

HISTORY

Chapter 1: WHAT, WHERE HOW AND WHEN?



WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?



Importance of Studying History

History is the systematic study of past events. It is constructed on the basis of the study of the available material remains and records. People who study the past are known as **historians**. Historians study the past with the help of many written and unwritten sources.

Importance of Studying History

We study history for the following reasons:

1. History helps us to find out the ways in which people lived in the past. For example, it tells us about the food people ate and the clothes they wore.
2. It also throws light on the places where people lived and the various activities in which they were engaged.
3. History tells us the story of the development of human kind and the progress of various civilisations. Reasons Why People Travelled in the Past
 - In the past, people travelled across mountains, rivers, deserts and countries in the Indian subcontinent due to the following reasons:
 - To search for better sources of livelihood
 - To escape from natural disasters such as floods, droughts etc.

The Places Where People Lived in India

Some of the places where people in the past lived are:

River Indus and its tributaries: About 4,700 years ago, some of the earliest cities flourished alongside the River Indus and its tributaries.

River Ganga and its tributaries: In ancient times many kingdoms developed on the banks of the River Ganga and its tributaries. Magadha was the most powerful kingdom among these.

River Narmada: The River Narmada was the home of some of the earliest people. These people were basically hunters and gatherers who hunted animals and gathered fruits and forest produce. They had vast knowledge about the plant and animal world.

Sulaiman and Kirthar hills: It is in these hills, in the north west of the country about 8,000 years ago, that men and women first began to cultivate crops such as wheat and barley.

Garo Hills in the North-East and the Vindhyas in Central India: Agriculture developed rapidly in these areas. Rice was cultivated for the first time in the areas to the north of the Vindhyas.



Map showing the places where people lived in Palaeolithic Age.

Reasons Why People Travelled in the Past

- In the past, people travelled across mountains, rivers, deserts and countries in the Indian subcontinent
- due to the following reasons:
- To search for better sources of livelihood
- To escape from natural disasters such as floods, droughts etc.
- To conquer other lands
- Merchants and travellers travelled for trading purposes

- Religious teachers travelled in order to spread their religion
- To discover new lands and places



India and Bharat

India derived its name from the River Indus which is called Sindhu in Sanskrit. The Iranians and the Greeks who came to the Indian subcontinent, called the River Indus Hindos or Indos, and subsequently the land to the east of the river came to be known as India.

India is also known as Bharat. Earlier, Bharat was a tribe (a group of people) who lived in the north west. This tribe is mentioned in the Rigveda- the oldest written text in Sanskrit. It was from this tribe that India also came to be known as Bharat.

Sources of the Past

India has had a glorious past since ancient times. The world's first civilization, the glorious Sanskrit language, the epics and the other manuscripts are evidence, that is proof, of the amazing and rich history that India has.

Sources of the past can be broadly divided into two categories- written and archaeological sources. They are:

Written Sources

- 1. Manuscripts:** Manuscripts are hand written books. Earlier, accounts were generally written on a palm leaf and on the prepared bark of the birch trees, which are commonly found in the Himalayan regions. Some of these accounts have survived and have been preserved in temples and monasteries.

Manuscripts give us information about the religion, medicines, science, kings etc. of the earlier era.



Manuscripts written on a palm leaf

- 2. Inscriptions:** Inscriptions are a piece of writing which are written on hard surfaces such as stone or metal. Inscriptions were generally written on the orders of the king. They tell us about the policies which were followed by the king. The process of reading unknown written languages is known as decipherment.



Inscription written on the surface of a rock

Unwritten Sources

Archaeological sources

The remains of the materials which were used by the people in the past are called archaeological sources. Remains of pottery, tools, weapons, ornaments, buildings and sculpture are some examples of archaeological sources. People who study these sources are known as archaeologists. Archaeologists excavate (dig up) the earth in order to find archaeological remains. Archaeological sources tell us about the way people lived in the past. For example, excavated bones of animals tell us about the food people ate in the past.

All People were not Equal in the Past

People were not equal in the past. They were engaged in different occupations. While few were kings, some were slaves, some were farmers and some others were merchants. They all lived differently. The kings and queens lived a life of luxuries, while farmers faced many hardships. The merchants travelled from place to place with the purpose of trading. Many people were hunters and gatherers. Today, many people in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands still hunt animals and collect forest produce to survive.

Therefore, we can say that human history does not have just one past but many pasts.

What do dates mean?

To study history, we must understand the measurement of time. The past is measured in years. The birth of Christ is taken as a reference point. The years before Christ was born are written as BC or before the birth of Christ.

For example, 3000 BC means 3000 years before Christ was born. Nowadays, BC is also

written as BCE which means Before the Common era. AD stands for Anno Domini meaning 'in the year of the Lord'. Any event that occurred after the birth of Christ is written as AD e.g. India gained independence in 1947 AD, meaning 1947 years after the birth of Christ. It can also be written as CE or Common Era.

Around the World

In ancient Egypt, the people used a kind of picture writing. This writing is called hieroglyphics meaning "holy carving?". At first, the writings represented things such as a bird, sun or water. Later, each small drawing represented a letter.

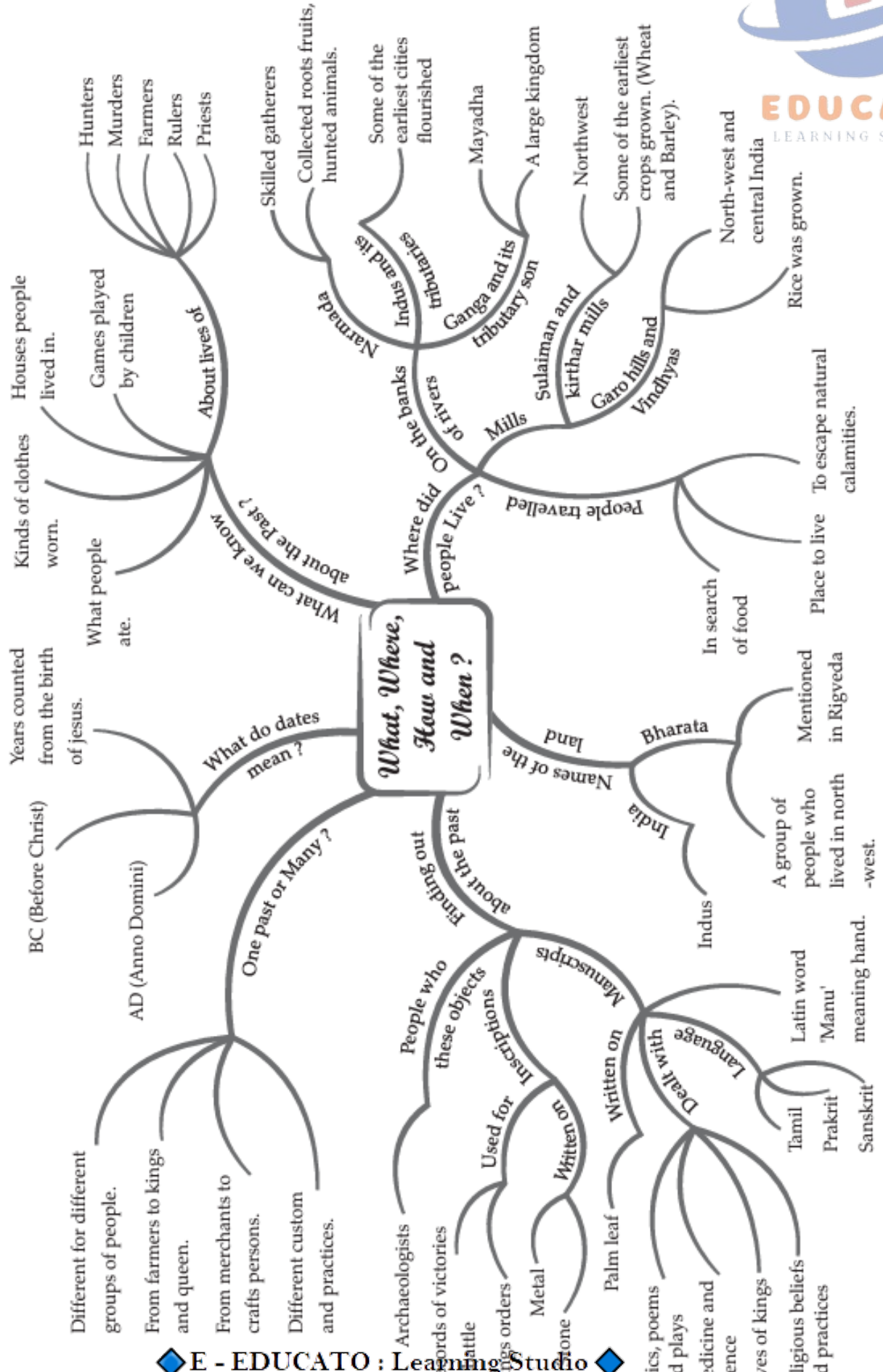
The Egyptians wrote on a kind of paper called papyrus made from reeds which grew near The Nile River. Many pieces of papyrus were stuck together to form a scroll. The hot and dry weather of Egypt has preserved many old Egyptian scrolls. Earlier no one could understand the writing. However, it has been deciphered and now we know a lot about the ancient Egyptian civilisation from the scrolls.



The papyrus of Ani (c. 1250 BCE), British Museum, London.



MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-1





Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Garo hills are located in:
 - A. North-East of India
 - B. South of India
 - C. Central India
 - D. West of India
2. _____ is the tributary of the river Ganga.
 - A. Bhadra
 - B. Son
 - C. Indus
 - D. All the above
3. The study of manuscripts and inscriptions is known as:
 - A. Sociology
 - B. Archaeology
 - C. Astrology
 - D. None of the above.
4. The art of making pictures and symbols by carving on stone is known as:
 - A. Sculpture
 - B. Architect
 - C. Musician
 - D. Farmers
5. The way or form in which language is written known as:
 - A. History
 - B. Inscription
 - C. Archaeology
 - D. Script
6. The Iranians and Greeks called the Indus:
 - A. Hindos
 - B. Bindas
 - C. Sundas



- D. None of the above.
7. Period for which we have no written records is known as:
- A. History
 - B. Herodotus
 - C. Pre-History
 - D. None of the above.
8. Which country is not a part of South Asia?
- A. India
 - B. Sri Lanka
 - C. Germany
 - D. China
9. Which of the following is called a subcontinent?
- A. East Asia
 - B. North Asia
 - C. West Asia
 - D. South Asia
10. Which of the following language was used in writing manuscripts?
- A. Prakrit
 - B. Sanskrit
 - C. Tamil
 - D. All of the above.
11. The Iranians and the Greeks came through the:
- A. Southeast
 - B. Northeast
 - C. Southwest
 - D. Northwest
12. Pages of the manuscript books were made of:
- A. Palm leave
 - B. Peepal Leave
 - C. Tulsi Leave
 - D. Neem Leave



13. They study about the remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture. They explore to find tools, weapons, ornaments, and coins:
- A. Archaeologist
 - B. Historians
 - C. Information officers
 - D. Geologist
14. Which of the following hills are located in North-east:
- A. Vindhya Hill
 - B. Garo hills
 - C. Narmada Hills
 - D. Satpura Hills
15. Prakrit language was used by:
- A. Poor people
 - B. Common people
 - C. King only
 - D. Rich people

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Narmada Valley	A.	The first big kingdom
2.	Magadha	B.	Hunting and gathering
3.	Garo Hills	C.	Cities about 2500 years ago
4.	Indus and its tributaries	D.	Early agriculture
5.	Ganga valley	E.	The first cities

➤ Fill in the blanks:

1. Millets have been found at _____.
2. People in Burzahom lived in _____ houses.
3. Chirand is a site in _____.
4. _____ and meat comes from animals that are reared.
5. _____ is one of the earliest villages.



➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. The word India comes from the Hindus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit.
2. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhyas.
3. South Asia is often called a subcontinent.
4. The Ganga's tributary called the Daughter.
5. The word 'source' refers information found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. Name the place where Millet was grown in Neolithic Age.
2. Name two sites found in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Name two sites found in Kashmir.
4. Why grains had to be stored?
5. What is 'jadeite,'?
6. What 'Fossil Wood' refers to?
7. Which two Neolithic tools are used to grind grain even today?
8. Which was the first animal to be tamed?
9. Which were the earliest plants to be domesticated?
10. Which were the earliest animals to be domesticated?
11. What do you understand by the term 'Tribes'.
12. Which historical events took place about 12,000 years ago?
13. Which historical events took place about 8,000 years ago?
14. In what ways grain was used by the early people?
15. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

➤ **Short Questions:**

1. Write about the houses in Mehrgarh.
2. Write about the cultural traditions of the tribal community.
3. Why farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?
4. Describe the pit houses found at Burzahom.
5. Name some important sites where archaeologists have found evidence of farmers and herders.
6. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?



➤ **Long Questions:**

1. Enumerate upon the archaeological findings at Mehrgarh.
2. Describe tools used by farmers and herders.
3. How did people become herders?
4. List three ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers?
5. How did people become farmers?
6. What were the different activities performed by people in tribal societies?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. A. North-East of India
2. B. Son
3. D. None of the above
4. A. Sculpture
5. D. Script
6. A. Hindos
7. C. Pre-History
8. C. Germany
9. D. South Asia
10. D. All of the above
11. D. Northwest
12. A. Palm leave
13. A. Archaeologist
14. B. Garo hills
15. B. Common people

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Narmada Valley	B.	Hunting and gathering
2.	Magadha	A.	The first big kingdom

3.	Garo Hills	D.	Early agriculture
4.	Indus and its tributaries	E.	The first cities
5.	Ganga valley	C.	Cities about 2500 years ago



➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hallur
2. Pit
3. Bihar
4. Milk
5. Mehrgarh

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Paiyampalli and Hallur.
2. Hallur and Paiyampalli.
3. Gufkral and Burzahom.
4. Grain had to be stored for both food and seed.
5. Jadeite is a stone that may have been brought from China.
6. Fossil wood refers to ancient wood that has hardened into stone.
7. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain.
8. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog.
9. Some of the earliest plants to be domesticated were wheat and barley.
10. The earliest domesticated animals include sheep and goat.
11. Many of these farmers and herders live in groups called tribes.
12. Beginnings of domestication took place about 12,000 years ago.
13. Beginning of settlement at Mehrgarh took place about 8000 years ago.
14. Grain was used by early people as seed, as food, as gifts and stored as food.

15. The dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

➤ Short Answer:

1. Finds at Mehrgarh includes remains of square or rectangular houses. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage.
2. Tribes have rich and unique cultural traditions, including their own language, music, stories and paintings. They also have their own gods and goddesses.
3. Farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas because different plants grow in different conditions — rice, for example, requires more water than wheat and barley.
4. In Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather.
5. These are found all over the subcontinent. Some of the most important ones are in the north-west, in present-day Kashmir, and in east and south India.
6. When people began growing plants, it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds — till the grain ripened.

➤ Long Answer:

1. The archaeological findings at Mehrgarh are:

- Archaeologists who excavated the site found evidence of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as the deer and pig.
- In later levels, they found more bones of sheep and goat.
- In still later levels, cattle bones are most common.

2. Stone tools have been found from many sites as well. Many of these are different from the earlier Palaeolithic tools and that is why they are called Neolithic. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain even today, several thousand years later.

3. In the following way people became herders:

- Women, men and children could also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters.
- Later, people encouraged animals that were relatively gentle to come near the camps where they lived.
- These animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds, and most

of them ate grass.

4.

Farmers and Herders	Hunter-Gatherers
They had to live at same place for longer period of time.	They kept travelling from place to place.
They grow crops and domesticated animals.	They depended on animals for meat and used to gather food from the forest.
They settled in hut and pit houses.	They did not have a settled life.

5. In the following way people became farmers:

- The climate of the world was changing, and so were plants and animals that people used as food.
- Men, women and children probably observed several things: the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground, and new plants sprouted from them.
- Perhaps they began looking after plants — protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen.

6. Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. Usually, women do most of the agricultural work, including preparing the ground, sowing seeds, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grain. Children often look after plants, driving away animals and birds that might eat them. Women also thresh, husk, and grind grain. Men usually lead large herds of animals in search of pasture. Children often look after small flocks. The cleaning of animals and milking, is done by both men and women. Both women and men make pots, baskets, tools and huts. They also take part in singing, dancing and decorating their huts.

HISTORY

Chapter 2: On the Trail of the Earliest People



On the Trail of the Earliest People



Hunter-gatherers

The people who lived in the Indian subcontinent two million years ago were called **hunters-gatherers** since they hunted wild animals and gathered fruits, nuts, roots and eggs. The hunters-gatherers would constantly move from place to place due to the following reasons:

1. Staying at one place would have resulted in the exhaustion of the available resources. Therefore, they had to find new places to search for food.
2. Since the animals in the wild also moved from place to place in search of their prey, the hunters-gatherers had to follow them in order to hunt animals.
3. Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons, therefore the hunters-gatherers moved to different places according to the changing seasons.
4. Not all the sources of water such as rivers were perennial, therefore, people also moved to search for water.

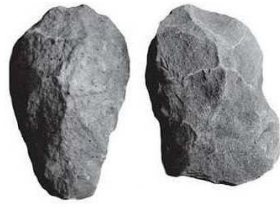
Archaeological Source - Tools

Tools are an important archaeological source of the past. They tell us about the various activities such as the kind of technology used by the humans, the food they ate etc. Earlier, tools were made out of stone, wood and bones. These tools were used for the following purposes:

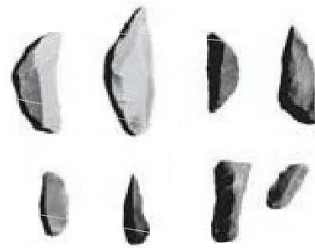
1. Cut meat and bones
2. Scrape the bark from the trees
3. Chop wood to make firewood or to make huts
4. Make spears and arrows for hunting (it was done by attaching sharp tools to the handles of bone or wood).

Tools have helped us to divide the early age into various periods as different tools were made during different periods. The tools of the Early Stone Age were coarse while the tools during the later ages were much sharper.

