

IV) MATCHING SKILL

Column A	Column B
i) Founder of Mauryan empire	a) Kalinga
ii) Most Famous Mauryan emperor	b) Chandragupta
iii) Provincial capital	c) Ashoka
iv) Empire's capital	d) Pataliputra
v) Ancient name of coastal Orissa	e) Taxila

V) VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Chanakya?
2. Who lived in the Mauryan cities?
3. Give one point of difference between empires and kingdoms.
4. Give one point of information given by the Arthashastra.
5. What all was given as tribute by people in forested areas?
6. What was special about Ashoka as a ruler ?
7. What change came upon Ashoka after the Kalinga war?
8. What was the purpose of Ashoka's 'dhamma'?
9. Name some countries where Ashoka spread his 'dhamma'.
10. Where has the Rampurwa Bull been placed now?

VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note to describe the Mauryan people.
2. How was Ashoka unique?
3. Describe governance in the Mauryan empire.

VII. MAP WORK

- i) Pataliputra
- ii) Ujjain
- iii) Taxila
- iv) Sanchi
- v) Sarnath
- vi) Lumbini
- vii) Rampurwas
- viii) Kaushambi
- ix) Meerut
- x) Kalinga.

Vital Villages, Thriving Towns

I MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-

- i) The use of iron in the Indian Subcontinent began about
 - a) 2000 years ago
 - b) A million years ago
 - c) 3000 years ago
 - d) 500 years ago.
- ii) Vellalar was the term used for
 - a) Large landowners
 - b) Small farmers
 - b) Common people
 - d) Slaves.
- iii) Gram bhojaka was as powerful man. He also worked as a
 - a) Judge
 - b) Councillor
 - b) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) policeman
- iv) Mathura is an important centre for workship of
 - a) Lord Rama
 - c) Lord Vishnu
 - b) Lord Krishna
 - d) Both a) and b)
- v) Between 2200 and 1900 years ago, Arikamedu was a
 - a) Coastal settlement
 - c) Religious place
 - b) Monastery
 - d) None of the above

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- i) The post of gram bhojaka was
- ii) There were independent farmers also who were known as.....
- iii) literature was popular in Tamil Nadu.
- iv) The Jatakas were stories preserved by
- v) The associates of crafts persons and merchants were known as
- vi) Stamped red-glazed pottery was known asware.

III. TRUE/FALSE

- i) The phoughshare was used to increase agricultural production.
- ii) Most of the grihpatis were large landowners.
- iii) Extremely fine pottery was found in the southern part of the sub-continent.
- iv) Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money.
- v) Arretine Ware was named after a city in Germany.

IV) MATCHING SKILL

Column A

- i) Large landowners
- ii) Ordinary ploughmen
- iii) Landless labourers
- iv) Village headman
- v) Men and women who did not own land
- vi) Tall double-handed jars that contained liquids

Column B

- a) Gram bhojaka
- b) Dasa Karmakara
- c) Vellalar
- d) Small tanks
- e) Kadai siyar & adimai
- f) Uzhavar
- g) Amphorae

V) VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where were some of the largest collections of iron tools found?
2. What was the use of iron tools?
3. What did irrigation works included?
4. What were ring wells?
5. Mention any one function that was performed by the grama bhojaka?
6. How did people use ring wells?
7. What do you know about the punch marked coins?
8. What do you know about the jatakas?
9. Why were the Varanasi and Mathura famous?
10. Write about Arikamedu?
11. How can you say that the Mathura was a religious place?

VI) SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you know about Sangam literature?
2. Write a short note on Arikamedu?
3. What steps were taken to increase agricultural production?

VII) LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Describe several ways of finding out about early cities?
2. Mathura was a city with many functions .Explain?