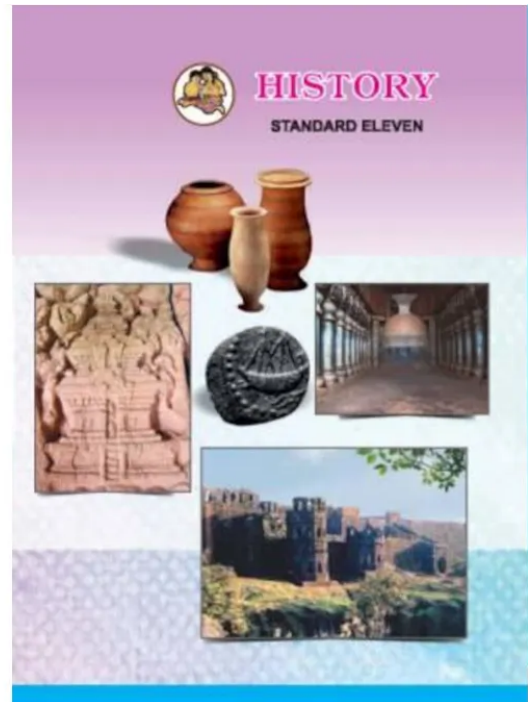


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-History: Chapter 6- Second Urbanisation in India

Class 11 - Chapter 6 Second Urbanisation in India



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-History: Chapter 6- Second Urbanisation in India

Class 11: History Chapter 6 solutions. Complete Class 11 History Chapter 6 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-History: Chapter 6- Second Urbanisation in India

Class 11: History Chapter 6 solutions. Complete Class 11 History Chapter 6 Notes.

1A. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete sentences.

Question 1.

Ashmaka is the name in _____ language.

- (a) Pali
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Ardhamagadhi
- (d) Prakrit

Answer:

- (b) Sanskrit

Question 2.

The capital of Kashi Mahajanapadas was _____

- (a) Gorakhpur

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(b) Chandranagar

(c) Rajagriha

(d) Varanasi

Answer:

(d) Varanasi

Question 3.

Gautam Buddha was born in _____

(a) Kushinagara

(b) Sarnath

(c) Lumbini

(d) Pataliputra

Answer:

(c) Lumbini

Question 4.

The river _____ was the natural boundary between Uttara Panchala and Dakshina Panchala.

(a) Yamuna

(b) Bhagirathi

(c) Ganga

(d) Niranjana

Answer:

(b) Bhagirathi

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1B. Find the incorrect pair from set B and write the correct ones.

Question 1.

Set 'A'	Set 'B'
(a) Kosala	Shravas ti
(b) Anga	Champa
(c) Matsya	Mathur a
(d) Gandhara	Taxila

Answer:

(c) Matsya – Virat Nagar

2. Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence.

Question 1.

Gautam Buddha travelled continuously for 45 years _____

- (a) in search of a Guru
- (b) to practice austerities
- (c) to preach dhamma
- (d) to attain enlightenment

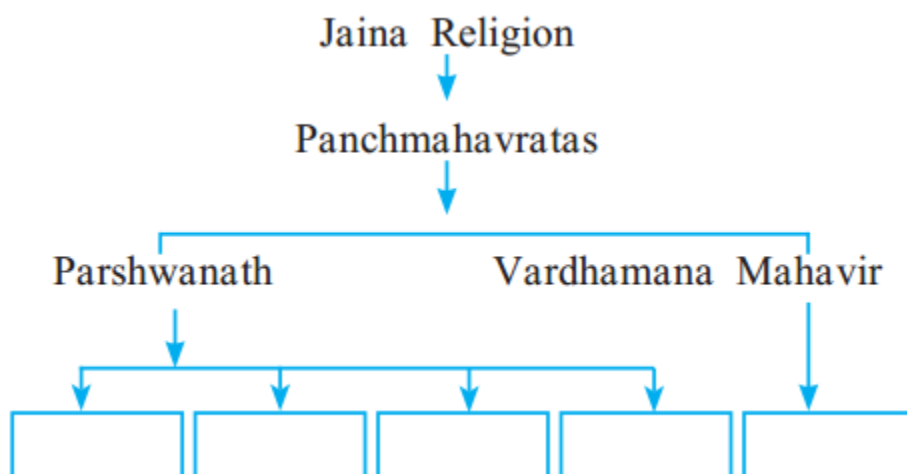
Answer:

(c) to preach dhamma

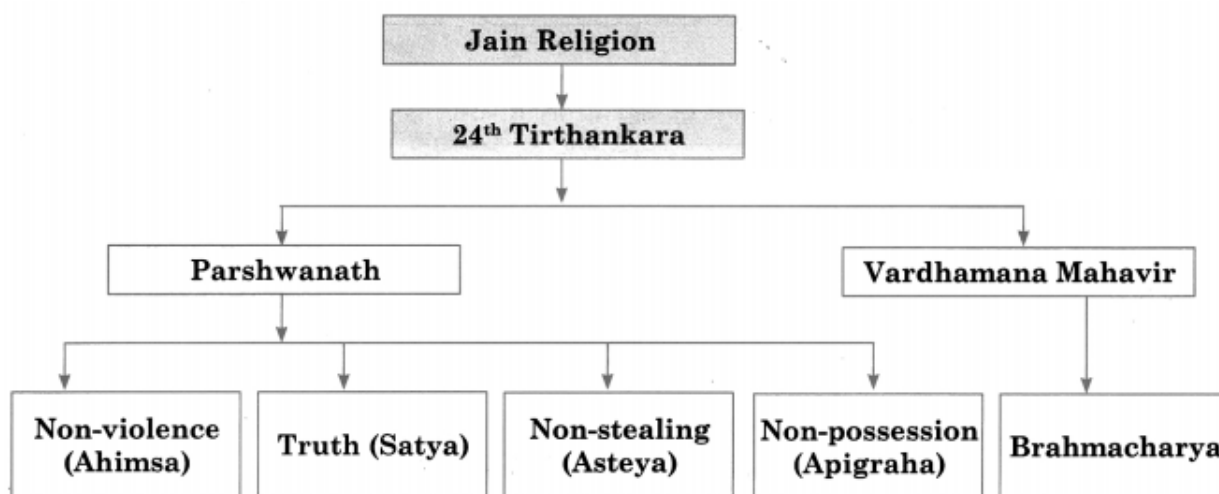
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3. Complete the concept maps.

Question 1.



Answer:



4. Explain the following statements with reasons.

Question 1.

The rise of Mahajanpadas came into being.

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Answer:

- By 600 B.C.E. sixteen Mahajanapadas were established in India, from the northwest region to Magadha.
- Conquering other janapadas and annexing their territory permanently to one's own, became a regular practice in the times of Mahajanapadas.
- Ultimately, this conflict resulted in the creation of a large empire like Magadha.
- Ancient India once again witnessed the rise of cities.

Question 2.

The process of second urbanisation began in ancient India.

Answer:

- The Janapadas with definite geographic borders and administrative systems were established roughly around 1000 B.C.E.
- It resulted in the creation of sixteen Mahajanapadas from Afghanistan stretching to the banks of the Godavari in the south.
- The capital cities of the mahajanapadas and some other cities, which flourished because of prospering trade once again brought the age of urbanisation in India.
- It is known as the 'Second Urbanisation'.
- By the 6th century B.C.E. these and a few other cities had become very prosperous.
- Thus, the process of second urbanisation began in ancient India.

Question 3.

Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautama Buddha attracted a large number of followers.

Answer:

- Among the various stream of thought that arose in the 6th B.C.E, a large number of people were attracted to the teaching of Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.
- Their teachings showed the way to overcome the disparity in the society resulted from the Varna and caste system.

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- At the age of 42, Vardhamana Mahavira attained absolute knowledge (Keval Dnyana).
- Thereafter, people started addressing him as 'Kevali', 'Jina' and 'Mahavira'.
- While Buddha attained enlightenment at the age of 35. After that, he was known as 'Buddha', 'Tathagata' and also as 'Shakyamuni'.

5. Explain the following concepts.

Question 1.

