



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 9	Topic: Kingdoms, Kings and an early Republic	Year: 2023-24
I	Multiple Choice Questions: -	
1	Who were considered as untouchables in the Varna System? a. Women b. Shudras c. Kids d. Guards	
2	Who was the central figure in the religious rituals? a. King b. Charioteer c. Women d. Sons	
3	Which animal was let loose in Ashvamedha? a. Dog b. Horse c. Camel d. Goat	
4	The word 'Janapada' literally means the land where the Jana set its _____, and settled down. a. Hand b. Head c. Foot d. Eyes	
5	The two rivers that flowed through Magadha are Son and _____. a. Kaveri b. Ganga c. Godavari d. Yamuna	
6	Which was the capital of Vajji? a. Rajagriha b. Pataliputra c. Vaishali d. Macedonia	
II	Answer in one or two sentences: -	
7	What do you mean by 'Mahajanapadas'? Some janapadas gained control over large areas and became Mahajanapadas.	
8	Who were invited to witness the religious sacrifices? Rajas, ordinary people and Vaishyas were invited to witness the religious sacrifices.	
9	Why did the kings fortify their capital city? For protection and showing off their wealth.	
10	Name the four Varnas. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.	
11	Why did Alexander's soldiers refuse to march further from the bank of river Beas? The soldiers were scared, as they had heard that the rulers of India had vast armies of foot soldiers, chariots and elephants.	
12	What is bagha or share? The tax was fixed at 1/6th of the crop produced is called as bagha or share.	
13	What were the two major changes that took place in agriculture? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One was the growing use of iron ploughshares.• Second, people began transplanting paddy.	
III	Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions:-	

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- a. Identify this picture.
Painted Grey Ware.
- b. What was this pot used for by the people?
They were used on special occasions, for important people, and to serve special food.
- c. What made this pot special from other pottery?
These grey pots had painted designs, usually simple lines and geometric patterns.
- d. What colours were usually used to make the earthen pots?
Red and Grey

IV Answer in brief:-

- 15 Write a short note on 'Ashvamedha' ritual.
- **The 'Ashvamedha' (horse sacrifice) was a ritual used to recognise men as 'rajas'.**
 - **A horse was left to wander freely.**
 - **If it wandered into another kingdom and the king of that kingdom stopped it, they had to fight.**
 - **The 'raja' who succeeded in the challenge was recognised as stronger.**
 - **He would then perform the sacrifice, in which other kings would also come.**
- 16 What is known about the 'Janapadas' and the people?
- **Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in 'janapadas'.**
 - **They have found that people lived in huts.**
 - **The people kept cattle as well as other animals.**
 - **They grew a variety of crops like rice, wheat, barley, pulses, etc.**
 - **They made earthen pots, some of which were grey in colour and some red.**
- 17 Write a short note on the governance system in 'ganas' or 'sanghas'?
- **In 'ganas' or 'sanghas', these were not one but many rulers.**
 - **Even if there were several men together, each was called a 'raja'.**
 - **They performed rituals together. They met in assemblies and took decisions.**
 - **Women, 'dasas' and 'kammakaras' were not allowed to participate in these assemblies.**

- V Read the passage given below and answer the questions:-**
- Magadha had two very powerful rulers, Bimbisara and Ajatasattu, who used all possible means to conquer other janapadas. Mahapadma Nanda was another important ruler. He extended his control up to the north-west part of the subcontinent. Rajagriha (present-day Rajgir) in Bihar was the capital of Magadha for several years. Later the capital was shifted to Pataliputra (present-day Patna).
- a. Name two powerful rulers of Magadha.
Bimbisara and Ajatasattu.

- b. Name the ruler who extended his control up to the north-west part of the subcontinent?
Mahapadma Nanda
- c. What was the capital of Magadha before it was shifted to Pataliputra?
Rajagriha.

VI Mark the given Mahajanapadas on the outline of map of India: -

A Gandhara

B Kuru

C Vajji

D Magadha

E Angas