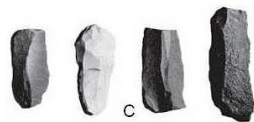
STONE AGE



Palaeolithic Tools



Mesolithic Tools



Neolithic Tools



Stone tools were made using two techniques:

1. **Stone on stone technique:** In this technique, the stone which was to be used as a hammer was held in one hand and made to strike off flakes from a second stone, which was held in the other hand. This was done to give the desired shape to the stone.
2. **Pressure flaking:** The stone or bone was placed on a hard surface. The hammer stone was then used to remove flake from it in order to shape the stone or bone into tools.
3. **Kurnool caves:** Traces of ash have been found here. They must have used the fire of many things like cooking, lightening the house and scaring the animals away.

Sites and Factories

There are various sites from where archeologists have found evidences of people living as hunters- gatherers. Most of these sites were located near the sources of water. People during this period tried to look for places where stone of good quality could be found. The places where people made tools out of stones are known as *factory sites*. These factory sites were identified due to the presence of several blocks of stone. The sites where people lived for much longer period of time are known as *habitation-cum- factory sites*.

Division of Early History into Periods

Historians have divided the early period of human history into three broad periods on the basis of the excavated archaeological remains of the tools:

1. **Palaeolithic Period:** The term 'Palaeolithic' is derived from two words, 'palaeo' which means old and 'lithos' which means stone. This period extends from about 2 million years ago to about 12,000

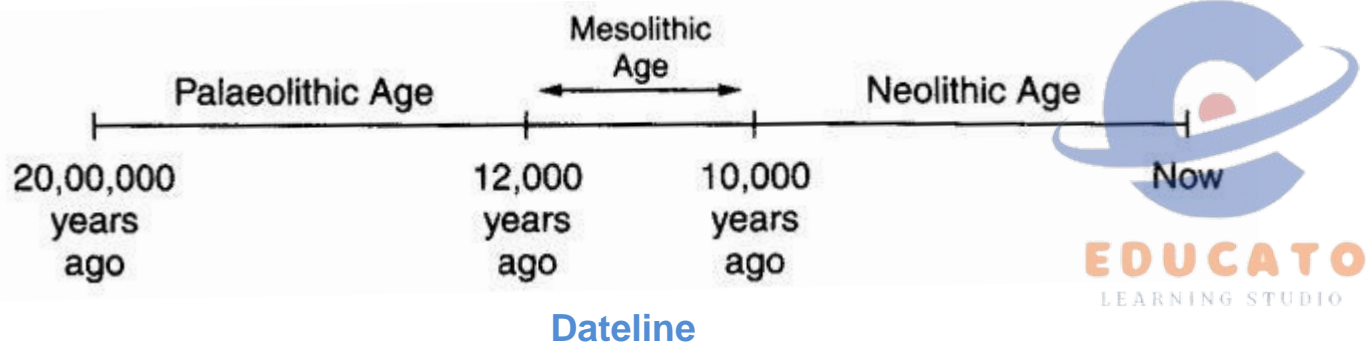
years ago. This period is further subdivided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic periods. This period covers 99% of the human history. It is interesting to note that ostriches were found in India during this period.

2. Mesolithic Period: During this time, environmental changes had begun to take place. This period begins about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago. During this time, Microliths (small and tiny tools made out of stone) were found.

3. Neolithic Period: This period begins roughly from 8000 B.C. During this Age, man evolved to a farmer from a hunter-gatherer.



Map showing the various Palaeolithic and Neolithic sites



Discovery of Fire

Fire was known to humans during this time period and was used for lightening, cooking and scaring away animals.

Rock Paintings

The early men lived in caves. They painted many animal and human figures on the walls of these caves. Some of these caves have been found in Madhya Pradesh and Southern Uttar Pradesh.

Choosing a Place to Live In

Dwellings chosen by the early man were located near sources of water, such as rivers and lakes as well as where the good quality stone was available for their tools.

Habitation-cum-Factory Sites

Places where stones were found and early people made their tools. Sometimes, people lived (habitat) here for a longer span of time.

Bhimbetka: This is a place in Madhya Pradesh where we find examples of habitation sites, natural caves and rock shelters.

People who lived in the subcontinent about 2 million years ago were Hunter-gatherers. They hunted wild animals and gathered plant produce to get their food. They moved from place to place, in search of more food, water and resources.

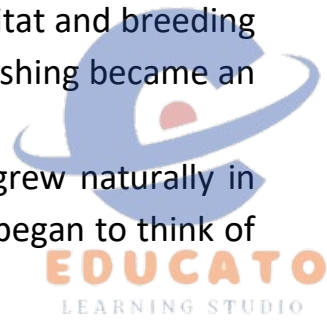
Habitation refers to the place where people lived.

Changes in the Environment

The environment too began to experience changes during 8000 BC. The climate started becoming warmer which resulted in the following effects:

1. Warm conditions led to the development of grasslands. This resulted in an increase in the number of deer, goats and cattle.

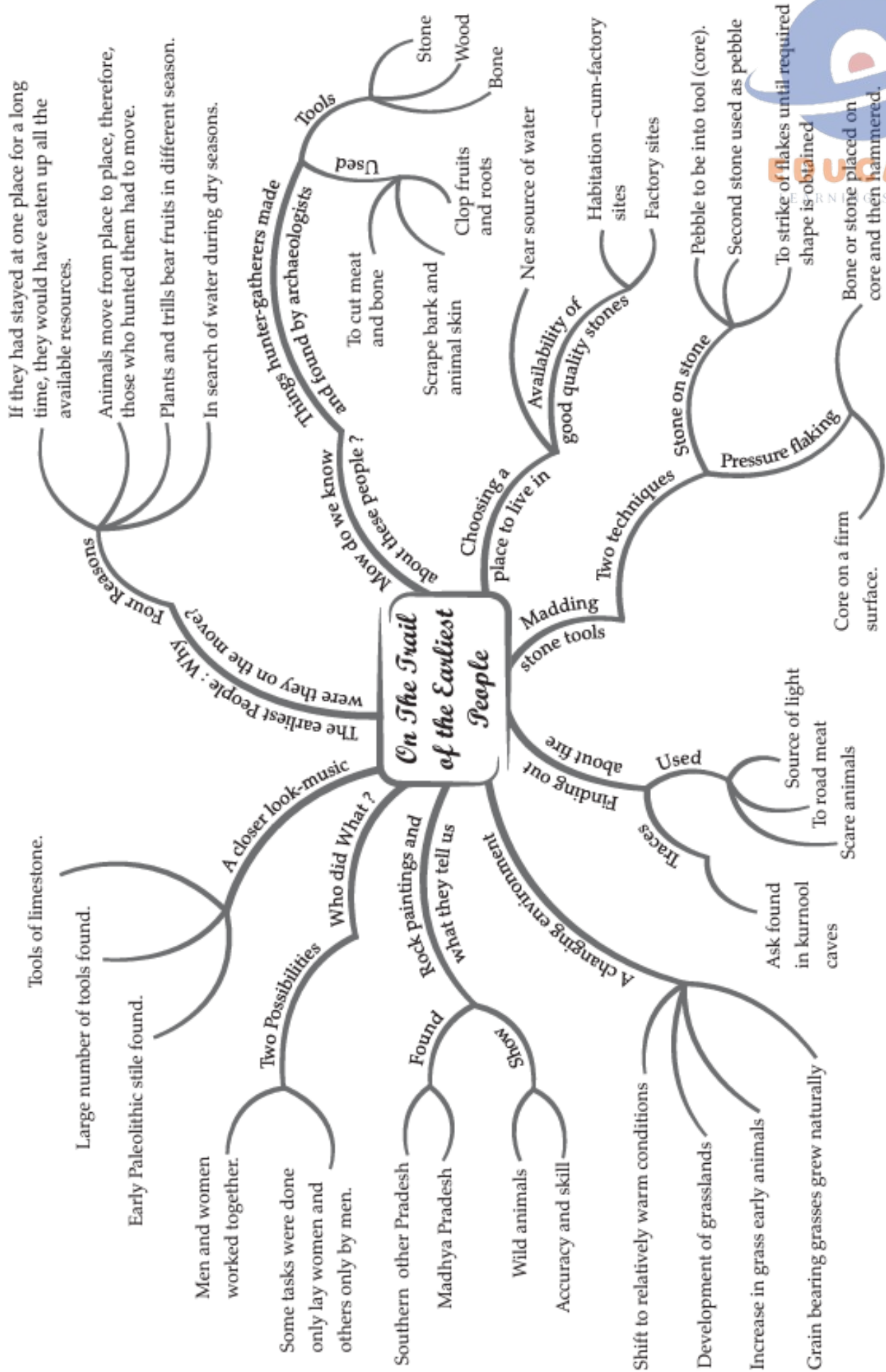
2. The people who so far had hunted these animals, learned about their habitat and breeding season. People began to think about the herding and rearing of animals. Fishing became an important means of livelihood during this time.
3. Due to the warm climate, several grass bearing wheat, rice and barley grew naturally in different parts of the world. Humans noticed these grasses and gradually began to think of growing them.



Hunsgi-A Palaeolithic Site

Many Paleolithic sites were found at Hunsgi located in northern Karnataka. A large number of tools of various kinds have been excavated here. These sites have been identified as *habitation-cum-factory* sites. Some of these sites were located near springs. Many tools found here were made from limestone.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-2



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Why did hunter-gatherers move from one place to other place?
 - A. In search of food
 - B. In search of shelter
 - C. In search of waters
 - D. All of the above
2. What were the purposes of stone tools?
 - A. To make spear and arrows
 - B. To chop roots and fruits
 - C. To cut meat and bones
 - D. All the above
3. Where was ash found?
 - A. Kurnool
 - B. Bhimbetka
 - C. Chennai
 - D. Delhi
4. What material was used by the earlier people?
 - A. Stone
 - B. Wood
 - C. Bone
 - D. All of the above
5. In which state eggs of Ostrich were found?
 - A. Kurnool
 - B. Maharashtra
 - C. Delhi
 - D. Chennai
6. Who gives us information about history?
 - A. Doctors
 - B. Engineers
 - C. Psychologists



- D. Archaeologists
7. How did ancient people travel?
- A. By Buses
 - B. By Trains
 - C. By Ships
 - D. On Foot
8. The early man lived in _____ by sides of _____.
- A. Hut, Forest
 - B. Building, Rivers
 - C. Building, Forest
 - D. Hut, River
9. Some stone produce _____ when struck with each other.
- A. Smog
 - B. Smoke
 - C. Fire
 - D. Dust
10. The man had lived on this earth for several hundred years before he learned the art of writing' this period is called.
- A. Post-historic period
 - B. Neo-historic period
 - C. Historic period
 - D. Pre-historic period
11. In 9000 B.C began an intermediate stage in stone age culture which is called.
- A. Mesolithic age
 - B. Chalcolithic age
 - C. Palaeolithic period
 - D. Neolithic age
12. Lithic means:
- A. Age
 - B. Old
 - C. Fruit



- D. Stone
13. The special feature of cave painting is the use of:
- Chalk
 - Colours
 - Soil
 - Brush
14. How do the historians know that early man was aware of the usage of fire:
- Through cave
 - Through Manuscripts
 - Trace the ashes
 - Through Inscription
15. The transitional phase between Palaeolithic and Neolithic age is known as:
- Microlithic age
 - Mesolithic age
 - Macrolithic age
 - Masolithic age

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Hunsgi	A.	Habitation site
2.	Perennial	B.	Old
3.	Palaeo	C.	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Lithos	D.	Water throughout the year
5.	Bhimbetka	E.	Stone

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

- Grasslands developed around _____ years ago.
- The earliest people painted on _____ of the cave.
- Traces of ash have been found in the _____ caves.
- Perennial lakes and rivers have water _____ the year.
- _____ period covers 99% of human history.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

- Some rivers are perennial while others are seasonal.

2. Tools of wood have survived better than tools of stone.
3. The sites where hunter-gatherers lived were close to water.
4. Hunsgi was located in the present-day Madhya Pradesh.
5. Man led a well-settled life by Palaeolithic Age.



➤ Very Short Questions:

1. Name the shelter of early men.
2. Write examples of habitation sites.
3. Name the earliest period of history given by archaeologists.
4. What kind of colours was used in the cave paintings?
5. How was wood used in the past?
6. Write any two grain bearing grasses.
7. List the foods hunter-gatherers ate.
8. What is Hunsgi famous for?
9. What does the rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh and Southern Uttar Pradesh depicts?
10. What are factory sites?
11. What are microliths?
12. What tools would you use today for cutting fruit? What would they be made of?
13. How can we say that the people of Kurnool caves were familiar with fire?
14. Why people chose to live in natural caves?
15. What did hunter-gatherers do to sustain themselves?

➤ Short Questions:

1. How were stone tools used in the past?
2. What do you know about habitation-cum-factory sites?
3. Mention the two techniques that were used to make stone tools.
4. What do you know about the work division among men and women in the ancient past?
5. What were stone tools used for?
6. Write a note on habitation-cum-factory sites.

➤ Long Questions:

1. What were the various reasons for hunter-gatherers to move from place to place? Mention in detail Describe tools used by farmers and herders.
2. What was the impact of the change in environment around 12,000 years ago?
3. How stone tools were made?

4. Write a short note on Palaeolithic period, Mesolithic period and Neolithic period.
5. Why did the hunter-gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to/different from the reasons for which we travel today?



1. ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

1. D. All of the above
2. D. All the above
3. A. Kurnool
4. D. All of the above
5. B. Maharashtra
6. D. Archaeologists
7. D. On Foot
8. D. Hut, River
9. C. Fire
10. D. Pre-historic period
11. A. Mesolithic age
12. D. Stone
13. B. Colours
14. C. Trace the ashes
15. B. Trace the ashes

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Hunsgi	C.	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Perennial	D.	Water throughout the year
3.	Palaeo	B.	Old
4.	Lithos	E.	Stone
5.	Bhimbetka	A.	Habitation site

➤ Fill in the blanks:

1. 12000
2. Walls
3. Kurnool

4. Throughout
5. Palaeolithic

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Caves.
2. These include caves and rock shelters.
3. Palaeolithic period.
4. Colours were made from minerals like ochre or iron ore, and charcoal.
5. Wood was used as firewood. It was also used to make huts and tools.
6. Grain bearing grasses includes wheat, barley and rice etc.
7. Foods hunter-gatherers ate fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs.
8. Hunsgi is famous because number of early Palaeolithic sites was found here..
9. Rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh and Southern Uttar Pradesh depict animals and hunting scenes.
10. Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as factory sites.
11. Stone tools found during this period are generally tiny, and are called microliths.
12. Today for cutting fruit we would use knives, which are usually made of iron or steel.
13. Traces of ash have been found in Kurnool shows that people were familiar with fire.
14. People chose these natural caves because they provided shelter from the rain, heat and wind.
15. They hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs.

➤ **Short Answer:**

1. Some stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark from trees and hides le. animal skins, chop fruit and roots. Some were used as handles of bone or wood. Some were used to make spears and arrows for hunting. Other tools were used to cut wood.
2. Usually, we find blocks of stone, tools that were made and perhaps discarded because



they were not perfect, and chips of waste stone left behind at factory sites. Sometimes, people lived here for longer period of time. These sites are called habitation-cum-factory sites.

3. The two techniques of making stone tools were:

- i. **Stone on stone technique:** In this technique the pebble from which the tool was to be made was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained.
- ii. **Pressure flaking:** In this technique, the pebble or core was placed on a firm surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone or stone that was placed on the core, to remove flakes that could be shaped into tools.

4. It is totally difficult to know about it. However, we can mention atleast two possibilities which are:

- i. It is likely that both men and women may have done many of the work like hunting, gathering plant produce, etc. together.
- ii. It is also possible that some tasks were done only by women and others only by men. And again, there could have been different practices in different parts of the sub-continent.

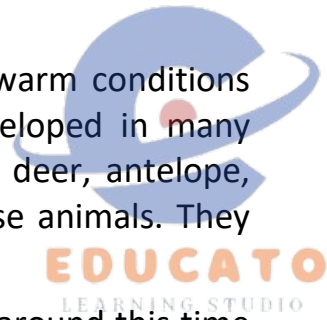
5. Some of these stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark (from trees) and hides (animal skins), chop fruit and roots. Some may have been attached to handles of bone or wood, to make spears and arrows for hunting. Other tools were used to chop wood, which was used as firewood.

6. We usually find blocks of stone, tools that were made and perhaps discarded because they were not perfect, and chips of waste stone left behind at these sites. Sometimes, people lived here for longer spells of time. These sites are called habitation-cum-factory sites.

➤ **Long Answer:**

1. Hunter-gatherers kept on moving from one place to another for the following reasons:

- i. Staying at one place for a long time would have ended up the availability of plant and animal resources.
- ii. Animals move from place to place-either in search of smaller prey, or, in the case of deer and wild cattle, in search of grass and leaves. That is why, those who hunted them had to follow their movements.
- iii. Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. Hence, people may have moved from season to season in the hope of getting different kinds of fruits, (iu) Plants, animals and plants need water for their survival. While many rivers and lakes are perennial others are seasonal. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons, le. winter and summer.



- iv. People may have travelled to meet their kith and kin.
2. Major changes in the climate of the world with a shift to relatively warm conditions were noticed around 12,000 years ago. As a result, grasslands developed in many regions. This resulted in the increase in the herbivorous animals like deer, antelope, goat, sheep and cattle. This encouraged people to herd and rear these animals. They also engaged themselves in fishing.

Several grain bearing grasses such as wheat, barley and rice also grew around this time in different parts of the sub-continent. Men, women and children began to collect these grains to use them as their food. By the time, they also learnt where these grains grew and when they ripened.

3. **Stone tools were probably made using two different techniques:**

- i. **The first is called stone on stone:** Here, the pebble from which the tool was to be made (also called the core) was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained.
- ii. **Pressure flaking:** Here the core was placed on a firm surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone or stone that was placed on the core, to remove flakes that could be shaped into tools.

4.

