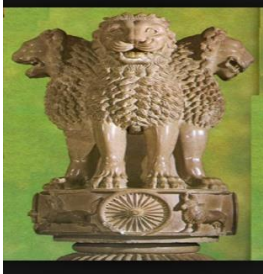
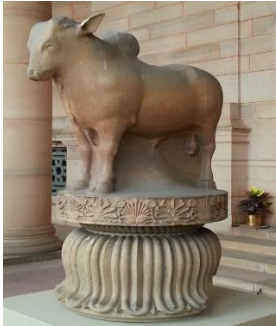




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: Social Science	Subject: History
Worksheet No: 14	Topic: Ashoka The Emperor Who Gave Up War	Year: 2023-24

I	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	Who was the son of Bindusara? (a) Chandragupta (b) Sidhartha (c) Ashoka (d) Ram Krishna Paramhans
2	Which was the capital of the Mauryan empire? (a) Pataliputra (b) Rajagriha (c) Ujjain (d) Taxila.
3	Who was the founder of the Maurya empire? a) Ashoka b) Chandragupta c) Bimbisara d) Chanakya.
4	Which animal is shown in our national Emblem? (a) Goats (b) Lions (c) Bulls (d) None of these
5	Who was the author of 'Arthashastra'? a) Chanakya b) Ashoka c) Seleucus Nicator d) Bimbisara
II	Fill in the blanks: -
6	Ashoka appointed special officials, who were known as the Dhamma Mahamatta
7	Administration in the important Mauryan provinces were placed under the control of the Royal Princes.
8	Seleucus Nicator was a Greek ruler in West Asia.
9	'Dhamma' is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term 'Dharma'.
II.	Answer in one or two sentences: -
10	Who were the inhabitants in the Mauryan cities? Merchants, officials, and craftspersons lived in the Mauryan cities.
11	What is a Tribute? Taxes, which were collected on a regular basis, tribute was collected as and when it was possible from people who gave a variety of things, more or less willingly.
12	What is the ancient name of 'coastal Orissa'? Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
13	Name the provincial capital of Mauryan Empire. Taxila or Ujjain
14	Why do the emperors need more resources than the kings? Emperors need more resources than the kings because, empires are larger than kingdoms, and need to be protected by big armies.
15	Name the ruler who tried to spread Ashoka's message to the people through inscriptions. Ashoka was the ruler, who tried to spread his message to the people through inscriptions for the first time.
16	Who was 'Chanakya'? Chanakya was a wise man who served Chandragupta Maurya. He was the author of the book 'Arthashastra'.
17	What was the tribute given to the officers by the people living in the forested areas? People living in the forested areas gave elephants, timber, honey, wax, etc. as a tribute.
18	Define 'Dynasty'. When members of the same family become rulers one after another, then the ruling family is called a dynasty.

III.	Observe the images and answer the following: -
A	 <p>a. Identify the image. The Lion Capital.</p> <p>b. Where they are carved in? They are carved in stone.</p> <p>c. How many lions are there in the image? There are four lions in the image.</p> <p>d. What is the meaning of 4 lions? Power, Courage, Confidence and Pride</p>
B	 <p>a. Identify the image. The Rampurwa bull.</p> <p>b. Where is it found? It is found in Rampurwa, Bihar.</p> <p>c. Where is it placed now? Now it is placed in the Rashtrapati Bhavan.</p>
IV	Answer in brief: -
19	<p>How was Ashoka unique?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ashoka was the most famous Mauryan ruler. ● He was known to spread 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'.
20	<p>Write a short note about the Mauryan people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Mauryan cities had mainly merchants, officials and craftspersons. ● In the 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 different languages. ● They also probably ate diverse kinds of food and the same can be said about the clothes they wore.

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Describe the administrative system in the Mauryan empire.

The Mauryan empire consisted of several different parts which were ruled over differently.

- **The Empire's capital.** The areas adjacent to Pataliputra, the capital of the empire, were 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 northwest 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 a tribute.