

ST. PETER'S INTER SCHOOL

Sanjua, Bakhrahat, South 24 Pgs.

Worksheet

Class - VI Subject - Social Science

Date : 05/03/24

Name _____ Roll No. _____

GREAT THINKERS AND NEW BELIEFS

WORKSHEET 7

Name:

Date:

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ teaches that the human being has a soul, which survives even after the body dies.
2. The Vedic religion expected elaborate sacrifices and rituals to be performed by the _____ on behalf of the chiefs or kings.
3. Mahavira was born in the _____ clan.
4. Mahavira spread his teachings in _____, the language of the common people.
5. The _____ was an order of monks who travelled around spreading the teachings of Mahavira or Buddha.

II. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Mahavira is believed to be the last of the _____ tirthankaras.
a. 56 b. 24 c. 16 d. 25
2. Why did new religion like Jainism and Buddhism become popular during 7th century BCE?
a. There were no elaborate rituals involved to attain god.
b. The religion was taught through simple stories.
c. The religion was preached in a language that the common people could understand.
d. all of these
3. Which of these statements does NOT hold true with reference to the Upanishads?
a. It believes in the law of karma.
b. It believes that every human being has a soul which survives even after the body dies.
c. It believes in elaborate rituals to attain god.
d. It believes in yoga and meditation to lead a healthy life.
4. A Monastery is a (There can be more than one correct option.)
a. a place where monks lived and prayed
b. a place where the bodily remains of the Buddha are kept
c. a school for young monks
d. hospital where monks go for treatment when they are sick

III. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mahavira | a. a ritual performed by the rajan |
| 2. Four noble truths | b. Jain preacher |
| 3. Ashwamedha | c. sky clad |
| 4. Nalanda | d. Buddha's doctrine |
| 5. Digambaras | e. Buddhist centre |

THE FIRST EMPIRE AND AN INSPIRING EMPEROR

WORKSHEET

Name:

Date:

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Magadha grew from a kingdom into an empire under the leadership of the _____.
2. Alexander attempted to cross the River _____ to invade India but failed.
3. Megasthenes wrote the book _____, which gives valuable information about life in India during the Mauryan period.
4. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the Nanda dynasty with the help of his mentor, _____.

II. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The edicts of Ashoka's dhammas were in
a. Sanskrit b. Prakrit c. Hindi d. Odiya
2. Under the Mauryas, the official head of the village was called
a. Gopas b. Gramin c. Ganardhans d. Senapati
3. What is dhamma?
a. Rock sculptures made during Ashoka's reign
b. Trade guilds
c. A person's duty in accordance with religious and social code
d. Monasteries
4. Which of this was NOT the responsibility of the Nagarika or the city governor of Pataliputra?
a. maintaining the army b. maintaining the law and order
c. controlling trade d. maintaining the health and hygiene of the people

LIFE IN VILLAGES, TOWNS AND THE KINGDOMS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL INDIA

WORKSHEET 9

Name:

Date:

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The Vedic people were originally _____ who herded cows and sheep.
2. The period between 1000 and 600 BCE marked the beginning of the _____ Age in north India.
3. Musiri near Pattanam was a _____ town which did trade with the Romans.
4. The usage of wood and metal increased during the Iron Age; hence the people had the opportunity to take up occupations like _____ and _____.
5. The process by which people move from villages to towns is called _____.
6. The Pandyas had their capital at _____.
7. The capital of the Cholas was _____.

II. State true or false.

1. Historians can identify the culture of the Vedic people by the pottery they used.
2. The rise of the Vedic culture marked the beginning of the Bronze Age.
3. Agriculture was the main occupation of the Vedic people.
4. The Sangam Age rulers were tolerant towards all religions including Buddhism and Jainism.
5. During the Vedic period, market towns developed around places of Buddhist, Jain and Christian pilgrim centres.

III. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Name the dynasty that ruled Central India between 100 BCE and CE 220; where was their capital located?
a. Satavahana – Paithan b. Pandya – Madurai
c. Chera – Vanchi d. Chola – Uraiyur
2. The Grand Anicut dam across the river Kaveri was built by
a. Senguttuvan b. Karikala Chola c. Nedunchezhiyan d. None of the above
3. The official language of the Satavahanas was
a. Sanskrit b. Tamil c. Telugu d. Prakrit
4. The Tolkappiam and the Tirukural are
a. literary works belonging to the Sangam Age b. literary works belonging to the Vedic Period
c. a part of the Rig Veda d. none of the above
5. In South India, Korkai and Azhagankulam were
a. religious centres b. market towns c. port towns d. administrative towns

Answer the following

CONTACT WITH DISTANT LANDS

WORKSHEET 10

Name:

Date:

I. Name the following.

1. Name the people from Europe who were the first to trade with the South Indian kingdoms:

2. Name the seaport near present-day Pattanam in Kerala that was an important centre of trade with the Romans: _____
3. Name the thriving centre of Indo-Roman trading near Puducherry: _____
4. Name the trade route established by the Chinese to reach the markets of India and the West:

II. Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Asvaghoshe | a. a tribe from the steppes of Central Asia |
| 2. Kushana | b. Saka |
| 3. Calendar | c. Buddhacharita |

III. State true or false.

1. The coming of the Sakas and the Kushanas led to the growth of the close contacts between Central Asians and Indians.
2. Kanishka was known for the patronage he extended to Hinayana Buddhism.

IV. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. We have evidence that the Greeks and Romans traded with the South Indian kingdoms because
 - a. the Greeks and Romans began practising Hinduism
 - b. many articles, coins, jars and tubs of Greek and Roman origin were found in South India
 - c. the people of South India could speak Greek
 - d. many of the trading centres that were used during those times are still in use today
2. The Silk Route was established
 - a. for Indians to travel to other countries like China and Europe
 - b. to spread the Buddhist religion to other countries
 - c. to trade goods and to connect the markets of India to the West
 - d. none of the above
3. The Gandhara style of art was
 - a. a combination of Greek and Indian style of art
 - b. a combination of Chinese and Indian style of art
 - c. a combination of South Asian and Western style of architecture
 - d. a combination of Indian and Roman style of art
4. Which of these statements is NOT true about the impact of the Sakas and Kushanas?
 - a. The coming of Sakas and Kushanas led to close contacts between Central Asia and India.
 - b. The Sakas and Kushanas introduced a new style of dressing.
 - c. Indian craftsmen learnt the Gandhara style of art.
 - d. The Sakas and Kushanas are believed to be the first to spread the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Name:

Date:

I. Who were they?

1. The Chinese Buddhist traveller who wrote about the Gupta period: _____
2. The ruler who established the Gupta dynasty: _____
3. The famous poet who was a part of Vikramaditya's court: _____
4. The Chinese pilgrim who visited the court of Harshavardhana: _____
5. The author of Harshacharita: _____

II. Correct these statements.

1. The inscriptions on the iron pillar near the Qutb Minar refer to Harshavardhana.

2. During the Gupta rule the kings held all the power of administration.

3. The Gupta rulers were Buddhists.

III. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The Gupta Period is said to be the Classical Age of India because
 - a. they improved trade with other countries.
 - b. they were tolerant towards all religions.
 - c. the Empire kept northern India united and they were also great patrons of art, literature and the sciences.
 - d. they ruled for 200 years.
2. The heads of the trade guilds were called
 - a. nagarasreshthins
 - b. ayuktas
 - c. vishayas
 - d. uparikas
3. During the Gupta Period the society (There could be more than one correct option.)
 - a. did not have a rigorous caste system.
 - b. had a stratified caste system.
 - c. was casteless.
 - d. practised untouchability.
4. The main occupation of the people during Harsha's rule was
 - a. pottery
 - b. weaving
 - c. carpentry
 - d. agriculture
5. Vivid accounts of the campaign led by Pulakesin II was composed by
 - a. Banabhatta
 - b. Ravikirti
 - c. Kalidas
 - d. Xuanzang
6. The Pallavas were finally defeated by the
 - a. Chalukyas
 - b. Cholas
 - c. Rashtrakutas
 - d. None of these