- i. **Palaeolithic period:** This comes from two Greek words, 'palaeo', meaning old, and 'lithos', meaning stone. The name points to the importance of finds of stone tools. The Palaeolithic period extends from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago.
- ii. **Mesolithic period:** The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago is called the Mesolithic (middle stone).
- iii. **Neolithic period:** The period from about 10,000 years ago, is known as the Neolithic.

5. **There are four reasons why hunter gatherers moved from place to place.**

- i. **First:** If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources. Therefore, they would have had to go elsewhere in search of food.
- ii. **Second:** Animals move from place to place - either in search of smaller prey, or, in the case of deer and wild cattle, in search of grass and leaves. That is why those who hunted them had to follow their movements.
- iii. **Third:** Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants.
- iv. **Fourth:** people, plants and animals need water to survive. Water is found in lakes,

streams and rivers. While many rivers and lakes are perennial (with water throughout the year) others are seasonal. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons (winter and summer). Besides, people may have travelled to meet their friends and relatives. They travelled on foot.

However, now days we travel for different purposes like education, work, business, entertainment.

HISTORY

Chapter 3: From Gathering to Growing Food



From Gathering to Growing Food



The Beginning of Farming

The changes in the climatic conditions in the late Neolithic Age brought about changes in the lives of humans too in the following ways:

- The changes in the environment resulted in changes in plants and animals. These changes were observed by humans.
- Humans began to learn about places where edible plants could be found. They also noticed the way in which seeds led to the germination of new plants.
- Once, people realised this process, they began to look after these plants by watering them and saving them from wild animals. It is in this way that humans became farmers.
- The planting of seed requires watering, weeding and driving animals away. Thus, humans had to stay in one place for a longer period of time.
- The need to store grain and food resulted in the making of large clay pots and baskets. Humans also dug the earth to store grains.
- Humans also noticed that certain animals were timid and they could be tamed by giving them food and shelter.
- Dog was the first animal to be tamed by humans. Later, goats, sheep and cattle were also domesticated. Humans saved these animals from the attacks of other wild animals. In this way, humans became herders.



Farming is believed to have started in the late Neolithic Age

Domestication is a process in which humans grew plants and looked after animals. The process of domestication began about 12,000 years ago. People selected those plants for domestication which yielded large sized grains and had a strong stalk. **Wheat** and **barley** were some of the earliest plants to be domesticated. Similarly, those animals which were timid and could not harm humans were domesticated. Gradually the domesticated plants and animals became different from the wild plants and animals.



Painting showing the domestication of animals in ancient Egypt

Starting of a New Era

After learning to grow food grains, human beings realized the need for storing them as well. The grains were collected and stocked up for both food and seed. Large clay pots, woven baskets or dug pits were used by them for storage.

Animal products like cows, goats and cattle were nurtured better than they used to give milk and meat as per their requirement. Milk was one of the major sources of food at that time. Plants and animal bones were recovered by the scientists which confirms the settlements of farmers and herders. One of the major sources for archaeologists was the remains of burnt grain.

Traces of huts and houses were also found by the archaeologists in different parts of the subcontinent. Cooking hearths were found.

The stone tools belonging to the Neolithic age were different from that of tools of the Palaeolithic age. The tools of the Neolithic age were polished and given an accurate cutting edge. Some tools were made of bones that belonged to the Palaeolithic age.

In the beginning of the Neolithic age, earthen pots were discovered. People used to cook in these earthen pots. They also had learnt to weave clothes at that time, like the major clothes that were used by the people of the Neolithic age was cotton.

A Settled Life

Archaeologists have found different types of huts and various houses in these places that show these people have had a sedentary life. Cooking Hearths were discovered both inside and outside the house, and archaeologists assume that they would cook wherever based on the weather condition. The tools found were excellent cut and well-polished which were made for people to hunt down animals and also for cutting up things. Different types of cooking utensils were also found like earthen pots which must have been kept for storing items or also as a decorative item.

Mehrgarh

This was one of the first places where people started to farm and grow crops on a proper scale. Different animals were also reared for the first time. Crops like barley and rice; animals were goats and sheep. Here people used to carry out rituals for people who died, and they used to bury goats with them. Lots of burial sites have been found at this place. The houses found here were in cubical shapes.

Evidences of First Farmers and Herders

The following table shows the places in the Indian sub-continent where evidences of early domestication of plants and animals are discovered. The discovery of animal bones and burnt grains helped scientists to discover these places. Some of these places are :

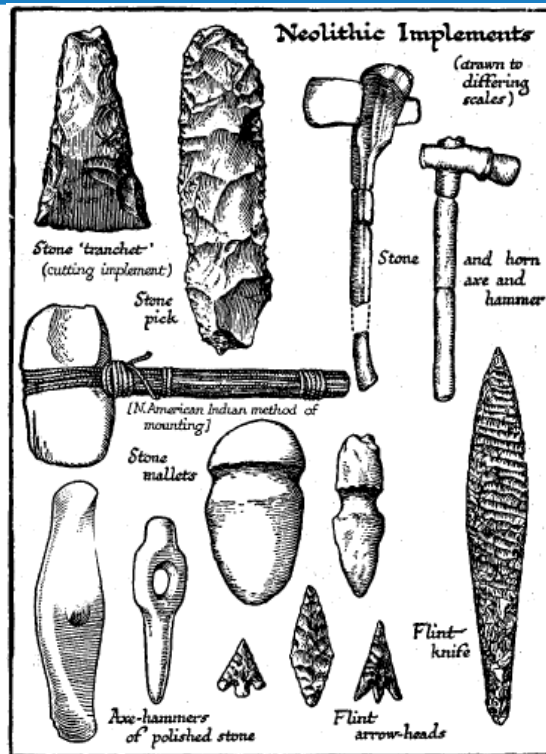
Grains and Bones	Sites
Wheat, barley, goat, sheep and cattle	Mehrgarh (Pakistan)
Rice and pieces of bones	Koldihwa(Uttar Pradesh)
Rice and cattle	Mahagara(Uttar Pradesh)
Wheat and lentil	Gufkral (Kashmir)
Wheat, lentil, dog, cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo	Burzahom(Kashmir)
Wheat, green gram, barley, buffalo and ox	Chirand (Bihar)
Black gram, millet, cattle, sheep and pig	Paiyampalli(Andhra Pradesh)
Millet, cattle, sheep, pig and goat	Hallur (Andhra Pradesh)

Evidences of Tools, Houses and Pots

Many other evidences like the remains of houses and tools have helped us to identify the places where people lived and the activities they were engaged in.

Tools

- The discovery of various stone tools has helped scientists to differentiate between the various periods of history.
- In the Neolithic period, tools were polished and sharpened so as to have a fine cutting edge. They came to be used for grinding grains.



Pots

- Many decorative and plain earthen pots have been discovered from different places. These pots were used for cooking food such as wheat, rice and lentils.
- Pots were also used for storing food.



Pots were decorated and used to cook food and store grains.

Huts

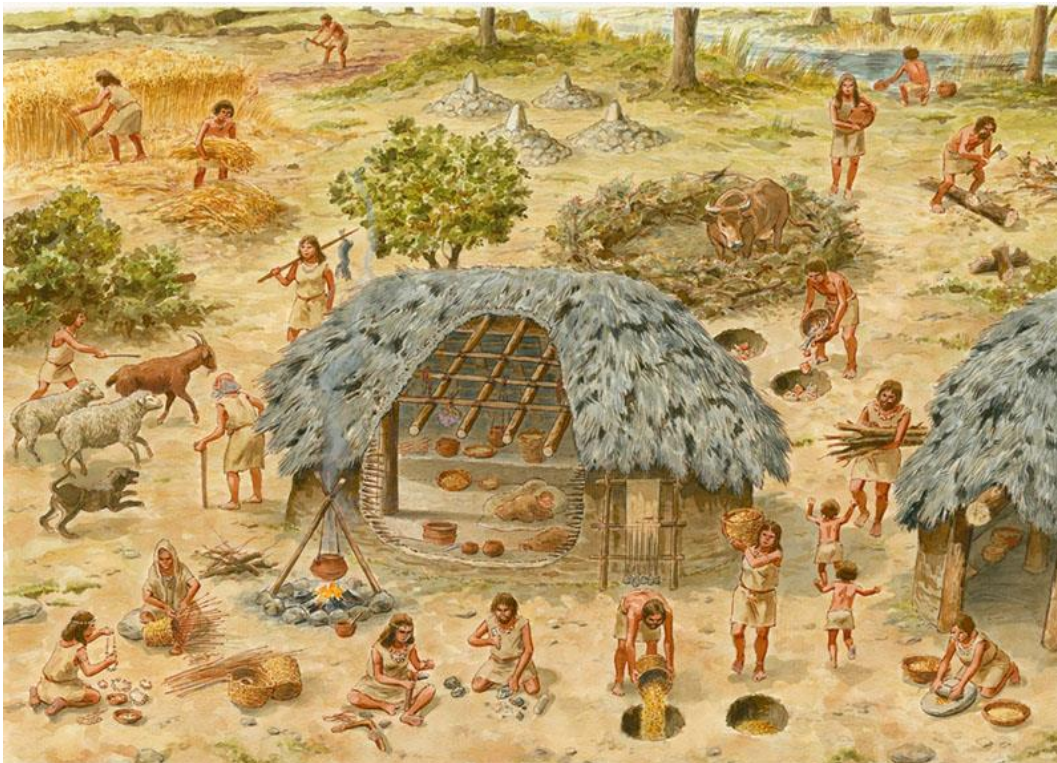
- People lived in huts or houses. At Burzahom in Kashmir, evidences have been found of pit houses which were dug into the ground with steps leading up to them.
- These pit houses provided shelter to the people against the cold weather.
- Many cooking utensils have been found inside and outside the houses which indicate that people cooked food inside and outside their houses.



Tribes

Many farmers and herders lived together in groups called **tribes**. Following are the main characteristics of the tribes:

- People living in tribes followed occupations such as hunting, gathering and farming.
- Women did agricultural work such as sowing and harvesting.
- Men led a large herd of animals in search of pastures. Men and women both wove baskets, tools and huts.
- The young warriors or old and experienced people came to be regarded as leaders.
- The people of the tribes regarded the forests, water and grasslands as sacred as these gave them food and shelter.



Mehrgarh

- Mehrgarh is one of the earliest sites in the Indian subcontinent where people grew wheat and barley.
- Archaeologists found the bones of sheep and goats in this area which indicates that people herded animals such as sheep and goats.
- Remains of rectangular and square houses have been found in Mehrgarh. Each house had four or more rooms, some of which were used for storing grains.
- Many burial sites have been found here. It is believed that people believed in life after death as in one of the burial sites, a person was buried with goats.

Daojali Hading

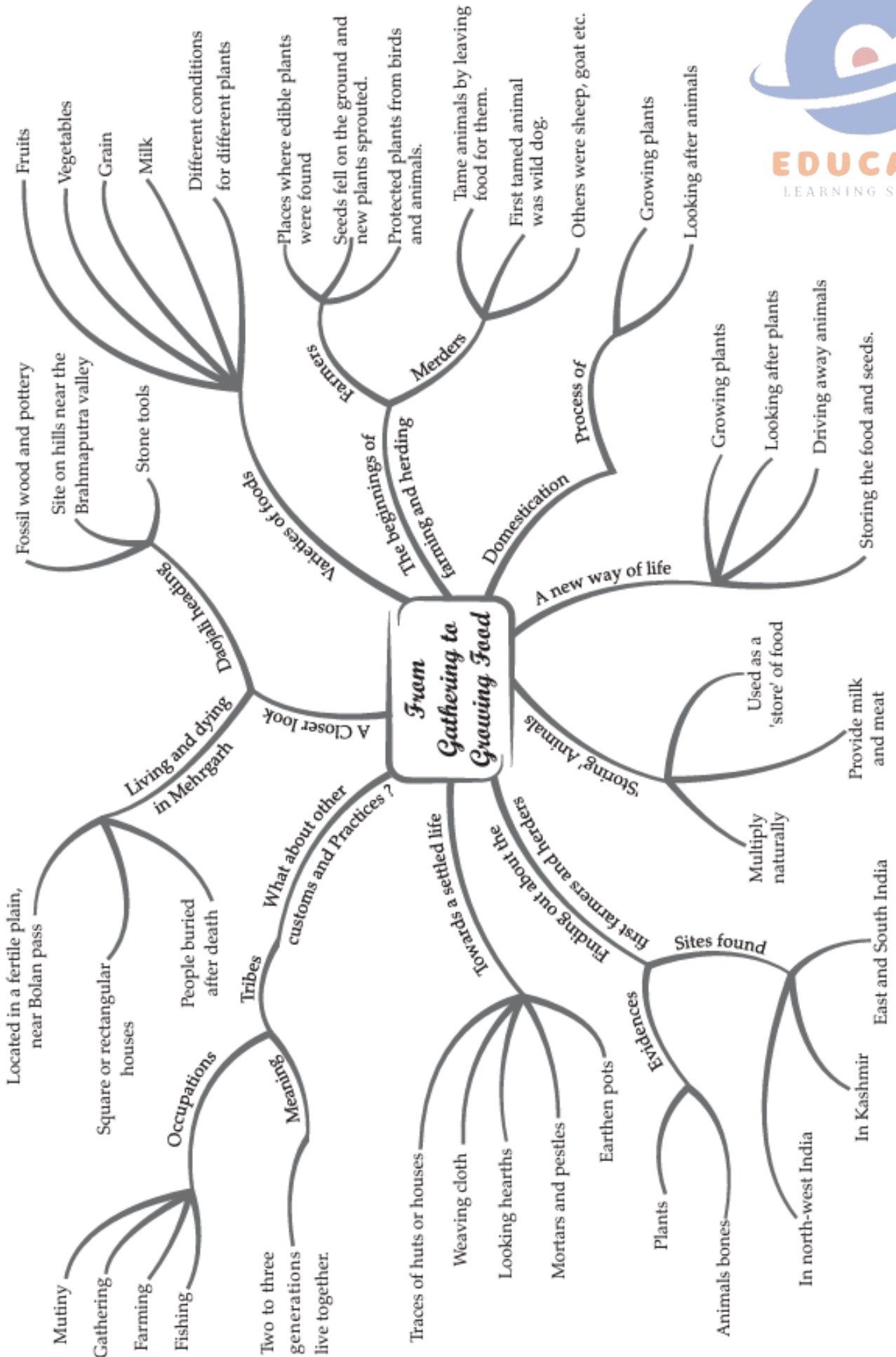
- This site is located on the hills near the Brahmaputra Valley, close to the routes leading into China and Myanmar.
- At this site, stone tools including mortars and pestles have been found showing that people here were aware of the process of growing grains.
- Among the tools, a tool made out of jadeite has been found. This stone was perhaps brought from China.
- In Daojali Hading, pottery and tools made out of fossil wood has been found. Fossil wood was the ancient wood which was hardened into stone.

We need to remember, that at this time while some people were becoming farmers and herders, many people were still hunters and gatherers.



Map of the Indian subcontinent showing Mehrgarh, Burzahom and Daojali Hading.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-3





Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

- Who has found the things obtained from excavation?
 - Psychologist
 - Archaeologist
 - Doctor
 - Teacher
- Mesolithic period falls:
 - 2 Million years ago to 12000 years ago
 - 12,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago
 - From about 10,000 years ago
 - None of these
- In which age were the tools polished to give a fine cutting edge?
 - Palaeolithic Age
 - Mesolithic Age
 - Neolithic Age
 - Microlithic Age
- Presently, the site 'Paiyampalli' is situated at:
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Bihar
 - Kashmir
 - Andhra Pradesh
- Square and rectangular houses were found in:
 - Mehrgarh
 - Chirand
 - Burzahom
 - Gufkral
- Mortar and pestles used for:
 - Ploughing the field
 - For fire
 - As a hunting tool



- D. Grinding the grains
7. What did tribes children do?
- A. Cleaning of animals and milking
 - B. Sowing seeds
 - C. Look after plants and driving away animals
 - D. Making tools and huts
8. Several burial sites have been found in:
- A. Mehrgarh
 - B. Koldihwa
 - C. Mahagara
 - D. Chirand
9. Archaeologist have found 'Jadeite' at the site Daojali Hading. What is 'Jadeite'?
- A. A bone
 - B. A stone
 - C. A wooden piece
 - D. An iron
10. Why was the dead person buried with animals?
- A. For playing
 - B. Serve as food in the next world
 - C. Both (a) & (b)
 - D. None of the above
11. Mehrgarh is in present day:
- A. Bihar
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Kashmir
 - D. Uttar Pradesh
12. Meso means in Mesolithic age is:
- A. Micro
 - B. Must
 - C. Middle
 - D. Macro
13. _____ was the main occupation of people of the Chalcolithic age:



- A. Agriculture
 - B. Mining
 - C. Hunting
 - D. Gathering
14. Copper was discovered by _____ man.
- A. Masolithic
 - B. Neolithic
 - C. Palaeolithic
 - D. Halcolithic
15. Microlith were made during which period:
- A. Chalcolithic
 - B. Mesolithic
 - C. Neolithic
 - D. Palaeolithic

➤ Match The Following:

	Place		Status at present
1.	Daojali Hading	A.	Kashmir
2.	Chirand	B.	Near Brahmaputra valley
3.	Hallur and Paiyampalli	C.	Bihar
4.	Koldihwa and Mahagara	D.	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Mehrgarh	E.	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Burzahom and Gufkral	F.	Pakistan

➤ Fill in the blanks:

1. Millets have been found at _____.
2. People in Burzahom lived in _____ houses.
3. Chirand is a site in _____.
4. _____ and _____ comes from animals that are reared.
5. _____ is one of the earliest villages.

➤ Write true (T) or false (F):

1. Jadeite, found in Daojali Hading, may have been brought from China.
2. Young women are respected for their wisdom and experience.

3. Mehrgarh site is in Pakistan.
4. Bolan Pass is one of the most important routes into India.
5. Gufkral site is in Kashmir.



