- (i) 3000
- (ii) New Delhi
- (iii) huts
- (iv) potteiyar
- (v) 'bhaga'
- (vi) animals and animal produce
- (vii) landless agricultural labourers
- (viii) Mahapadma Nanda

III. TRUE/FALSE

State whether these sentences are true ('T') or false (F).

- (i) The sprinkling of sacred water on the king was done by the 'shudras'.
- (ii) The word 'janapada' means the land where the 'jana' has set its foot.
- (iii) Capital cities were fortified with huge walls of wood, brick or stone.
- (iv) The rulers of 'mahajanapadas' depended on occasional gifts brought by people,
- (v) The rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha.
- (vi) Alexander was the only person who conquered Magadha.
- (vii) Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to 'ganas' or 'sanghas'.

Ans:

- (i)—F, (ii)—T, (iii)—T, (iv)—F, (v)—F, (vi)—F, (vii)—T.

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