

Subject- S. S. T Class-6 Topic- Magdha Empire And India During The Period Of Kingdoms

Learn and Write

After Ajatashatru, Udayin became the king of

Exercise

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

1. Choose the correct answers.

(a) The capital of Matsya kingdom was

(i) Viratnagar

(ii) Varanasi

(iii) Mathura

(iv) Ayodhya

(b) The kingdom situated in south India was

(i) Matsya

(ii) Saurasena

(iii) Magadha

(iv) Asmaka

(c) The first mention of the sixteen kingdoms is found in

(i) Anguttar Nikay

(ii) Rigveda

(iii) Atharveda

(iv) Upanishad

2. What do you mean by "Janapada"? *P-183*

3. How was a kingdom formed? *P-183*

4. Which kingdom existed in Rajasthan during the Mahabharata era? *Matsya*

5. Write the names of the main kingdoms. *Magadha, Kaushal, Vatsa, etc.*
6. Write the names of the main rulers of Magadha. *Bimbisara & Ajatashatru, etc.*
7. Comment on the system of governance during the kingdom period. *P-183*
8. Discuss the factors that made Magadha a strong empire. *P-187*

Activity

1. Spot the cities of the kingdom era which exist till date in the map of India.
2. Mark the sixteen kingdoms and their capitals in the map of India.
3. Form sixteen small groups of students in the class and name them after kingdoms.
4. Stage inspirational stories from the Vedic, the Buddhist and the Jain literature in the class.

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. There were around 16 in the Ganga valley.

(a) <i>janapadas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) <i>mahajanapadas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) states	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) cities	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Most *mahajanapadas* had a system.

(a) republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) democratic	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) monarchical	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d) dictatorial	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. was the capital of Magadha.

(a) Rajgriha	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) Taxila	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Varanasi	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Nalanda	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Most of the *Mahajanapadas* were fortified.
2. *Punch-mashaka* coins began to be used as new forms of currency.
3. River *Champarni* flowed between Magadha and Ang.
4. Bimbisara belonged to the *Haryanka* Dynasty.
5. Ajatashatru defeated the king of *Kaushal*.

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hastinapur (c) | (a) republic |
| 2. monarchy (e) | (b) Potali |
| 3. Vatsa (d) | (c) Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Malla (a) | (d) King Udayin |
| 5. Asmaka (b) | (e) Magadha |

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. What does the word *janapada* mean? *P-183*
2. Which crops were grown in the *janapadas*? *P-18*
3. Who ruled over the kingdom of Chedi? *P-183*
4. Name the four most important *mahajanapadas*. *P-1*

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Write about the two political systems prevalent in the *mahajanapadas*. *P-183*

2. Define cabinet.

3. Which policies were adopted by Bimbisara to expand his kingdom? P

4. How did the Council work in the *mahajanapadas*? P-186

F. Long Answer Questions

1. Write a short note on the Nandas. P-188

2. Write short notes on:

(a) Vajji republic P-185

(b) Avanti kingdom P-186

3. How did the justice system work in the *mahajanapadas*? P-186

18. Magadha Empire And India During The Period Of Kingdoms

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answers.

(a) (i) Viratnagar

(b) (iv) Asmaka

(c) (i) *Anguttar Nikay*

2. The word '*janapada*' means the land where the *jana* set its foot and settled down.

3. Kingdoms or *Mahajanapadas* formed when some *janapadas* became more important and powerful than the others.

4. Matsya

5. Magadha, Kaushal, Vatsa, Avanti

6. Bimbisara, Ajatashatru, Udayin

7. The kingdom's administration was headed by the King. The king was elected by the people. He was supported by a cabinet of ministers, a

council elected by the public, army and police to maintain law and order and a two-tier system of courts with the king having the final authority.

8. Severe factors played a vital role in making Magadha a strong empire.

Location : It was situated on the banks of the rivers Ganga and Son. These rivers served as means of transport and as water supply.

They made the land fertile for crops which increased the income of the Kingdom. Thereby, Magadha could maintain a large army.

Forests : Magadha was surrounded by forests. Elephants were captured and trained for army, carts, chariots and houses were built from wood.

Iron ore : Magadha also had iron mines which were used to make strong tools and weapons.

Additional Questions For Practice

- A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (b) *mahajanapadas*
2. (c) *monarchical*
3. (b) *Rajgriha*

- B. Fill in the blanks.

1. *mahajanapadas*
2. *Punch-marked*
3. *Champawat*
4. *Haryanka*
5. *Kausal*

- C. Match the following.

1. (c) *Uttar Pradesh*
2. (e) *Magadha*
3. (d) *King Udayin*
4. (a) *republic*
5. (b) *Potali*

- D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. The word *janapada* literally means the land where the *jana* set its foot and settled down.
2. Crops like pulses, barley, wheat, rice, sesame, mustard and sugar cane grew in the *janapadas*.
3. King Shishupal ruled over the kingdom of Chedi.
4. Kashi, Kausal, Ang, Magadha

E. Short Answer Questions

1. **Republic** : This kind of *mahajanapada* was ruled by a group of people elected by the people of that tribe.
Monarchy : In this kind of system, the son (prince) succeeded his father (king) to the throne and governed his kingdom.
2. The cabinet was a group of ministers who assisted and advised the *Ganpati* or king on various administrative matters.
3. He expanded his kingdom by marriage and conquest.
4. The members of the council were elected by the public and the *Ganpati* and the cabinet participated in the meetings held in the council. It was like present day Lok Sabha.

F. Long Answer Questions

1. The Nandas had a well-organised governing system and a large organised army. Under the Nanda rulers, Patalipatra became the political, cultural and educational centre of North India. In order to maintain a large army, the Nanda rulers imposed taxes and the masses felt heavily burdened by these taxes. The Nanda rule ended due to their harsh administrative policies and later Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan Empire.
2. (a) **Vajji republic** : Vajji was situated in the north of the River Ganga and up to the hills of Nepal. It was spread up to the banks of Kosi and Mahanandi rivers with River Gandak forming its western boundary. It consisted of eight smaller kingdoms and had its capital at Vaishali. It was a strong kingdom during the periods of Lord Buddha and Lord Mahavira, but later it was merged with the Magadha Empire.
(b) **Avanti kingdom** : Avanti kingdom was also divided into two parts. The Northern part had its capital at Ujjain whereas Mahismati was the capital of the Southern part. It eventually merged with Magadha.
3. The justice system worked at two levels. The lower courts, after carefully studying a case passed it on to the higher court which passed the judgement against the guilty. The king was the final authority who pronounced penalty after scrutinising the case thoroughly.