➤ Very Short Questions:

1. Name the place where Millet was grown in Neolithic Age.
2. Name two sites found in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Name two sites found in Kashmir.
4. Why grains had to be stored?
5. What is 'jadeite,'?
6. What 'Fossil Wood' refers to?
7. Which two Neolithic tools are used to grind grain even today?
8. Which was the first animal to be tamed?
9. Which were the earliest plants to be domesticated?
10. Which were the earliest animals to be domesticated?
11. What do you understand by the term 'Tribes'.
12. Which historical events took place about 12,000 years ago?
13. Which historical events took place about 8,000 years ago?
14. In what ways grain was used by the early people?
15. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

➤ Short Questions:

1. Write about the houses in Mehrgarh.
2. Write about the cultural traditions of the tribal community.
3. Why farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?
4. Describe the pit houses found at Burzahom.
5. Name some important sites where archaeologists have found evidence of farmers and herders.
6. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

➤ Long Questions:

1. Describe tools used by farmers and herders.
2. How did people become herders?
3. List three ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers?

4. How did people become farmers?
5. What were the different activities performed by people in tribal societies?



ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. **B.** Archaeologist
2. **B.** 12,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago
3. **C.** Neolithic Age
4. **D.** Andhra Pradesh
5. **A.** Mehrgarh
6. **D.** Grinding the grains
7. **C.** Look after plants and driving away animals
8. **A.** Mehrgarh
9. **B.** A stone
10. **B.** Serve as food in the next world
11. **B.** Pakistan
12. **C.** Middle
13. **A.** Agriculture
14. **D.** Chalcolithic
15. **B.** Mesolithic

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Place		Status at present
1.	Daojali Hading	B.	Near Brahmaputra valley
2.	Chirand	C.	Bihar
3.	Hallur and Paiyampalli	D.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Koldihwa and Mahagara	E.	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Mehrgarh	F.	Pakistan
6.	Burzahom and Gufkral	A.	Kashmir

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hallur
2. Pit
3. Bihar

4. Milk, Meat
5. Mehrgarh

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Paiyampalli and Hallur.
2. Hallur and Paiyampalli.
3. Gufkral and Burzahom.
4. Grain had to be stored for both food and seed.
5. Jadeite is a stone that may have been brought from China.
6. Fossil wood refers to ancient wood that has hardened into stone.
7. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain.
8. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog.
9. Some of the earliest plants to be domesticated were wheat and barley.
10. The earliest domesticated animals include sheep and goat.
11. Many of these farmers and herders live in groups called tribes.
12. Beginnings of domestication took place about 12,000 years ago.
13. Beginning of settlement at Mehrgarh took place about 8000 years ago.
14. Grain was used by early people as seed, as food, as gifts and stored as food.
15. The dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

➤ **Short Answer:**

1. Finds at Mehrgarh includes remains of square or rectangular houses. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage.
2. Tribes have rich and unique cultural traditions, including their own language, music, stories and paintings. They also have their own gods and goddesses.
3. Farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas because different plants grow in different conditions — rice, for example, requires more water than





wheat and barley.

4. In Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather.
5. These are found all over the subcontinent. Some of the most important ones are in the north-west, in present-day Kashmir, and in east and south India..
6. When people began growing plants, it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds — till the grain ripened.

➤ **Long Answer:**

1. Stone tools have been found from many sites as well. Many of these are different from the earlier Palaeolithic tools and that is why they are called Neolithic. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain even today, several thousand years later.
2. **In the following way people became herders:**
 - Women, men and children could also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters.
 - Later, people encouraged animals that were relatively gentle to come near the camps where they lived.
 - These animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds, and most of them ate grass.

3.

	Farmers and herders	Hunter-gatherers
4.	They had to live at same place for longer period of time.	They kept travelling from place to place.
	They grow crops and domesticated animals.	They depended on animals for meat and used to gather food from the forest.
	They settled in hut and pit houses.	They did not have a settled life.

Following way people became farmers:

- The climate of the world was changing, and so were plants and animals that people used as food.

- Men, women and children probably observed several things: the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground, and new plants sprouted from them.
 - Perhaps they began looking after plants — protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen.
5. Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. Usually, women do most of the agricultural work, including preparing the ground, sowing seeds, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grain. Children often look after plants, driving away animals and birds that might eat them. Women also thresh, husk, and grind grain. Men usually lead large herds of animals in search of pasture. Children often look after small flocks. The cleaning of animals and milking, is done by both men and women. Both women and men make pots, baskets, tools and huts. They also take part in singing, dancing and decorating their huts.



HISTORY

Chapter 4: In The Earliest Cities





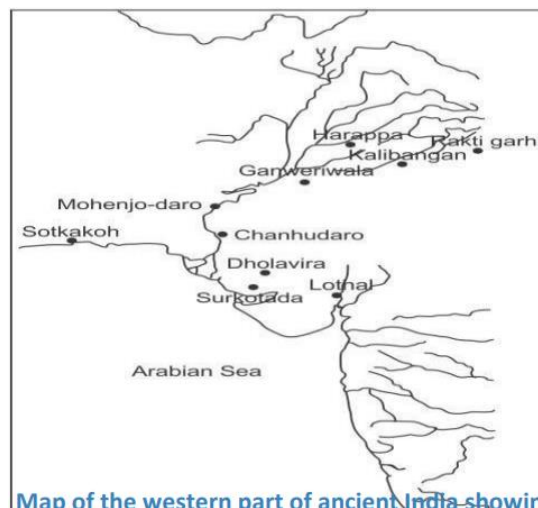
In The Earliest Cities

The Cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro

The cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro developed about 4,700 years ago in the Punjab area of present day Pakistan. Other cities in which developed alongside Harappa and Mohenjodaro are Lothal, Dholvira and Surkotda (present Gujarat), Kalibangan (present Rajasthan), Chanhudaro (present Pakistan) etc. The civilisation encompassing these cities came to be known as the **Indus Valley Civilisation** as it developed on the banks of the River Indus and its tributaries.

Discovery of the City of Harappa

While building the railway line in Punjab, about one hundred and fifty years ago, many bricks of high quality were collected from one of the nearest sites. This was the city of Harappa in the present day Pakistan. As this was the first city to be discovered, all the other sites where similar buildings were found came to be known as Harappa.



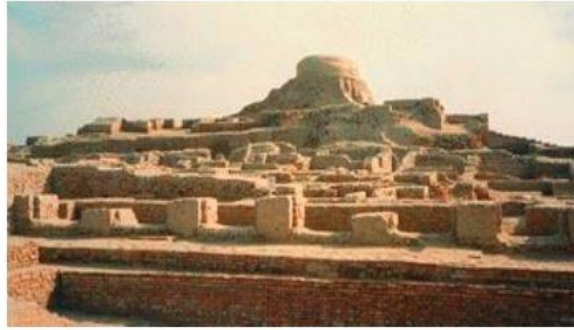
Map of the western part of ancient India showing the location of the cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation

Town planning in the Harappan Civilisation

Following were the main features of town planning in the Harappan cities:

Citadel

- Many cities were divided into two parts- the lower town and the upper town.
- The western part of the city was built on a higher platform known as citadel. The eastern part was usually built on the lower part.



The western part of the city was built on a higher platform known as citadel.



Great Bath of Mohenjodaro

- In Mohenjodaro, a tank called the Great Bath was found.
- This Great Bath was made up of bricks and then coated with plaster and a layer of natural tar to avoid any seepage of water.
- Steps leading to the Great Bath were constructed on both the sides. It was surrounded by rooms on all the sides.
- It has been concluded that the water in the Bath was brought in from a well and drained after use. It was probably used for ceremonial occasions when important people took a dip in it.



The Great Bath of Mohanjodaro

Fire Altar and Store Houses

- From many other cities such as Kalibangan and Lothal, fire altars have been discovered where sacrificial rituals were performed.
- Archaeologists have discovered various store houses for storing grains in the cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro.

Houses

- Houses found in the cities were either one storey or two storeys. Rooms were built around the courtyard.
- Most of the houses had a separate bathing area and in some houses wells were also discovered.



Drainage System

- The cities of Harappa are known for their well-developed drainage system. Drainage was laid out in straight lines and had gentle slope so that water could flow through it.
- House drains were connected to the bigger drains in the streets.
- The drains were covered and had inspection holes at regular distances in order to clean them.

Roads

Roads of the Harappan civilisation were well laid in straight lines which intersected each other at right angles.



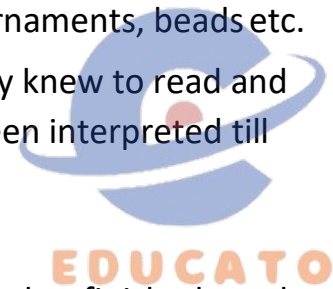
Well laid drainage system of the Harappa civilisation

The People of the Harappan Civilisation

From the ruins and remains of the cities, many conclusions have been drawn about the people and their activities such as:

- There was a class of people who were rulers as many special buildings were discovered. The rulers probably lived in these special buildings.

- The rulers had objects made up of valuable materials like gold and silver ornaments, beads etc.
- There were perhaps other classes of people known as scribes who probably knew to read and write and who might have prepared the seals. Harappan writing has not been interpreted till date.
- Some men and women may have been crafts persons.
- People perhaps also travelled to distant lands in search of raw materials so that finished goods could be made out of them.
- Copper, silver, tin and precious stones were brought in through trade from far off places.
- It is concluded that the Harappans might have brought copper from the present day Rajasthan and Oman in West Asia.
- Tin was perhaps brought from Afghanistan and Iran.
- People might have brought gold from Karnataka and precious stones from Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan.



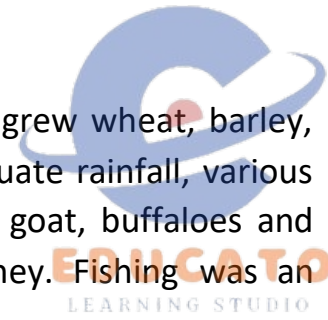
Craftsmanship in the Cities

In the Harappan cities, various objects have been found which seem to be the works of skilled craftsmen.

- Many objects made up of stone, shell and metals (copper, bronze, gold and silver) have been found.
- While copper and bronze were used for making tools, weapons and vessels, gold and silver were used for making ornaments.
- While copper and bronze were used for making tools, weapons and vessels, gold and silver were used for making ornaments.
- Many beads, weights and blades have also been discovered. Many rectangular seals have been found with the carvings of animals on it.
- Various pots with beautiful black designs have been found.
- Cotton was known to the people and it was probably grown at Mehrgarh. Archaeologists have found spindle whorls made up of terracotta and faience.
- It is also assumed that many people were specialists in their own areas.



Various beads made up of stone and metals have been found from the Harappan cities



Occupation of the People

The people living in the countryside grew crops and herded animals. They grew wheat, barley, rice, sesame and mustard. Since the city of Harappa does not receive adequate rainfall, various means of irrigation were used. The people reared animals such as sheep, goat, buffaloes and other cattle. They also collected forest products such as fruits and honey. Fishing was an important activity. Apart from cultivation, people also hunted wild animals.

Harappan Towns in Gujarat

Some of the Harappan towns situated in Gujarat were Dholvira and Lothal.

Dholvira

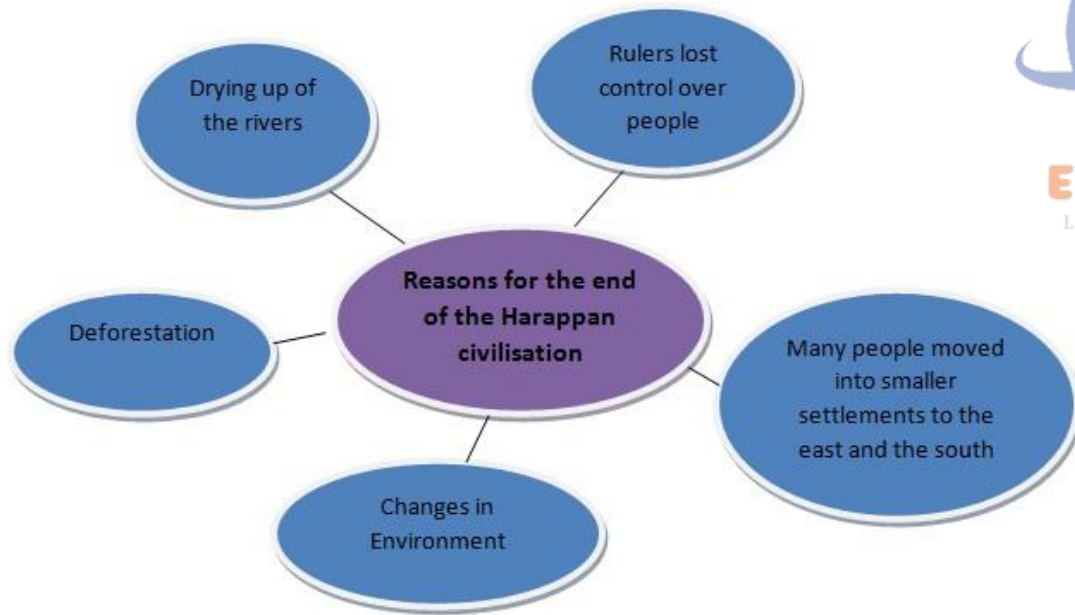
- This city was located on the Khadir Belt in the Rann of Kutch since fresh water and fertile soil was available there.
- Dholvira was divided into three parts, each surrounded by big stone walls with an entrance through the gateways.
- A large open area was found in the settlement where perhaps public ceremonies were held.
- Many large letters of the Harappan script were found carved out on white stones.

Lothal

- The city of Lothal was located beside the tributary of the River Sabarmati near the Gulf of Khambat.
- Various semi precious stones were available in these areas.
- Many objects made out of stones, shells and metals were found.
- A store house was also been discovered in the city. Many seals and sealings were found in this store house.
- A building which was probably a workshop for making beads was discovered. Various types of stone tools and finished beads were found here.

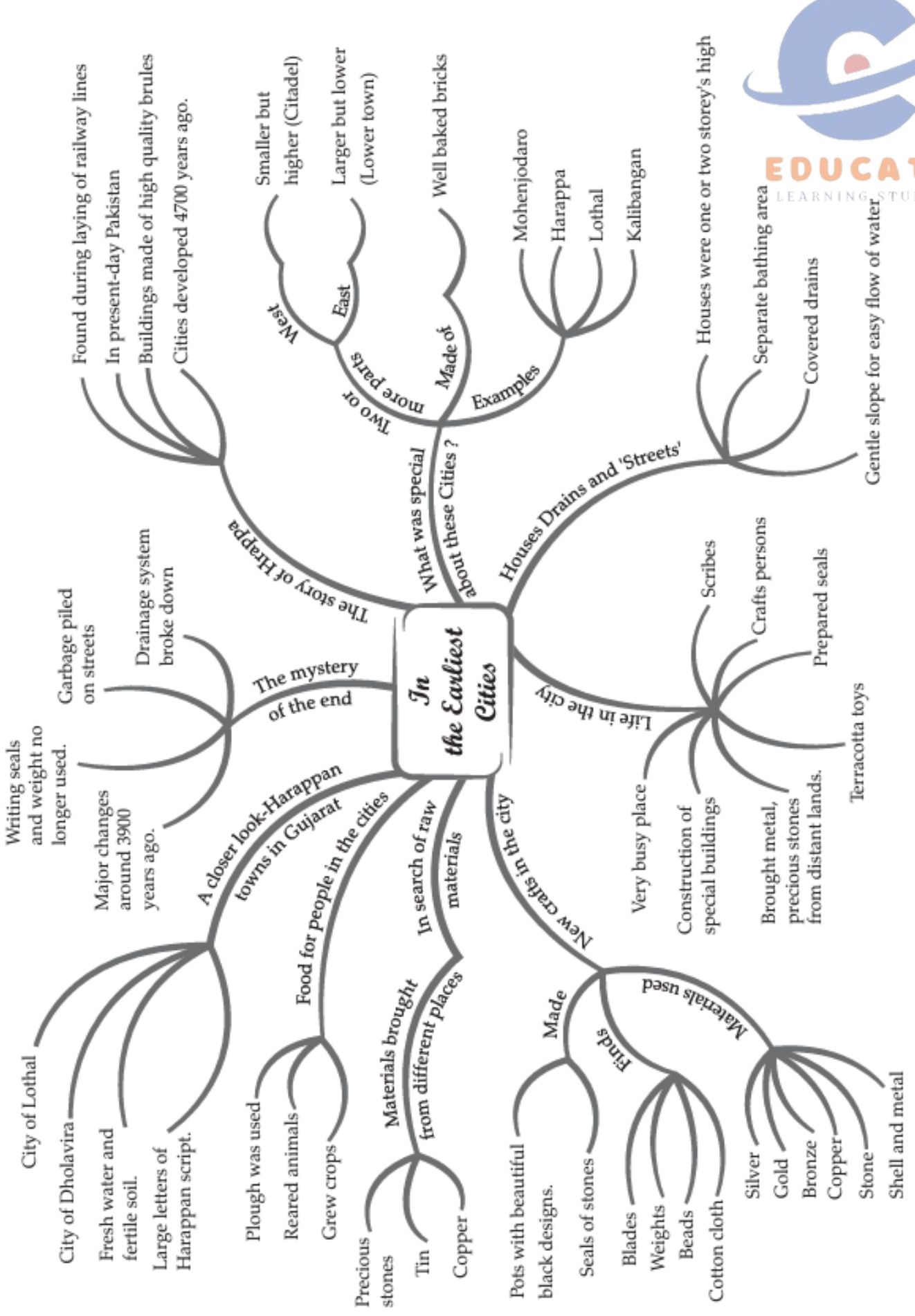
Reasons for the End of the Harappan Civilisation

Following are the reasons which were concluded by archaeologists and historians for the destruction of the Harappan civilisation.



However, the above reasons are only probable causes which might have led to the end of the Harappan civilisation.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-4





Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Colour of faience was:

- (a) Red
- (b) Blue or sea green
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Black

Question 2. Spindly whorls were used for:

- (a) To spin thread
- (b) Making the vessels
- (c) Polishing the beads
- (d) All of these

Question 3. Which thing was found in the Harappan cities?

