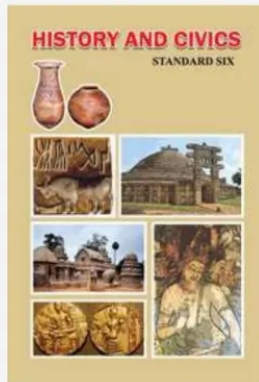


Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 6- History: Chapter 7- India during the Maurya Period

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 6
HISTORY

CHAPTER 7
**India during the Maurya
Period**



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

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Questions and Answers

1. Answer in one sentence:

Question 1.

Why did the satraps begin to fight among themselves?

Answer:

After Alexander's death, a struggle for power began among the satraps that he had appointed.

Question 2.

Who did Ashoka send to Sri Lanka for the spread of Buddhism?

Answer:

Ashoka sent his own son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka for the spread of Buddhism.

Question 3.

What were the occupations of the people during the Mauryan period?

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Answer:

During the Mauryan period, there were many occupations like carving and engraving on ivory, weaving and dyeing cloth and metal work. Black, glazed pottery was produced. Ship building and technology of making articles of iron had also developed.

Question 4.

Which animal engravings are found on the pillars erected by Emperor Ashoka?

Answer:

Excellent carvings of animals like the lion, elephant, bull are found on the pillars erected by Ashoka.

2. Can you explain ?

Question 1.

Satrap

Answer:

When Alexander was forced to return back to Greece, he appointed Greek officers to administer the conquered territories. They were called satraps.

Question 2.

Sudarshan

Answer:

Emperor Chandragupta Maurya built a dam called 'Sudarshan' near Junagadh in Gujarat state.

Question 3.

'Devanampiyasa'

Answer:

The name given to Emperor Ashoka which means beloved of the Gods and he who looks on with affection.

Question 4.

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Ashtapad

Answer:

The game of chess was called Ashtapad.

3. Recall and describe:

Question 1.

The extent of Chandragupta Maurya's empire.

Answer:

- Chandragupta Maurya defeated the Nanda dynasty and established his rule in Magadha.
- He won Avanti and Saurashtra and began to extend the boundaries of his empire.
- On defeating Seleucus Nicator he included the north west region of Kabul, Kandahar and Herat in the Mauryan Empire.

Question 2.

The extent of Ashoka's empire.

Answer:

Ashoka's empire extended from Afghanistan in the northwest and Nepal in the north to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the south, and from Bengal in the east to Saurashtra in the west.

4. Match the following:

Question 1.

Column (A)	Column (B)
(1) Emperor Alexander	(a) Ambassador of Seleucus Nicator
(2) Megasthenes	(b) Emperor of Greece

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- (3) Emperor Ashoka (c) Emperor of Rome
(d) Emperor of Magadha

Answer:

1 – b

2 – a

3 – d

5. What is your opinion?

Question 1.

Alexander had to turn back.

Answer:

- During the Indian invasion, Alexander's army had to suffer severe hardships.
- The army was also away from home for a very long time so the soldiers were eager to go back.
- Therefore, they rebelled, against Alexander and he was forced to go back to Greece.

Question 2.

Coins of Greek kings were characteristic.

Answer:

- The Greek kings minted characteristic coins.
- On one side, the coin had a picture of the king who had minted the coin and on the other side, a picture of a Greek God.
- The name of the king was also written on the coin.
- Alexander's coins were of the same type.

Question 3.

Emperor Ashoka decided never to wage war again.

Answer:

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- Emperor Ashoka decided never to wage war again when he witnessed the bloodshed and devastation caused by Kalinga war.
- Emperor Ashoka had a change of heart and embraced Buddhism.

6. Describe in your own words:

Question 1.

Public welfare works of Emperor Ashoka

Answer:

- Emperor Ashoka laid stress on the creation of facilities for the welfare of the people.
- He made provision for free medicines and medical treatment for people as well as for animals.
- He built many roads.
- He dug wells and built dharmashalas.

Question 2.

Means of entertainment and sport of the Mauryan period.

Answer:

- Different festivals and functions were celebrated in villages and towns.
- Dance and music concerts were a part of entertainment.
- Wrestling bouts and chariot races were popular.
- Board games and chess called Ashtapad was also popular.