Nastik Darshan

Answer:

- Nastik Darshan refers to the Jain and the Buddhist schools of thought.
- In other words, both, the Jain and the Buddhist schools of thought are considered as the 'nastik'
- Both refuse to accept the authority of the Vedas and the Vedic rituals.
- Both the schools had followers in large numbers from all strata of the society.

Question 2.

The eightfold path was preached by Gautama Buddha.

Answer:

Gautama Buddha explained the eightfold path by including:

- Samyak Drishti (To understand and accept that nothing happens against the rules of nature)
- Samyak Sankalp (Right determination)
- Samyak Vacha (Right speech)
- Samyak Karmanta (Right behaviour)
- Samyak Aajiva (Livelihood by right means)
- Samyak Vyayam (Conscious avoidance of offensive things)
- Samyak Smriti (Watchfulness and memory of right things)
- Samyak Samadhi (Establishing the mind firmly in equanimity; a state beyond pleasure and sorrow)

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6. Describe the administrative system of the Mahajanapadas with the help of the following points.

Question 1.

- (a) Terms showing types of states
- (b) King's installation
- (c) Authority of the king
- (d) Decision-making

Answer:

(a) Terms showing types of states: Rajya, Swarajya, Bhavjya, Vairajya, Maharajya, Samrajya, and Prameshthya were the different types of states that existed during the 6th B.C.E.

(b) King's installation: A 'Raja' was expected to be a 'Kshtriya' and according to the existing norms, a Brahmin was expected to refrain from accepting the position of a Raja. The position of Raja was generally hereditary. However, at times, a king was elected by the people.

(c) Authority of the king: The coronation of a king gave him absolute authority over his subjects. He was the one to decide the amount of taxes to be collected from them. He was the ultimate lord of all the land in his kingdom and so he could donate any portion of that land according to his wish. Nevertheless, his power was not totally unrestricted.

(d) Decision-making: The king made his decisions by seeking advice from his officials such as Purohita, Senani, Amatya, Gramani, etc. Besides, there was an assembly of people of all classes. When it assembled everybody present could participate in the decision-making process. There were times when people's assemblies made a king steps down from the throne.

Activity 1.

Collect and compile the information about Jain Tirthankaras.

Answer:

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A “Tirthankara” is a saviour and spiritual teacher of the Jain dharma. Tirthankara in Sanskrit means ‘Ford-maker’ and is also known as “Jina” or “Victor”.

A Tirthankara is a rare individual who has conquered samsara, the cycle of death and rebirth

There were 24 Tirthankaras in Jainism. They are as follows:

1. Lord Rishabhdev
2. Lord Ajitnath
3. Lord Sambhavnath
4. Lord Abhinandanath
5. Lord Sumatinath
6. Lord Padmaprabh
7. Lord Suparshvanath
8. Lord Chandraprabh
9. Lord Suvidhinath Swami or Puspadanta
10. Lord Sheetalnath
11. Lord Shreyansnath
12. Lord Vasupujya
13. Lord Vimalnath
14. Lord Anantnath
15. Lord Dharmnath
16. Lord Shantinath
17. Lord Kunthunath
18. Lord Aranath
19. Lord Mallinath
20. Lord Munisuvrat
21. Lord Naminath
22. Lord Neminath
23. Lord Parshvanath
24. Lord Mahavir

Activity 2.

Collect information about Jataka stories. Select any of the Jataka stories and present, them as a stage play.

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Answer:

Students have to do it on their own.



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- Chapter 1- First Farmers
- Chapter 2- First Cities of India
- Chapter 3- Chalcolithic Villages in India
- Chapter 4- Vedic Period
- Chapter 5- Janapadas and Republics
- Chapter 6- Second Urbanisation in India
- Chapter 7- India and Iran (Persia)
- Chapter 8- India During Mauryan Period
- Chapter 9- Post Mauryan India
- Chapter 10- Changing Times
- Chapter 11- Kingdoms in South India
- Chapter 12- India, Nations in the Northwest of the Indian Subcontinent and China
- Chapter 13- India, Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia
- Chapter 14- Delhi Sultanate, Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdom
- Chapter 15- India During Mughal Period
- Chapter 16- Swarajya to Empire (Maratha Period)

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

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