- (a) Silver vase
- (b) Beads and stone blade
- (c) Seal and terracotta toys
- (d) All of these

Question 4. Seal found in Harappa was:

- (a) Rectangular
- (b) Round
- (c) Triangular
- (d) Square shape

Question 5. Seal found in the Harappan cities is made of:

- (a) Wood
- (b) Stone
- (c) Leather
- (d) Baked clay

Question 6. Terracotta toys were containing:

- (a) Picture of animals
- (b) Picture of fire

- (c) Picture of King
- (d) Picture of well

Question 7. These were available around the settlement:

- (a) Grain's stores
- (b) Experts
- (c) Water and pasture
- (d) None of these

Question 8. Many of beads were made of:

- (a) Carnelian, a beautiful blue stone
- (b) Carnelian, a beautiful red stone
- (c) Chert
- (d) None of these

Question 9. Use of seal was for:

- (a) Stamping bags or packets containing goods
- (b) Stamping the animals
- (c) Sealing houses
- (d) Sealing unexpected objects

Question 10. The cities were divided into:

- (a) One or more parts
- (b) Two or more parts
- (c) Three or more parts
- (d) Four or more parts

Question 11. Cities which had elaborates store houses

- (a) Harappa, Kalibangan and Lothal
- (b) Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and Lothal
- (c) Surkotada, Harappa and Lothal
- (d) Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and Kalibangan

Question 12. Which of the following is not the earliest cities in the sub-continent

- (a) Sotkakah
- (b) Dholavira
- (c) Mehrgarh
- (d) Lothal





Question 13. Harappans also made pots with beautiful

- (a) Green designs
- (b) Black designs
- (c) Blue designs
- (d) Yellow designs

Question 14. The Harappans probably got copper from present-day _____, and even from _____ in West Asia

- (a) Rajasthan and Oman
- (b) Gujarat and Oman
- (c) Rajasthan and Egypt
- (d) Gujarat and Egypt

Question 15. Cities, such as Kalibangan and Lothal had found

- (a) Special tools
- (b) Fire altars
- (c) Store houses
- (d) Great bath

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	City divided two or more parts	A.	Mohenjodaro
2.	Cotton	B.	Dholavira
3.	Storehouse	C.	Mehrgarh
4.	Great Bath	D.	Lothal

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Great Bath has been discovered in _____.
2. People living in the _____ grew crops and reared animals.
3. The alloy of tin and copper is called _____.
4. Usually in the Harappan cities, the part to the west was smaller but higher and was known as _____.
5. Gold and silver were used to make _____ and _____.
6. _____ are the impression of seals on clay.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts.
2. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of the Ganga, in Gujarat.
3. Great Bath was made water-tight with a layer of natural tar.
4. Usually in the Harappan cities, the part to the east was larger but lower and is called the upper town.
5. The Harappans also made seals out of stone.
6. All the raw materials that the Harappans used were available locally.



➤ Very Short Questions:

1. How old are the Harappan cities?
2. What were the objects in Harappan cities made of?
3. List some uses of 'Faience'.
4. Where fire altars have been discovered?
5. Which two metals form the alloy bronze?
6. When and where cotton cultivation has started?
7. Make a list of what the Harappans ate.
8. Name the terracotta toys have been found during excavations.
9. How bricks were arranged to build walls in Harappan cities?
10. Why plough was used?
11. Name the cities which had elaborate store houses.
12. Who is a specialist?
13. What were the seals used for?
14. What do you understand by 'Raw Material'?
15. Discuss the term 'Citadel'.

➤ Short Questions:

1. What types of houses was found in the earlier cities?
2. How Dholavira was different from Harappan cities?
3. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in Harappan civilization?
4. Write about crafts practiced by Harappan.
5. Discuss the farming methods of the Harappa.
6. Why archaeological evidence is the only source to study the Harappan civilization?

➤ Long Questions:

1. When and how Harappa civilization was discovered?



2. What was special about “Great Bath” of Mohenjodaro?
3. Write about the houses, drains and streets of Harappan cities.
4. The Harappans can be called great architects and engineers. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your argument.
5. How the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders?
6. What was special about Harappan cities?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer:**

1. (b) Blue or sea green
2. (a) To spin thread
3. (d) All of these
4. (a) Rectangular
5. (b) Stone
6. (a) Picture of animals
7. (c) Water and pasture
8. (b) Carnelian, a beautiful red stone
9. (a) Stamping bags or packets containing goods
10. (b) Two or more parts
11. (b) Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and Lothal
12. (c) Mehrgarh
13. (b) Black designs
14. (a) Rajasthan and Oman
15. (b) Fire altars

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	City divided two or more parts	B.	Dholavira
2.	Cotton	C.	Mehrgarh
3.	Storehouse	D.	Lothal
4.	Great Bath	A.	Mohenjodaro



➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Mohenjodaro
2. Countryside
3. Bronze
4. Citadel
5. Ornaments and vessels
6. Sealings

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Harappan cities were developed about 4700 years ago.
2. Objects in Harappan cities made of out of stone, shell and metal.
3. Faience was used to make beads, bangles, earrings, and tiny vessels.
4. Fire altars have been discovered in Kalibangan and Lothal.
5. Tin and copper forms the alloy bronze.
6. Cotton cultivation started at Mehrgarh about 7000 years ago.
7. Wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed, mustard and fruits.
8. Toy cart and Toy plough.
9. The bricks were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong.
10. The plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.
11. Some cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Lothal had elaborate store houses.
12. A specialist is a person who is trained to do only one kind of work, for example, cutting stone, or polishing beads, or carving seals.
13. Seals may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another.
14. Raw materials are substances that are either found naturally (such as wood, or ores of metals) or produced by farmers or herders.

15. Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher. Archaeologists describe this as the citadel.

➤ Short Answer:

1. Generally, houses were either one or two storeys high, with rooms built around a courtyard. Most houses had a separate bathing area, and some had wells to supply water.
2. Unlike some of the other Harappan cities, which were divided into two parts, Dholavira was divided into three parts, and each part was surrounded with massive stone walls, with entrances through gateways.
3. Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro. Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience. These were used to spin thread.
4. Most of the things that have been found by archaeologists are made of stone, shell and metal, including copper, bronze, gold and silver. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels.
5. Plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds. As this region does not receive heavy rainfall, some form of irrigation may have been used. This means that water was stored and supplied to the fields when the plants were growing.
6. Harappan script is the earliest form of writing known in the subcontinent. Scholars have tried to read these signs but we still do not know exactly what they mean. Thus, archaeological evidence is the only source to study the Harappan civilization.

➤ Long Answer:

1. Nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, when railway lines were being laid down for the first time in the Punjab, engineers stumbled upon the site of Harappa in present-day Pakistan. To them, it seemed like a mound that was a rich source of ready made, high quality bricks. So they carried off thousands of bricks from the walls of the old buildings of the city to build railway lines. Many buildings were completely destroyed. Then, about eighty years ago, archaeologists found the site, and realised that this was one of the oldest cities in the subcontinent.
2. **Great Bath:**
 - In Mohenjodaro, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath, was built in this area.
 - This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar.
 - There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides.
 - Water was probably brought in from a well, and drained out after use.
 - Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

**3. There were three basic occupations of people living in Harappan cities:**

- Generally, houses were either one or two storeys high, with rooms built around a courtyard.
- Most houses had a separate bathing area, and some had wells to supply water.
- Many of these cities had covered drains. Each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow through it.
- Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led into bigger ones.
- As the drains were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.

4. The Harappans can be called great architects and engineers because:

- They built massive walls and gateways surrounding the city area to protect the city from flood and control illegal trade.
- Most of these roads and streets were paved with fire brunt bricks. The main streets intersected at right angles, dividing the city into squares or rectangular blocks each of which was divided length wise and cross wise by lanes.
- The drainage system was excellent. Drains were covered and had a gentle slope so that water could flow through it. Inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.

All three — houses, drains and streets were probably planned and built at the same time.

5. Following are the difference:

- Harappan farmers and herders used wooden plough to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds. Earlier farmers and herders used mortars and pestle for grinding grains.
- Harappan farmers and herders used some form of irrigation. Water was stored and supplied to the fields when the plants were growing. Earlier farmers and herders did not practice irrigation.
- Harappan farmers stored grains in well-built granaries. Earlier farmers stored grains in clay pots, basket etc.
- Harappan farmers and herders lived in the countryside. There were no cities in earlier times.

6. Special feature about Harappan cities:

- Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher and is called the citadel. Generally, the part to the east was larger but lower and is called the lower town.
- Very often walls of baked brick were built around each part. The bricks were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong.

- In some cities, special buildings were constructed on the citadel. For example, in Mohenjodaro, a very special tank called the Great Bath, was built in this area.
- Other cities, such as Kalibangan and Lothal had fire altars, where sacrifices may have been performed.



HISTORY

Chapter 5: What Books and Burials Tell Us



What Books and Burials Tell Us



EDUCATO
LEARNING STUDIO

The Four Vedas

The period in which the Vedas were composed in the Indian subcontinent is known as the **Vedic Age**. The Vedas were composed by the Aryans. There are four Vedas- the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda and the Arthaveda.

Rigveda

Following are some facts about the Rigveda:

- Rigveda is the oldest written Veda which was composed about 3,500 years ago in old sanskrita.
- It includes more than a thousand hymns called *sukta*. These hymns have been written in praise of various gods and goddesses such as Agni (the fire god) and Indra (the warrior god).
- These hymns were written by the sages. Knowledge in the Vedas was imparted by the priests to the students with great care. The Rigveda was mostly heard and recited rather than read.
- Most of these hymns were composed by men and only a few were composed by women.
- Historians learnt about the Vedic Age not only through archaeological sources but also through the interpretation of the Vedas.
- Many of the hymns in Rigveda are in the form of dialogues which has helped historians to reconstruct the Vedic history.
- There are a number of prayers in the Rigveda for cattle, children (especially sons) and horses.



A manuscript containing a sukta of the Rigveda

How historians study the Rigveda

Some of the hymns in the Rigveda are in the form of dialogues. This is part of one such hymn, a dialogue between a sage named Vishvamitra, and two rivers, (Beas and Sutlej) that were worshipped as goddesses.

Cattle, horses and chariots

There are many prayers in the Rigveda for cattle, children (especially sons), and horses.

1. Horses were used in battles.

2. Battles were fought for land, water, and to capture people and cattle. There was no regular army, but there were assemblies where people met and discussed matters of war and peace. Most men took part in wars and also chose leaders.
3. Wealth was kept by the leaders, some were given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people.

Words to describe people in Rigveda

Let us see some of the words used to describe people found in the Rigveda.

There are 2 groups who are described in terms of their work –

The priests: who were also called brahmins. They used to perform various rituals.

The rajas: They did not have capital cities, palaces or armies, nor did they collect taxes. Sons did not automatically succeed fathers as rajas.

Two words were used to describe the people or the community as a whole:

1. One was jana
2. The other was vish

The people who composed the hymns described themselves as **Aryas** and called their opponents Dasas or Dasyus. The term **dasa means slave**. Slaves were women and men who were often captured in war.

Sanskrit and Other Languages

Sanskrit is one of the Indo-European languages. Many Indian languages such as Gujarati, Assamese, Hindi and Kashmiri and foreign languages such as English, French, German and Greek belong to the family of Indo-European languages. These are called a family as originally they had many words in common.

Battles and Wars

- Horses and chariots are considered important in the Vedas as they were used in fighting wars and battles.
- Battles were fought for land, water and to capture people.
- Land was important as crops were grown on it.
- A major portion of the wealth which was obtained in battles was kept with the king. Some of the wealth was given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people.
- Wealth was also used for the performing of the yajnas, in which sacrifices were made. There was no regular army and usually the men folk participated in the wars.





Chariots are said to have been brought to India by the Aryans



People in the Vedic Age

- People were divided into various categories. The top position was occupied by the rajas and the priests (also known as Brahmins).
- The rajas in the early Vedic Period neither lived in palaces nor collected taxes. Their position was not hereditary.
- People who composed the Vedas were known as the Aryans and the slaves came to be known as the dasas or the dasyus. These were people who were captured in the wars.
- The dasas were not allowed to read and write and participate in the sacrifices.
- The word 'jana' referred to the community of people. Puru jana, Bharata jana and the Yadu jana were some communities of people at this time.

Megaliths

The big boulders of stones which were arranged by the people of the Vedic Age to mark their burial sites are known as **megaliths**.



A megalith marking a burial site

Some important facts about megaliths are:

- The practice of erecting megaliths began about 3,000 years ago and this practice was prevalent in Deccan and North-East and Kashmir.
- Some megalithic sites were discovered at Adichanallur (present day Tamil Nadu) and Brahmagiri (present day Karnataka).
- While some megaliths were found on the surface of the earth, many were found underground.
- Generally, the dead were buried with pots which are now known as Black and Red Ware. Sometimes they were also buried with tools, horses and ornaments of stone and gold.
- At one burial site in Brahmagiri, one skeleton was found buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads and 4 copper bangles. This shows that while some people were rich, some were poor.
- At many places, megaliths containing more than one person have been found. This shows that perhaps the members of the family were buried in the same place.
- In Inamgaon, at one burial site, adults were buried in the ground with their heads towards the north.
- One male skeleton was found to be buried in a large, four legged clay jar in the centre of a big five room house. This was one of the largest houses and also had a granary.
- Skeletons tell us about the buried person. About 2,000 years ago, a famous physician of India named 'Charaka' wrote a book on medicine known as Charaka Samhita. In his book, he concluded that the human body has 360 bones. He arrived at this figure by counting the teeth, joints and cartilage.



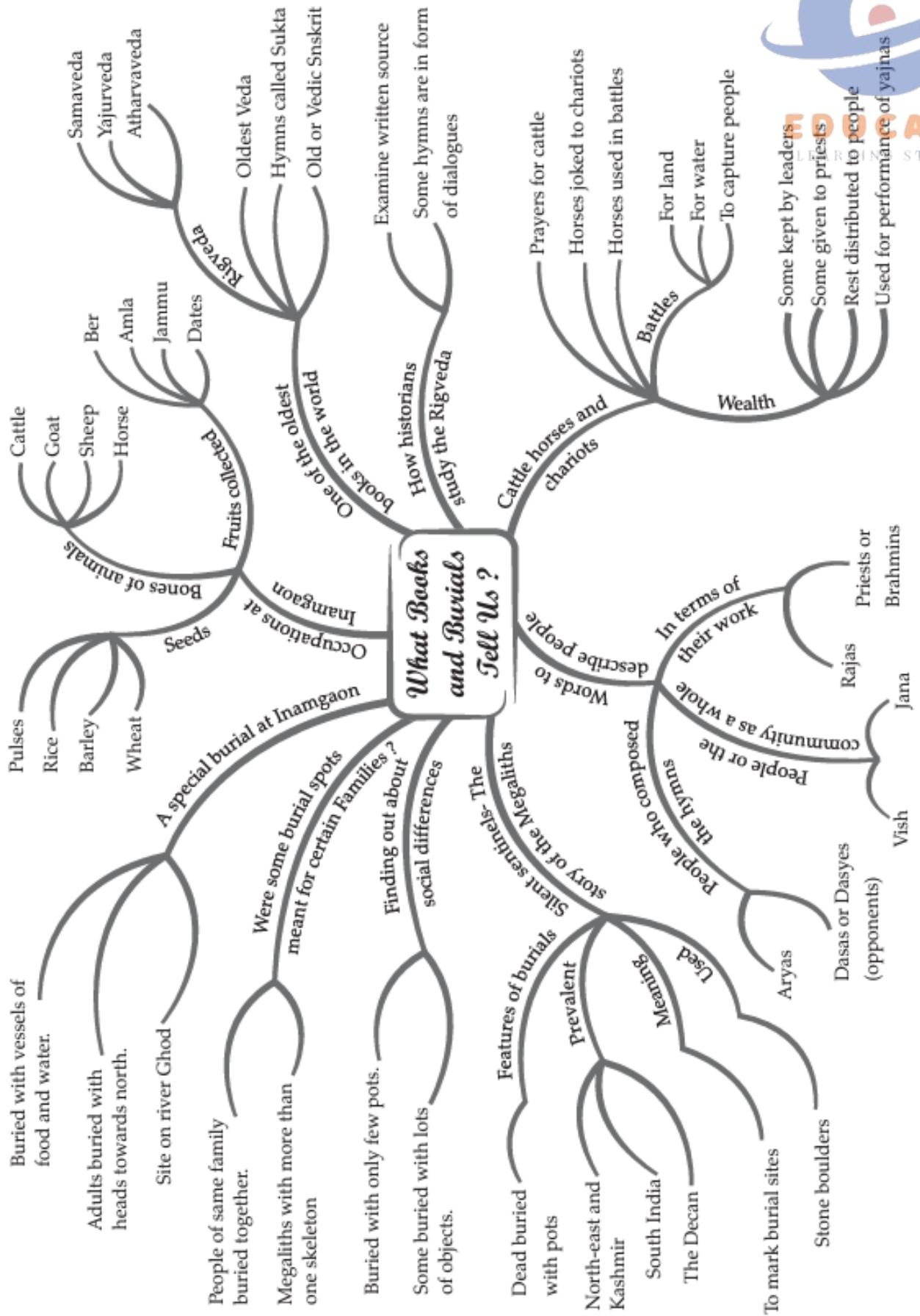
Map showing Inamgaon, Brahmagiri and Adichanallur

Occupations of the People of Inamgaon

Archaeologists in Inamgaon have found the seeds of crops such as wheat, rice, barley, millets and peas. This shows that people were engaged in agricultural activities. Remains of many animals such as cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, asses, and blackbucks have been found. This exhibits that while many animals were herded, some were also used as food. There is also evidence that people collected and ate fruits such as amla, ber, jamun, dates and varieties of berries.

Thus, we find that various manuscripts, pottery, artifacts and burial practices give us a glimpse of how people lived in many hundred years ago.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-5



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Where was the head of the dead laid at the burials found at Inamgaon?

- (a) East
- (b) West
- (c) North
- (d) South

Question 2. Vessels found at Inamgaon site, contained:

- (a) Food and water
- (b) Ornaments
- (c) Clothes
- (d) None

Question 3. The language of the Veda is:

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Vedic Sanskrit
- (d) Tamil

Question 4. Which of these does not comes under the Veda?