Activity:

- Find out about the public welfare activities carried out by the people's representatives in your area and write in detail about them.
- Read more about the life of Emperor Ashoka and make a presentation based on it in the form of a play.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Complete the sentence by choosing the correct option:

Question 1.

Alexander, the Greek emperor, invaded _____ northwestern frontier in 326 BCE.

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(a) China

(b) India

(c) Nepal

Answer:

(b) India

Question 2.

Emperor Alexander appointed Greek officers to _____ the conquered territories.

(a) teach

(b) develop

(c) administer

Answer:

(c) administer

Question 3.

Alexander died on his way back to Greece in 323 BCE at _____ .

(a) Babylon

(b) Sri Lanka

(c) Nepal

Answer:

(a) Babylon

Question 4.

Alexander's campaign led to an _____ in trade between India and the western world.

(a) decrease

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(b) standstill

(c) increase

Answer:

(c) increase

Question 5.

The _____ who accompanied Alexander introduced India to the western world through their writings.

(a) historians

(b) physicians

(c) musicians

Answer:

(a) historians

Question 6.

Greek _____ sculpture Indian art.

(a) dominated

(b) influenced

(c) crippled

Answer:

(b) influenced

Question 7.

Indian kings started _____ similar coins like the Greeks.

(a) printing

(b) sculpting

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(c) minting

Answer:

(c) minting

Question 8.

Chandragupta Maurya founded the _____ Empire.

(a) Gupta

(b) Nanda

(c) Maurya

Answer:

(c) Maurya

Question 9.

After Alexander's death, a struggle for power began among the _____ he had appointed.

(a) satraps

(b) ministers

(c) ambassadors

Answer:

(a) satraps

Question 10.

Seleucus Nicator was Alexander's _____.

(a) satrap

(b) general

(c) ambassador

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Answer:

(b) general

Question 11.

_____ became the king of Babylon after Alexander's death.

(a) Megasthenes

(b) Chandragupta

(c) Seleucus Nicator

Answer:

(c) Seleucus Nicator

Question 12.

_____, Seleucus Nicator's ambassador stayed back at Chandragupta Maurya's court.

(a) Megasthenes

(b) Alexander

(c) Ashoka

Answer:

(a) Megasthenes

Question 13.

Megasthenes's book _____ is an important source for the study of India during the Mauryan period.

(a) Maruti

(b) Indica

(c) Honda

Answer:

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(b) Indica

Question 14.

Chandragupta was succeeded by his son _____.

(a) Ashoka

(b) Bindusara

(c) Shishunag

Answer:

(b) Bindusara

Question 15.

After Bindusara's death, his son _____ succeeded to the throne in 273 BCE.

(a) Ashoka

(b) Chandragupta

(c) Samudragupta

Answer:

(a) Ashoka

Question 16.

Emperor Ashoka _____ Kalinga.

(a) dominated

(b) destroyed

(c) conquered

Answer:

(c) conquered

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Question 17.

Ashoka was deeply moved by the, _____ of the Kalinga war.

- (a) bloodshed
- (b) strength
- (c) bravery

Answer:

- (a) bloodshed

Question 18.

Ashoka had embraced _____.

- (a) Christianity
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Islam

Answer:

- (b) Buddhism

Question 19.

Ashoka sent his own son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to _____ for the spread of Buddhism.

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) China

Answer:

- (b) Sri Lanka

Question 20.

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Ashoka also _____ many stupas and viharas.

- (a) built
- (b) painted
- (c) destroyed

Answer:

- (a) built

Question 21.

Ashoka made provisions for free medicines and medical treatment for people as well as for the _____.

- (a) travellers
- (b) citizens
- (c) animals

Answer:

- (c) animals

Question 22.

Ashoka dug wells and built _____.

- (a) stupas
- (b) caves
- (c) dharmashalas

Answer:

- (c) dharmashalas

Question 23.

There was a Council of Ministers which advised the king in matters of _____.

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(a) administration

(b) war

(c) weather

Answer:

(a) administration

Question 24.

During the Maurya period, _____ production had great importance.

(a) agricultural

(b) machine

(c) glassware

Answer:

(a) agricultural

Question 25.

Dance and music concerts were part of _____.

(a) night life

(b) entertainment

(c) competition

Answer:

(b) entertainment

Question 26.

Chess was called _____.

(a) Ashtapad

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(b) Chakra

(c) Satraps

Answer:

(a) Ashtapad

Question 27.