- (a) Rig
- (b) Atharva
- (c) Sam
- (d) Puran

Question 5. Inamgaon is situated on the river Ghod which is tributary of:

- (a) Bhima
- (b) Ravi
- (c) Vias
- (d) Ganga

Question 6. Stone boulders used to mark burial sites are known as:

- (a) Microliths
- (b) Megaliths
- (c) Macroliths



(d) None of these.

Question 7. The Rigveda was written on the bark of:

- (a) Palm
- (b) Peepal
- (c) Birch
- (d) Neem

Question 8. The Rigveda was written:

- (a) About 1500 yeas ago
- (b) About 2000 years ago
- (c) About 2500 years ago
- (d) About 3500 years ago

Question 9. Where was the birch bark found on which hymns of the Rigveda were written?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Kashmir
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Question 10. Where was the first evidence of writing found around 3500 years ago?

- (a) In China
- (b) In Pakistan
- (c) In India
- (d) None of these

Question 11. Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used to cover the:

- (a) All of these
- (b) Burial places
- (c) House
- (d) Port holes

Question 12. A popular drink _____ was prepared from milk and juice of a rare plant that grew on the mountains:

- (a) Butter
- (b) Soma
- (c) Sura
- (d) Ghee



Question 13. The Aryans had divided themselves into tribes known as:

- (a) Ashtajana
- (b) Panchajana
- (c) Chaturthjana
- (d) Saptchajana

Question 14. Sanskrit is part of a family of languages which is known as:

- (a) Indo-European
- (b) Indo-China
- (c) Indo-Russian
- (d) Indo-Dravin

Question 15. How many types of Vedas are there:

- (a) 3
- (b) 1
- (c) 4
- (d) 2

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Megaliths	A.	a circle of stone
2.	Boulders	B.	big stone
3.	Distinctive pots	C.	offering for gods and goddesses.
4.	Yajnas	D.	black and red ware

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Rigveda has been written in _____.
2. _____ is situated on the river Ghod.
3. The Rigveda was composed about _____ years ago.
4. _____ is part of a family of languages known as Indo-European.
5. The major gods praised in the hymns of the Rigveda were _____, _____ and _____.
6. The dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called _____ and _____ Ware.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**



1. The river Ghod is a tributary of the Bhima.
2. The oldest Veda is the Samaveda.
3. Slaves were women and men who were often captured in war.
4. Hymns were composed by sages (rishis).
5. In a hymn in the Rigveda, Vishvamitra used the word 'sisters' for the two rivers Beas and Sutlej.
6. Roma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared.

➤ Very Short Questions:

1. Which is the oldest Veda among the four Vedas?
2. In which language Rigveda was written?
3. As per Rigveda, why battles were fought?
4. What are Megaliths?
5. Where was the page from a manuscript of the Rigveda found?
6. Why yajnas or sacrifices were performed?
7. Which language belongs to the Dravidian family?
8. Which language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family?
9. Name the site where skeleton was found with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles, and one conch shell.
10. What is Sukta?
11. Name 4 Vedas.
12. What do people at Inamgaon ate?
13. How were yajnas performed?
14. How slaves were treated?
15. Which language belongs to the Austro-Asiatic family?

➤ Short Questions:

1. Were some burial spots meant for certain families?
2. What were oracle bones?
3. What do circle of stone boulders or a single large stone standing on the ground indicates?
4. In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rigveda?
5. Differentiate between 'Aryas' and 'Dasas'.
6. What kind of evidence from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried?

➤ Long Questions:

1. In what ways do you think that the life of a raja was different from that of a dasa or dasi?
2. How horses, cattle, chariot and battles are depicted in Rigveda?
3. Write a note on Rigveda.
4. Write a short note on the Wars fought in the Rigvedic period?
5. How have people in a society been depicted in the Rigveda?
6. Describe different classes or categories of people as referred or described in Rigveda.



ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (c) North
2. (a) Food and water
3. (c) Vedic Sanskrit
4. (d) Puran
5. (a) Bhima
6. (b) Megaliths
7. (c) Birch
8. (d) About 3500 years ago
9. (c) Kashmir
10. (a) In China
11. (b) Burial places
12. (b) Soma
13. (b) Panchajana
14. (a) Indo-European
15. (c) 4

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Megaliths	B.	big stone
2.	Boulders	A.	a circle of stone
3.	Distinctive pots	D.	black and red ware
4.	Yajnas	C.	offering for gods and goddesses.



➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sanskrit
2. Inamgaon
3. 3500
4. Sanskrit
5. Agni, Indra, and Soma.
6. Black and Red

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. The oldest Veda is the Rigveda.
2. The Rigveda is in old or Vedic Sanskrit.
3. Battles were fought for cattle, land, water and for capturing people.
4. Stone boulders used to mark burial sites are known as megaliths.
5. This manuscript of the Rigveda, on birch bark, was found in Kashmir.
6. Yajnas or sacrifices were performed to please gods and goddesses.
7. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam belong to the Dravidian family.
8. Language used in the north-east belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family.
9. Brahmagiri.
10. The Rigveda includes more than a thousand hymns, called sukta or “well-said”.
11. There are four of them – the Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.
12. People at Inamgaon ate wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame.
13. Yajnas were performed by offering ghee and grains into the fire in order to please god and goddesses.
14. They were treated as the property of their owners, who could make them do whatever work they wanted
15. The languages spoken in Jharkhand and parts of central India belong to the Austro-Asiatic

family.



➤ **Short Answer:**

1. Sometimes, megaliths contain more than one skeleton. These indicate that people, perhaps belonging to the same family, were buried in the same place though not at the same time.
2. Around 3500 years ago, we find some of the first evidence of writing in China. These writings were on animal bones. These are called oracle bones, because they were used to predict the future.
3. Sometimes, archaeologists find a circle of stone boulders or a single large stone standing on the ground. These are the only indications that there are burials beneath.
4. The books we use are written and printed. The Rigveda was recited and heard rather than read. It was written down several centuries after it was first composed, and printed less than 200 years ago.
- 5.

Aryas	Dasas
The people who composed the hymns described themselves as Aryas.	Aryas called their opponents Dasas or Dasyus. These were people who did not perform sacrifices, and probably spoke different languages.

6. Objects were found in the grave of the dead person. Sometimes, more objects are found in one grave than in another. These finds suggest that there was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, others poor, some chiefs, others followers.

➤ **Long Answer:**

1.

Raja	Dasa or Dasi
Raja was a powerful leader who used to rule.	They were often captured in war.
Raja was a free person.	They were treated as the property of their owners, who could make them do whatever work they wanted.
The rajas led a luxurious life.	They led a miserable life.

2. There are many prayers in the Rigveda for cattle, horses, chariot and battles. Horses were

yoked to chariots that were used in battles, which were fought to capture cattle. Battles were also fought for land, which was important for pasture, and for growing hardy crops that ripened quickly, such as barley. Some battles were fought for water, and to capture people.

3. The oldest Veda is the Rigveda, composed about 3500 years ago. The Rigveda includes more than a thousand hymns, called sukta or “well-said”. These hymns are in praise of various gods and goddesses. Three gods are especially important: Agni, the god of fire; Indra, a warrior god; and Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared. These hymns were composed by sages (rishis). Most of the hymns were composed, taught and learnt by men. A few were composed by women. The Rigveda is in old or Vedic Sanskrit.
4. Battles were fought for cattle, land, water, and to capture people. Some of the wealth that was obtained was kept by the leaders, some was given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people. Some wealth was used for the performance of yajnas or sacrifices in which offerings were made into the fire. These were meant for gods and goddesses. Most men took part in these wars. There was no regular army, but there were assemblies where people met and discussed matters of war and peace. They also chose leaders, who were often brave and skilful warriors.
5. **According to the Rigveda, there are two groups of people in terms of their work:**

(i) The priests, called Brahmins, and (ii) The 'rajas'.

The priests performed various rituals while the 'rajas' ruled. These rajas' did not, however, have capital cities, palaces or armies, nor did they collect taxes. Two words were used to refer to the people or the community as a whole those words were 'jana' and Vish'.

The people who composed the hymns referred to themselves using the word 'Aryas' and called their opponents 'Dasas' or 'Dasyus, The 'dasas' were later slaves and were treated as the property of their owners.

6. **Words of the Rigveda to describe different classes or categories of the people:**

- There are several ways of describing people—in the terms of the work they do, the language they speak, the place they belong to, their family, their communities and cultural practices.
- Broadly speaking, we can confess that there are two groups (of people) who are described in terms of their work—the priests, sometimes called brahmins, who performed various rituals for the rajas. These rajas were not like the ones you will be learning about later (in coming chapters). They did not have capital cities or armies, nor did they collect taxes. Generally, sons did not succeed fathers automatically.
- Two words were used (in the Rigveda) to describe people or the community as a whole. One was the word jana, which we still use in Hindi and other languages. The other was Vish. The word Vaishya comes from Vish.

HISTORY

Chapter 6: Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic



Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic



The Powerful Kings

The power of the kings increased during the late Vedic period. Though the 'raja' was chosen, his power increased and he came to be highly respected. Many kings who performed the ritual of *ashvamedha* or horse sacrifice became very powerful. In this ritual, a horse was let loose to pass through various kingdoms. Any king who stopped the horse in his territory had to wage a war with the raja performing the *ashvamedha*. If none of the kings stopped the horse, it meant that the king performing the ritual had supreme authority. He then organised a sacrifice which was performed by specially appointed priests. All the other rajas were invited to this sacrifice and brought gifts with them. Gifts were also brought by the ordinary people. 'Shudras', the people belonging to the lower castes could not participate in the sacrifices.



Ashvamedha Yajna

The Caste System

In the late Vedic Period, the caste system became rigid. There were many social groups in society such as farmers, herders, traders, warriors, craftsmen etc. The priests divided society into four castes or the 'varnas'.

- The first class was occupied by the Brahmins. They performed the rituals and imparted education to the people.
- The second varna, the Kshatriyas, was that of the rulers who participated in the war and had the responsibility of protecting the people.
- The third place was occupied by the *Vish* or the *Vaishyas*. They were farmers, traders and herders.
- The last place was occupied by the Shudras. They did all the menial work and were treated as slaves.

- The Kshatriyas and the Vaishyas could perform rituals and sacrifices.
- Often women were grouped with the Shudras and were also not allowed to study the Vedas.
- The caste system was based on occupation and was hereditary in nature. A son of a Brahmin automatically became a Brahmin. Similarly a son of a Shudra was considered to be a Shudra.
- The caste differences were sharp and acute in the Northern Indian Plains while in the north eastern part of the country, the social and economic differences were very few.



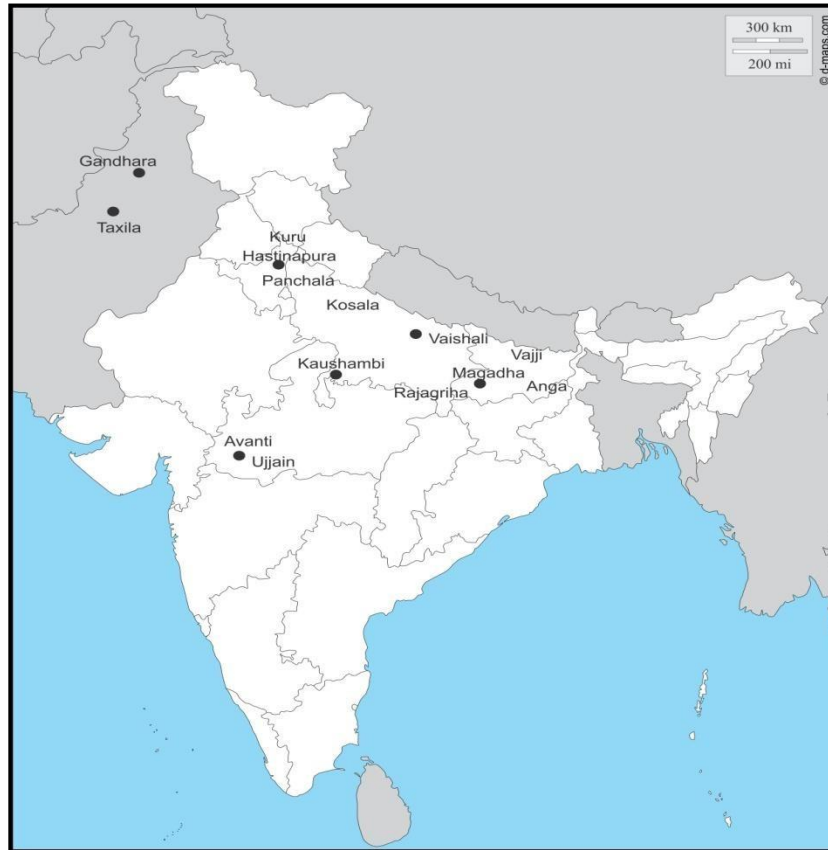
While the Brahmins occupied the highest position in the caste system, the Shudras occupied the lowest position

Janapads and Mahajanpads

Janapads

Janapads were formed when many janas or tribes came together and settled in a land. The rajas that performed the horse sacrifices became the rajas of the janapads.

Many janpad settlements have been found in the excavations at Purana Qila in Delhi, Hastinapur near Meerut and Atranjikhera near Etah in Uttar Pradesh. People lived in huts and grew crops such as rice, wheat, barley and pulses.

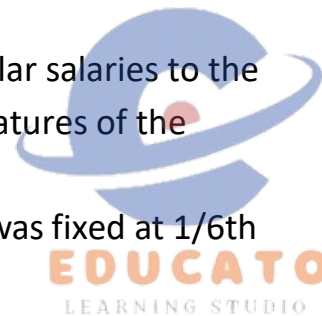


Map showing some powerful janapads and mahajanpads.

Mahajanpads

During the latter years, some janapads became more powerful than the other janapads. These came to be known as **mahajanpad**. Some of the famous mahajanpad during this time were Avanti, Magadha, Kosala and Anga etc. Some important features of the mahajanpads were:

- Most of the mahajanpads had capital cities which were fortified, which meant that they came to be surrounded by walls made up of bricks, wood and stone.
- This was done to save the cities from foreign attacks. Kings who wanted to display their power and wealth also fortified their cities.
- The rajas of the mahajanpads were powerful and thus began to maintain a huge army for protecting the land from the attacks of the neighbouring kings.
- The growing use of iron added to the resources of the kings. With the use of iron, strong weapons and tools could be made.
- Iron also brought far reaching changes in agriculture. The ploughshares made up of iron proved to be more effective than the wooden ploughshares. This led to an increase in the production.
- Paddy began to be transplanted. Now instead of scattering seeds on the ground, saplings were planted in the fields. This also increased the production as now many plants were able to survive.



Taxes

As the kings of the mahajanpads needed money to build forts and to pay regular salaries to the soldiers, they started collecting regular taxes from the people. Some of the features of the taxation system were:

- Taxes were collected on crops. This tax was known as bhaga or a share. It was fixed at 1/6th of the produce.
- Taxes were also levied on various craftsmen.
- Herders paid taxes to the kings in form of animals or animal produce.
- Taxes were imposed on goods which were brought and sold through trade.
- The hunters and gatherers had to provide forest produce such as honey, lac etc. to the kings.
- Paddy began to be transplanted. Now instead of scattering seeds on the ground, saplings were planted in the fields. This also increased the production as now many plants were able to survive.

Changes in Agriculture

There were two significant changes in agriculture in ancient India.

- The first significant change included the usage of ploughshares. A wooden ploughshare was used to turn over heavy, clayey soil easily. More grains could be produced through this.
- The second major change was the transplantation of paddy. Saplings were grown and planted in fields through this method. Paddy transplantation led to increased production. The slave men and women (dasas and dasis) used to do these works.

Magadha

Magadha emerged as a powerful mahajanpad during this time. It had a monarchical form of government where the king was powerful and his position was hereditary. Some of the reasons which led to the growing power of Magadha were:

- The rivers Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha. This not only made the land fertile but also helped in transportation of goods from one place to the other.
- Magadha was heavily forested. Elephants found in the forests were trained to be used by the army. Wood was used for the building of chariots which helped strengthen the army.
- Wood obtained from forests was used for making houses and carts.
- Iron mines further helped the state in making strong tools and weapons.

Magadha was ruled by powerful rulers like Bimbisara and Ajatasattu who expanded the kingdom by conquering other janapads. Mahapadma Nanda later further extended the kingdom. Rajagriha remained as the capital of Magadha for many years. Later, Patliputra (modern Patna) became its new capital.

Vajji

- Although Magadha became a powerful kingdom in ancient India, Vajji was a different kingdom of

importance in the subcontinent.

- Vajji's capital was Vaishali (Bihar) and was ruled by the Gana or Sangha.
- In a Gana or a Sangha, there wasn't anyone ruler. Instead, there were many rulers.
- Even when thousands of men ruled a territory together, each was called a Raja
- They performed rituals together, met in assemblies, and discussed and debated what had to be done.
- However, women, dasas, or kammakaras were not allowed in the assemblies.
- Both Gautama Buddha and Mahavira belonged to these ganas or sanghas.
- Buddhist books contain the most vivid descriptions of life in the sanghas.
- The sanghas were tried to be conquered by the rajas of powerful kingdoms in the Indian subcontinent.
- Despite that, the sanghas lasted for a long time till about 1500 years ago.
- The last of the ganas were conquered by the Guptas.

King Alexander

King Alexander was a Macedonian ruler who came to India in about 326 B.C. He had the dream of conquering the world. When he reached the bank of the River Beas, his army refused to march further as they did not want to fight with the powerful Indian army. Finally, Alexander was forced to retreat.

Some Other Areas

Find Greece and Athens in your atlas.

Around 2500 years ago, the people of Athens set up a form of government, which was called a democracy, which lasted for about 200 years.

All free men over the age of 30 were recognised as full citizens.

There was an assembly that met at least 40 times a year to decide on important matters.

All citizens could attend these meetings.

Appointments for many positions were made through lottery. All those who wanted to be chosen gave in their names, and then some were selected through lottery.

Citizens were expected to serve in the army and the navy.

However, women were not considered citizens.

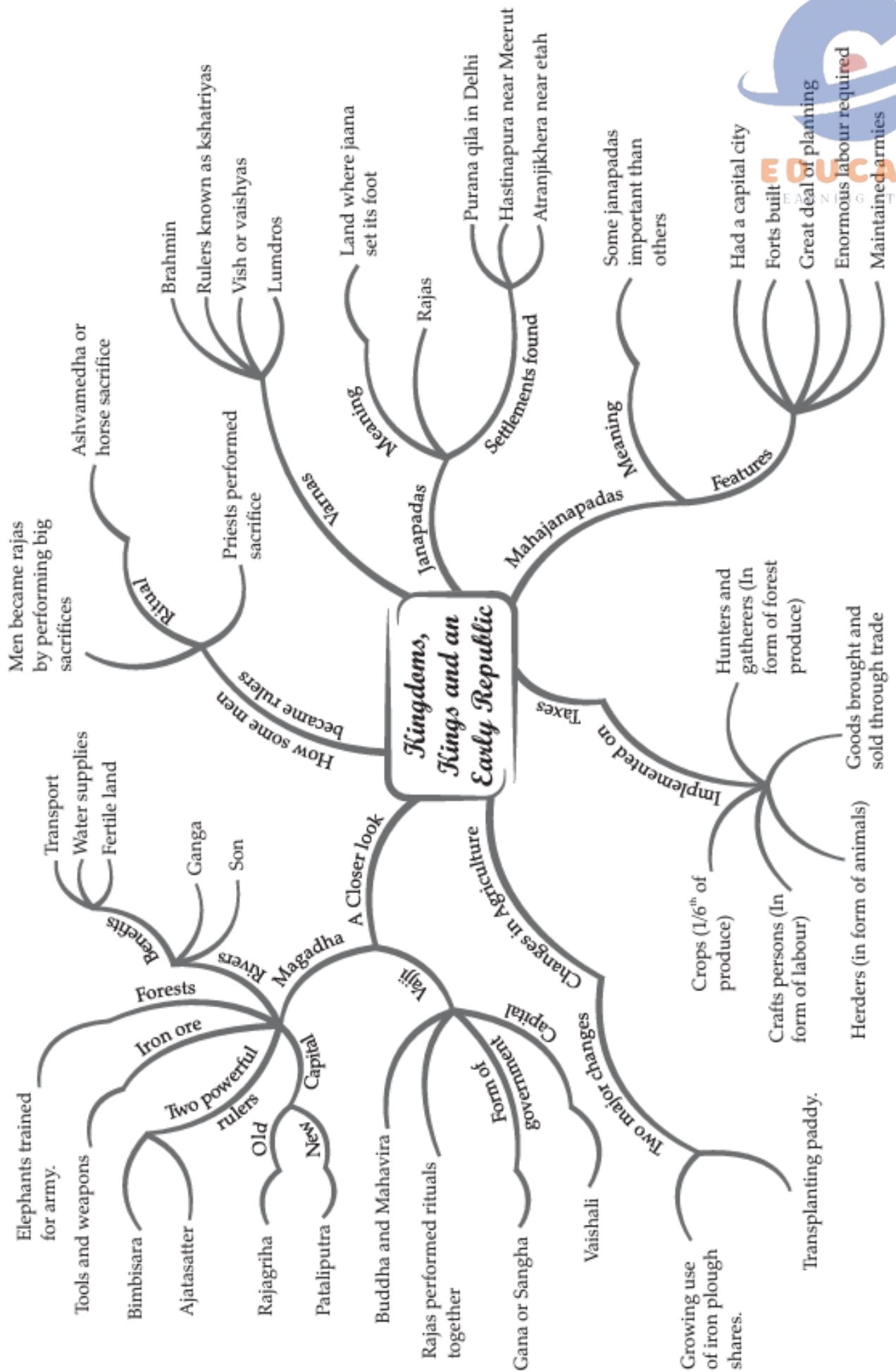


Also, many foreigners, who lived and worked in Athens as merchants and crafts persons did not have rights as citizens.

Besides, there were several thousand slaves in Athens, who worked in mines, fields, households and workshops. They too were not treated as citizens.



MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-6



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Which animal was let loose in Ashvamedha?

- (a) Cow
- (b) Horse
- (c) Elephant
- (d) Buffalo

Question 2. Who was a central figure in the rituals?

- (a) Brahmins
- (b) Women
- (c) Janas
- (d) King

Question 3. Who were poor?

- (a) Brahmins
- (b) King
- (c) Farmers
- (d) Traders

Question 4. Who were considered as untouchable in Varna system'?

- (a) Brahmins
- (b) King
- (c) Shudras
- (d) Women

Question 5. Who were the people who studies the Vedas, performed sacrifices and received gifts?

- (a) Brahmins
- (b) King
- (c) Janas
- (d) Merchant

Question 6. Which sentence is not true in respect of forts?

- (a) Forts were built because people were afraid of attacks from other kings
- (b) People were also controlled easily by kings by fortification.
- (c) Some kings also wanted to show how rich and powerful they were by building really large, tall and impressive walls around their cities?



(d) All are true.

Question 7. Which sentence is not true in respect of the later Vedic books?

(a) In north India, many books were composed in the area drained by the Ganga and the Yamuna.

(b) These were composed before the Rigveda.

(c) These books described how rituals were to be performed and rules about society.

(d) These books were composed by priests.

Question 8. Which sentence is not true in respect of Pottery found in Mahajanapadas?

(a) These made earthen pots.

(b) Some of them were grey in colour, other were red.

(c) One special type of pottery found at these sites is known a Painted Grey Ware.

(d) These grey pots had painted designs, usually simple lines in geometric patterns.

(e) All are true.

Question 9. According to the Veda, which statement is false?

(a) Brahmins were expected to study the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts.

(b) Kshatriyas were the rulers. They were expected to fight battles and protect people.

(c) Both Shudras and women were allowed to study the Vedas.

(d) Shudras were last who had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any sacrifice. Later, they were classified as untouchables. The priest said that contact with these was polluting.

Question 10. What is true in respect of Athens?

(a) Women of Athens were not considered citizens.

(b) Foreigners, who lived and worked in Athens, did not have rights as citizens.

(c) There were several thousand slaves in Athens who were not treated as citizens.

(d) All above.

Question 11. How much of the produce was collected as tax

(a) one-third part

(b) one-fifth part

(c) one-sixth part

(d) half part

Question 12. Classification of society into four groups on the basis of their occupation is called

(a) Vajja

(b) Vista

(c) Varna



(d) Vedas

Question 13. _____ means unquestioned control over an area in which the royal horse move uninterrupted

- (a) Shermedha
- (b) Ashvamedha
- (c) Singhmedha
- (d) Shatriyas

Question 14. Magadha and _____ are examples of monarchical mahajanapadas

- (a) Shakyas
- (b) Lichchhavis
- (c) Vajji
- (d) Vatsa

Question 15. _____ had a large deposits of iron-ore

- (a) Malla
- (b) Vajji
- (c) Magadha
- (d) Ujjayini

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-A (Janapads)		Column-B (Place)
1.	Pur ana Qila	A.	Pakistan
2.	Hastinapur	B.	Bihar
3.	Atranjikhhera	C.	Delhi
4.	Magadha	D.	Meerut
5.	Gandhar	E.	Near Etah (UP)

➤ Fill in the blanks:

1. 'Rajas' who let the _____ horse pass through their lands were invited to the sacrifice.
2. Archaeologists have found huts in the settlements of the _____.
3. Pots to store grain were made out of Painted _____.
4. _____ were paid regular salaries and maintained by the king throughout the year.
5. Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to _____ or _____.
6. Ajatasattu wanted to attack the _____.



➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Priests performed the rituals including the sprinkling of sacred water.
2. Usually, the tax was fixed at 1/6th of what was produced. This was known as bhaga or a share.
3. The word kammakaras used for slave men and women.
4. Raja composed later Vedic books.
5. Shudras had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals.
6. In Magadha elephants were captured and used in army.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. What is 'Sangha'?
2. What was the source of income of Raja of Mahajanapadas?
3. Name the four groups into which later vedic society was divided.
4. Name some rivers that flowed through Magadha.
5. Who conquered the last of the ganas or sanghas?
6. What was the most important source of revenue to the state?
7. What was the capital of Vajji?
8. What does ashvamedha means?
9. Name the animal that played a pivotal role during Ashvamedha.
10. What is the modern name of Rajagriha?
11. Name the Later Vedic books.
12. Who was the minister of Ajatasattu?
13. What does the word 'Janapada' mean?
14. What is Digha Nikaya?
15. Why the rivers that flowed through Magadha were considered important.

➤ **Short Questions:**

1. Why books such as Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, as well as other books are often called later Vedic?
2. In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in janapadas?
3. What led to the increase in the production?
4. Why were taxes collected by the rulers of the mahajanapadas?
5. Who was Alexander? Name some places that were conquered by him.

6. What archaeologists have found about the 'janapadas' and their people?

➤ Long Questions:

1. Write a short note on the governance system in 'Ganas' and 'Sanghas'.
2. What are the different roles of different people during Ashvamedha Yagya?
3. How were taxes collected by the rulers of Mahajanapadas?
4. Why did people oppose the system of varnas?
5. Explain the four Varnas of the Later Vedic Period.
6. What helped Magadha to become a powerful kingdom in North India?



ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (b) Horse
2. (d) King
3. (c) Farmers
4. (c) Shudras
5. (a) Brahmins
6. (d) All are true.
7. (b) These were composed before the Rigveda.
8. (e) All are true.
9. (c) Both Shudras and women were allowed to study the Vedas.
10. (d) All above.
11. (c) one-sixth part
12. (c) Varna
13. (b) Ashvamedha
14. (d) Vatsa
15. (c) Magadha

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-A (Janapads)		Column-B (Place)
1.	Pur ana Qila	C.	Delhi
2.	Hastinapur	D.	Meerut
3.	Atranjikhhera	E.	Near Etah (UP)

4.	Magadha	B.	Bihar
5.	Gandhar	A.	Pakistan



➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. ashvamedha
2. janapadas
3. Grey Ware
4. Soldiers
5. ganas or sanghas
6. Vajjis

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Sangha means organisation or association.
2. Taxes was the source of income of Raja of Mahajanapadas..
3. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
4. Many rivers such as the Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha.
5. Gupta rulers conquered the last of the ganas or sanghas.
6. Agriculture.
7. Vaishali (Bihar).
8. Ashvamedha means horse sacrifice.
9. Horse.
10. Rajagriha (present-day Rajgir) is in Bihar.
11. The Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda are the Later Vedic books.
12. Vassakara was the minister of Ajatasattu.
13. The word janapada literally means the land where the jana set its foot, and settled down.

14. Digha Nikaya is a famous Buddhist book, which contains some of the speeches of the Buddha. These were written down about 2300 years ago.
15. This was important for (a) transport, (b) water supplies (c) making the land fertile..

➤ Short Answer:

1. These books are often called later Vedic, because they were composed after the Rigveda. These were composed by priests, and described how rituals were to be performed. They also contained rules about society.
2. Some men became recognized as rajas by performing very big sacrifices. The ashvamedha or horse sacrifice was one such ritual. In present day elections leaders or rulers are chosen by voting.
3. People began transplanting paddy. This meant that instead of scattering seed on the ground, from which plants would sprout, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields. This led to increased production, as many more plants survived.
4. As the rulers of the mahajanapadas were building huge forts and maintaining big armies, they needed more resources. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, as in the case of the raja of the janapadas, they started collecting regular taxes.
5. More than 2300 years ago, a ruler named Alexander, who lived in Macedonia in Europe, wanted to become a world conqueror. He conquered parts of Egypt and West Asia, and came to the Indian subcontinent, reaching up to the banks of the Beas.
6. Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in these janapadas. They found that people lived in huts, and kept cattle as well as other animals. They also grew a variety of crops – rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, sesame and mustard.

➤ Long Answer:

1. Note on the governance system in 'Ganas' and 'Sanghas':

- In a gana or a sangha there were not one, but many rulers. Sometimes, even when thousands of men ruled together, each one was known as a raja.
 - These rajas performed rituals together. They also met in assemblies, and decided what had to be done and how, through discussion and debate.
 - For example, if they were attacked by an enemy, they met to discuss what should be done to meet the threat.
 - However, women, dasas and kammakaras could not participate in these assemblies.
2. The raja was a central figure in these rituals. He often had a special seat, a throne or a tiger skin. His charioteer, who was his companion in the battle field and witnessed his exploits, chanted tales of his glory. His relatives, especially his wives and sons, had to perform a variety of minor rituals. The other rajas were simply spectators who had to sit and watch the performance of the sacrifice. Priests performed the rituals including the

sprinkling of sacred water on the king. The ordinary people, the vish or vaishya, also brought gifts. However, some people, such as those who were regarded as shudras by the priests, were excluded from many rituals..

3. Taxes were collected in the following ways:

- Taxes on crops were the most important. This was because most people were farmers. Usually, the tax was fixed at 1/6th of what was produced. This was known as bhaga or a share.
- There were taxes on crafts persons as well. These could have been in the form of labour.
- Herders were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.
- There were also taxes on goods that were bought and sold, through trade.
- And hunters and gatherers also had to provide forest produce to the raja.

4. Many people did not accept the system of varna laid down by the Brahmins:

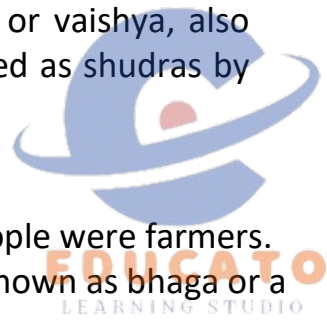
- Some kings thought they were superior to the priests.
- Others felt that birth could not be a basis for deciding which varna people belonged to.
- Besides, some people felt that there should be no differences amongst people based on occupation.
- Others felt that everybody should be able to perform rituals.
- And others condemned the practice of untouchability.

5. The priests divided people into four groups, called varnas. According to them, each varna had a different set of functions.

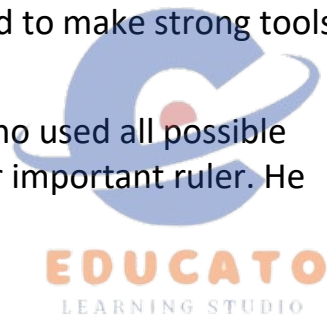
- The first varna was that of the brahmin. Brahmins were expected to study (and teach) the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts.
- In the second place were the rulers, also known as kshatriyas. They were expected to fight battles and protect people.
- Third were the vish or the vaishyas. They were expected to be farmers, herders, and traders. Both the kshatriyas and the vaishyas could perform sacrifices.
- Last were the shudras, who had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals. Often, women were also grouped with the shudras. Both women and shudras were not allowed to study the Vedas.

6. Magadha became a powerful kingdom in North India because:

- Many rivers such as the Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha. This was important for (a) transport, (b) water supplies (c) making the land fertile.
- Parts of Magadha were forested. Elephants, which lived in the forest, could be captured and trained for the army. Forests also provided wood for building houses, carts and chariots.



- Besides, there were iron ore mines in the region that could be tapped to make strong tools and weapons.
- Magadha had two very powerful rulers, Bimbisara and Ajatasattu, who used all possible means to conquer other janapadas. Mahapadma Nanda was another important ruler. He extended his control up to the north-west part of the subcontinent.



HISTORY

Chapter 7: New Questions and Ideas



New Questions and Ideas



Lord Gautama Buddha

Siddhartha, who later came to be known as Gautama was the founder of Buddhism. He was born in the 5th century B.C. in a small gana of a Sakya clan. He was a Kshatriya by birth. At a young age, he left his home in the search of knowledge and visited various places. He gained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar and thereafter came to be known as the Buddha or the Wise One. He delivered his teachings for the first time at Sarnath, near Varanasi and spent the rest of his life travelling and teaching the people. He passed away at Kushinara.



A picture of Lord Buddha, teaching his followers

Teachings of Lord Buddha

Following are the teachings of Lord Buddha:

- Life is full of sufferings and unhappiness. These are caused due to human desires and cravings.
- Sometimes, even after getting what we want, we are not satisfied because we want other things. Buddha describes this as thirst or *tanha*.
- According to him, cravings and desires can be controlled by following the path of moderation.
- People should be kind and should not harm anyone, not even animals.
- Our actions (known as *karma*), good or bad, affect us in the next birth also.

The teachings of Lord Buddha spread far and wide. He spread his teachings in the *Prakrit* language so that common people could understand them.

Upanishads

Around the time that the Buddha was preaching and perhaps a little earlier, other thinkers also tried to find answers to difficult questions. Some of them wanted to know about life after death, others wanted to know why sacrifices should be performed. Many of these thinkers felt

that there was something permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They described this as the atman or the individual soul and the brahman or the universal soul. They believed that ultimately, both the atman and the brahman were one. Many of their ideas were recorded in the Upanishads. These were part of the later Vedic texts. Upanishad literally means 'approaching and sitting near' and the texts contain conversations between teachers and students. Often, ideas were presented through simple dialogues. Most Upanishadic thinkers were men, especially brahmins and rajas. Occasionally, there is mention of women thinkers, such as Gargi, who was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts. Poor people rarely took part in these discussions. One famous exception was Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali. He had a deep desire to learn about reality, was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama, and became one of the best-known thinkers of the time. Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker Shankaracharya.

Lord Mahavira

- Lord Vardhamana Mahavira was one of the most famous thinkers among the Jains. He lived during the same time period as Lord Buddha.
- He was a Kshatriya prince of the Lichchhavis of the Vajji sangha. He left his house at the age of thirty and attained enlightenment after spending the next twelve years in a forest.
- Mahavira asked men and women to leave their houses in order to know the truth.
- He asked people to follow the principle of ahimsa and to not hurt any living being-human, plant or animal.
- He spread his teachings in the Prakrit language, so that common people could understand them.
- The followers of Lord Mahavira came to be known as Jainas. Jainas had to live a simple, honest and chaste life.
- Jainism was supported mainly by the traders. It was difficult for the farmers to support Jainism as they had to kill insects in order to protect their crops.
- Jainism spread to various parts of India, especially Gujarat, North India, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- The teachings of Lord Mahavira were passed on orally from generations to generations till they were finally written down.
- His teachings are presently available at Vallabhi in Gujarat.