The pillars erected by Ashoka are excellent _____ of the Indian sculpture.

(a) statues

(b) showpiece

(c) specimens

Answer:

(c) specimens

Question 28.

The chakra or wheel on the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath has a place of _____ on the Indian national flag.

(a) honour

(b) show

(c) visibility

Answer:

(a) honour

Question 29.

After the decline of Emperor Ashoka, the Mauryan empire began to _____.

(a) expand

(b) decline

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(c) incline

Answer:

(b) decline

Match the following:

Question 1.

Column (A)

(1) Chandragupta Maurya

(2) Seleucus Nicator

(3) Emperor Ashoka

(4) Capital of Maurya empire

(5) Chakra on Ashoka pillar at Samath

Column (B)

(a) Conquered Kalinga

(b) Pataliputra

(c) Founded the Mauryan empire

(d) Honoured on the Indian national flag

(e) Alexander's Army General

Answer:

1 – c

2 – e

3 – a

4 – b

5 – d

Answer in one sentence:

Question 1.

Who were satraps?

Answer:

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As Alexander was forced to return back to Greece, he appointed Greek officers called satraps to administer the conquered territories.

Question 2.

When and where did Emperor Alexander die?

Answer:

Alexander died on the way back to Greece in 323 BCE at Babylon.

Question 3.

What gave rise to the Gandhara school of art?

Answer:

Greek sculpture influenced Indian art, giving rise to Gandhara school of art.

Question 4.

Who founded the Mauryan Empire?

Answer:

Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire.

Question 5.

Who was Seleucus Nicator?

Answer:

Seleucus Nicator was Alexander's general.

Question 6.

Who stayed back at Chandragupta's court?

Answer:

Megasthenes, Seleucus Nicator's ambassador stayed back at Chandragupta's court.

Question 7.

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Which book did Megasthenes write?

Answer:

Megasthenes wrote the book 'Indica' which is an important source for the study of India during the Mauryan period.

Question 8.

Who succeeded Chandragupta?

Answer:

After Chandragupta renounced the throne, he was succeeded by his son Bindusara.

Question 9.

Who succeeded Bindusara?

Answer:

After Bindusara's death, his son Ashoka succeeded the throne in 237 BCE.

Question 10.

Which religion did Ashoka embrace?

Answer:

Ashoka embraced Buddhism.

Question 11.

Which was the capital of the Mauryan Empire?

Answer:

Pataliputra was the capital of the Maurya empire.

Question 12.

When did the Mauryan Empire decline?

Answer:

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The Mauryan Empire declined after the death of Emperor Ashoka.

Question 13.

Which was the largest empire in ancient India?

Answer:

The Mauryan Empire was the largest empire in ancient India.

Question 14.

What is the significance of Ashoka pillar at Sarnath?

Answer:

The chakra or wheel on the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath has a place of honour on the Indian national flag.

Answer in short:

Question 1.

How did Alexander invade India?

Answer:

- Alexander invaded India's northwestern frontier.
- Crossing the Indus river he reached Takshashila.
- On the way he met forceful opposition from the local kings. He defeated them all and successfully reached Punjab.

Question 2.

How was Alexander's campaign advantageous to India?

Answer:

Alexander's campaign led to an increase in the trade between India and the western world. The historians who accompanied Alexander introduced India to the western world through their writings.

Question 3.

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Describe the Sarnath pillar.

Answer:

- The chakra or wheel on the Sarnath pillar has a place of honour on the Indian national flag.
- The pillar has lions on all four sides but only three are visible from the front.

Give reasons:

Question 1.

Ashoka had pillar edicts and stone inscription engraved throughout his kingdom.

Answer:

- Ashoka came to believe that truth, non-violence, compassion and forgiveness were the important values.
- He wanted to spread these teachings among the common people.
- He, therefore, had pillar edicts and stone inscriptions engraved throughout his kingdom.

Describe the following:

Question 1.

Art and literature during the period of Emperor Ashoka.

Answer:

During the period of Emperor Ashoka, the art of rock cut sculpture was promoted. The pillars erected by Ashoka are excellent specimens of Indian sculpture. There are excellent carvings of animals like the lion, elephant, bull on these pillars. The chakra or wheel on the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath has a place of honour on the Indian national flag.



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