Vardhaman Mahavira was not the founder of Jainism, but spread its teachings and his knowledge of Jainism far and wide

Jainism

Jainism The last and 24th tirthankara of the Jainas, Vardhamana Mahavira, also spread his message around this time, i.e. 2500 years ago. He was a kshatriya prince of the Lichchavis, a group that was part of the Vajji sangha, about which you read in Chapter 5. At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in a forest. For twelve years he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.

He taught a simple doctrine: men and women who wished to know the truth must leave their homes. They must follow very strictly the rules of ahimsa, which means not hurting or killing living beings. "All beings," said Mahavira "long to live. To all things life is dear." Ordinary people could understand the teachings of Mahavira and his followers, because they used Prakrit. There were several forms of Prakrit, used in different parts of the country, and named after the regions in which they were used. For example, the Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as Magadhi.

Followers of Mahavira, who were known as Jainas, had to lead very simple lives, begging for food. They had to be absolutely honest, and were especially asked not to steal. Also, they had to observe celibacy. And men had to give up everything, including their clothes.

It was very difficult for most men and women to follow these strict rules. Nevertheless, thousands left their homes to learn and teach this new way of life. Many more remained behind and supported those who became monks and nuns, providing them with food.

Jainism was supported mainly by traders. Farmers, who had to kill insects to protect their crops, found it more difficult to follow the rules. Over hundreds of years, Jainism spread to different parts of north India, and to Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The teachings of Mahavira and his followers were transmitted orally for several centuries. They were written down in the form in which they are presently available at a place called Valabhi, in Gujarat, about 1500 years ago.

The Sanghas and the Monasteries

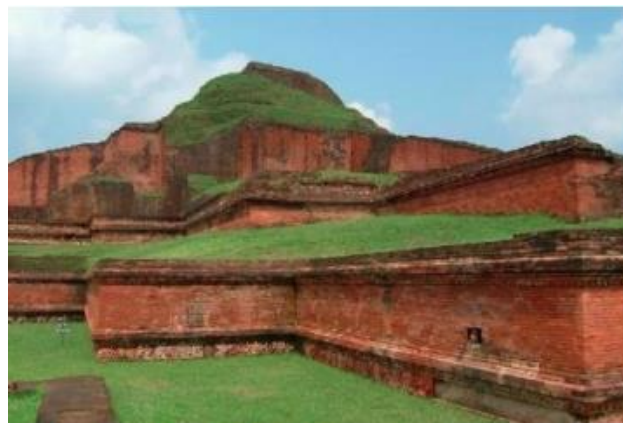
Sangha

The Sangha was an association of Buddhist and Jain monks who left their homes for gaining true knowledge. The rules made for the Buddhist sanghas were written down in a book called ***Vinaya Pitaka***. Some rules which guided the Buddhist sanghas were:

- All men could join the sanghas. Women had to take the permission of their husbands for joining the sanghas.
- Children too, had to take the permission of their parents before joining the sanghas while slaves had to take the permission of their masters.
- Those people who worked for the king had to take his permission while debtors had to take the permission of their creditors.
- Men and women in a sangha had to live simple life. They mediated for most of the time.
- They had to go the villages and cities and beg for the food for fixed hours. Therefore, they came to be known as bhikkhus and bhikkhunis meaning beggars.
- Meetings were held to settle disputes which took place in a sangha.

Monasteries

Monasteries were shelters built for the Buddhist and the Jain monks. Generally monks travelled to different parts of the villages and cities for teaching the people. It was only during the rainy season that they stayed at one place. Many of them also stayed and meditated in caves. However, as the time passed, the supporters of Jainism and Buddhism built permanent shelters for them. These came to be known as ***viharas***. Viharas of the earlier times were made up of wood and later came to be built in brick. Many a times, a vihara was built on the land which was donated by a rich person, generally a merchant or a trader. Some viharas were even built in caves mostly in Western India. Many people provided the monks and nuns with food and clothing. In return the monks taught the people.



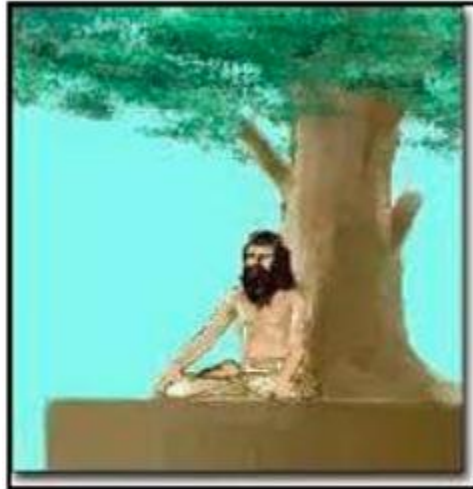
Ruins of a Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur in Bangladesh

The Ashram System

The Ashram system developed in India referred to the following stages in a man's life:

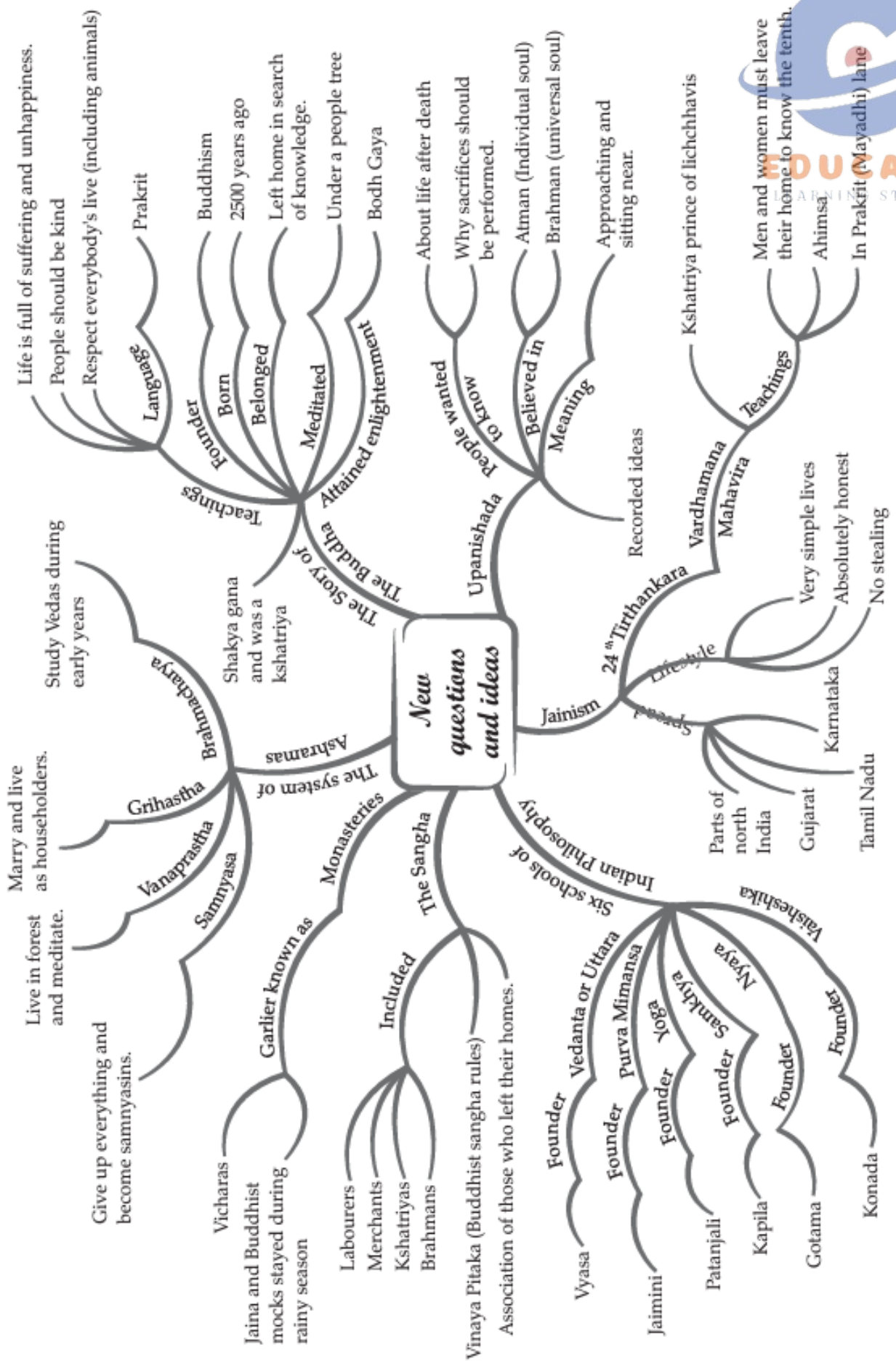
- The life of a man was divided into four stages.

- The first stage was *brahmacharya* where men belonging to the first three castes had to live a simple life and study the Vedas.
- In the second stage called as grihastha, they had to marry and run the household.
- In the third stage known as *vanaprastha*, they had to live in the forest and meditate.
- In the fourth stage, they had to become the *samnyasins*.
- Women were not allowed to study the Vedas and hence would follow the ashrams chosen by their husbands.



In the third stage, men had to live in forests and meditate

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-7



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Who went to Gautam Buddha for saving life of her son?

- (a) Ahiliya
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Kisagotami
- (d) Sita

Question 2. Which language was used by the Buddha to communicate with people?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English
- (c) Prakrit
- (d) Sanskrit

Question 3. Siddhartha was the original name of:

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Shiva
- (d) None of the above

Question 4. Mahavira was the prime of:

- (a) Magadha
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) Lichchhavi
- (d) Kusinara

Question 5. Valabhi is situated in the state:

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Question 6. The Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as:

- (a) Prakriti
- (b) Magadhi

(c) Magadh's Prakrit

(d) None of these

Question 7. State of being unmarried is known as:

(a) Celibacy

(b) Calibaccy

(c) Calligraphy

(d) Calimobacy

Question 8. A follower of Vardhamana was known as:

(a) Buddha

(b) Brahman

(c) Jaina

(d) Kshatriya

Question 9. Who composed the grammar of Sanskrit?

(a) Mahavira

(b) Panini

(c) Buddha

(d) Anagha

Question 10. Buddha believed that the result of our action is _____.

(a) Karma

(b) Happiness

(c) Sadness

(d) All of the above

Question 11. Where did Buddha give his first teaching?

(a) Kurukshetra

(b) Lumbini

(c) Samath

(d) Kusinara

Question 12. The language of the Avesta, and the practices described in it are very similar to those of the

(a) Mahabharata

(b) Quran



(c) Bible

(d) Vedas

Question 13. Panini, who prepared a _____ for Sanskrit.

(a) Dialogues

(b) Novel

(c) Words

(d) Grammar

Question 14. Gautam Buddha's father was the chief of _____ clan

(a) Jnatrika

(b) Kamboja

(c) Lichchhavi

(d) Shakya

Question 15. In which tree did Buddha gain enlightenment?

(a) Burgad tree

(b) Tulsi tree

(c) Peepal tree

(d) Neem tree

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Zoroaster	A.	thirst
2.	Jina	B.	Iranian prophet
3.	Siddhartha	C.	stage of life
4.	Tanha	D.	Jaina
5.	Ashrama	E.	Gautam Buddha
6.	Atman	F.	universal soul
7.	Brahman	G.	individual soul

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

- _____, near Varanasi, where Buddha taught for the first time.
- The Buddha attained enlightenment at _____.
- Upanishadic thinkers believed that the _____ and _____ were ultimately one.



4. The Vinaya Pitaka is a _____ scripture.
5. Vardhamana Mahavira was a kshatriya prince of the _____.
6. The Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the _____.
7. The Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as _____.



➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Gargi was the woman Upanishadic thinker who was famous for her learning.
2. Buddha taught people to be kind, and to respect the lives of others, including animals.
3. Buddha believed that karma do not affect our life.
4. The individual soul is referred to as brahman.
5. The Buddha described cravings and desires as thirst or tanha.
6. Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the Brahmin woman Jabali.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. Who was Zoroaster?
2. What is Avesta?
3. What was Lord Buddha's birth name?
4. Who were Jainas?
5. Who prepared grammar for Sanskrit?
6. Where is Karle cave?
7. Where does the word Jaina come from?
8. Who was the founder of Buddhism?
9. Why Buddha left the comforts of his home?
10. Who accepted Satyakama as a student?
11. Where Buddha died?
12. Where did Siddhartha attain enlightenment?
13. How did Mahavira attain enlightenment?
14. Name the famous thinker who developed the ideas of the Upanishads.
15. Who could join the Sangha?

➤ **Short Questions:**

1. What does tanha mean?
2. Who are the ancestors of the present Parsis?

3. What does vihara mean?
4. What is atman?
5. Why do you think Anagha's mother wanted her to know the story of the Buddha?
6. What did Buddha do after he attained enlightenment?



➤ Long Questions:

1. What type of people became Upanishadic thinkers?
2. Write about Sangha as described in Vinaya Pitaka.
3. Write in brief about the life of Vardhamana Mahavira.
4. Write a short note on Gautama Buddha.
5. Write about the monasteries of Jainas and Buddhists.
6. Write a short note on the 'System of Ashramas'.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (c) Kisagotami
2. (c) Prakrit
3. (a) Buddha
4. (c) Lichchhavi
5. (a) Gujarat
6. (b) Magadhi
7. (a) Celibacy
8. (c) Jaina
9. (b) Panini
10. (a) Karma
11. (c) Samath
12. (d) Vedas
13. (d) Grammar
14. (d) Shakya
15. (c) Peepal tree

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
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1.	Zoroaster	B.	Iranian prophet
2.	Jina	D.	Jaina
3.	Siddhartha	E.	Gautam Buddha
4.	Tanha	A.	thirst
5.	Ashrama	C.	stage of life
6.	Atman	G.	individual soul
7.	Brahman	F.	universal soul



➤ Fill in the blanks:

1. Sarnath
2. Bodh Gaya
3. Atman and brahman
4. Buddhist
5. Lichchhavis.
6. Sakya gana
7. Magadhi

➤ Write true (T) or false (F):

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. False

➤ Very Short Answer:

1. Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet.
2. Teachings of Zoroaster are contained in a book called the Avesta.
3. His birth name was Siddhartha Gautama.
4. Followers of Mahavira were known as Jainas.
5. Panini prepared grammar for Sanskrit.
6. This is a cave in Karle, present-day Maharashtra.
7. The word Jaina comes from the term Jina, Meaning conqueror.



8. Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.
9. He left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge.
10. He was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama.
11. Gautama Buddha died in the city of Kusinara (present day Kushinagar).
12. Siddhartha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.
13. For twelve years Mahavira led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.
14. Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker Shankaracharya.
15. Brahmins, kshatriyas, merchants, labourers, barbers, courtesans and slaves could join the sangha.

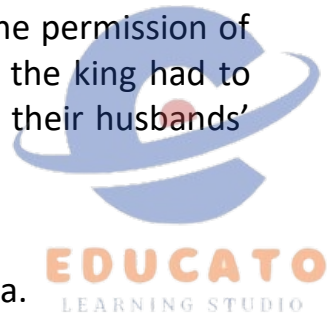
➤ Short Answer:

1. Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more (or want other things). The Buddha described this as thirst or tanha.
2. Some Zoroastrians migrated from Iran and settled down in the coastal towns of Gujarat and Maharashtra. They were the ancestors of today's Parsis.
3. Many supporters of the monks and nuns, and they themselves, felt the need for more permanent shelters and so monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.
4. Many thinkers felt that there was something permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They described this as the atman or the individual soul and the brahman or the universal soul.
5. Anagha's mother wanted her to know the story of the Buddha because she was going on a school trip to Varanasi (in Uttar Pradesh) and Sarnath near Varanasi is the place where Buddha taught for the first time.
6. After enlightenment, he was known as the Buddha or the Wise One. He then went to Sarnath, near Varanasi, where he taught for the first time. He spent the rest of his life travelling on foot, going from place to place, teaching people, till he passed away at Kusinara.

➤ Long Answer:

1. Most Upanishadic thinkers were men, especially brahmins and rajas. There were some exceptions, such as Gargi, who was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts. One famous exception was Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali. He was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama.
2. The rules made for the Buddhist sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya

Pitaka. All men could join the sangha. However, children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves that of their masters. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors. Women had to take their husbands' permission. Men and women who joined the sangha led simple lives.



3. About Vardhamana Mahavira:

- The most famous thinker of the Jainas was the Vardhamana Mahavira.
- He was a kshatriya prince of the Lichchhavis, a group that was part of the Vajji sangha.
- At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in a forest.
- For twelve years he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.

4. Gautama Buddha:

- Siddhartha, also known as Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was born about 2500 years ago.
- The Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya gana, and was a kshatriya.
- When he was a young man, he left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge.
- He meditated for days on end under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained enlightenment.

5. Monasteries of Jainas and Buddhists:

- Supporters of the monks and nuns built temporary shelters for them in gardens, or they lived in natural caves in hilly areas.
- As time went on, many supporters of the monks and nuns, and they themselves, felt the need for more permanent shelters and so monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.
- Very often, the land on which the vihara was built was donated by a rich merchant or a landowner, or the king.

6. Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, brahmins developed the system of ashramas. Here, the word ashrama does not mean a place where people live and meditate. It is used instead for a stage of life. Four ashramas were recognised: brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and samnyasa.

- **Brahmacharya:** During this stage of life, Brahmin, kshatriya and vaishya men were expected to lead simple lives and study the Vedas during the early years of their life.
- **Grihastha:** During this stage, they had to marry and live as householders.
- **Vanaprastha:** During this stage, they had to live in the forest and meditate.
- **Samnyasa:** Finally, they had to give up everything and become samnyasins.

The system of ashramas allowed men to spend some part of their lives in meditation. Generally, women were not allowed to study the Vedas, and they had to follow the ashramas chosen by their husbands.



HISTORY

Chapter 8: Ashoka, the Emperor who Gave up War

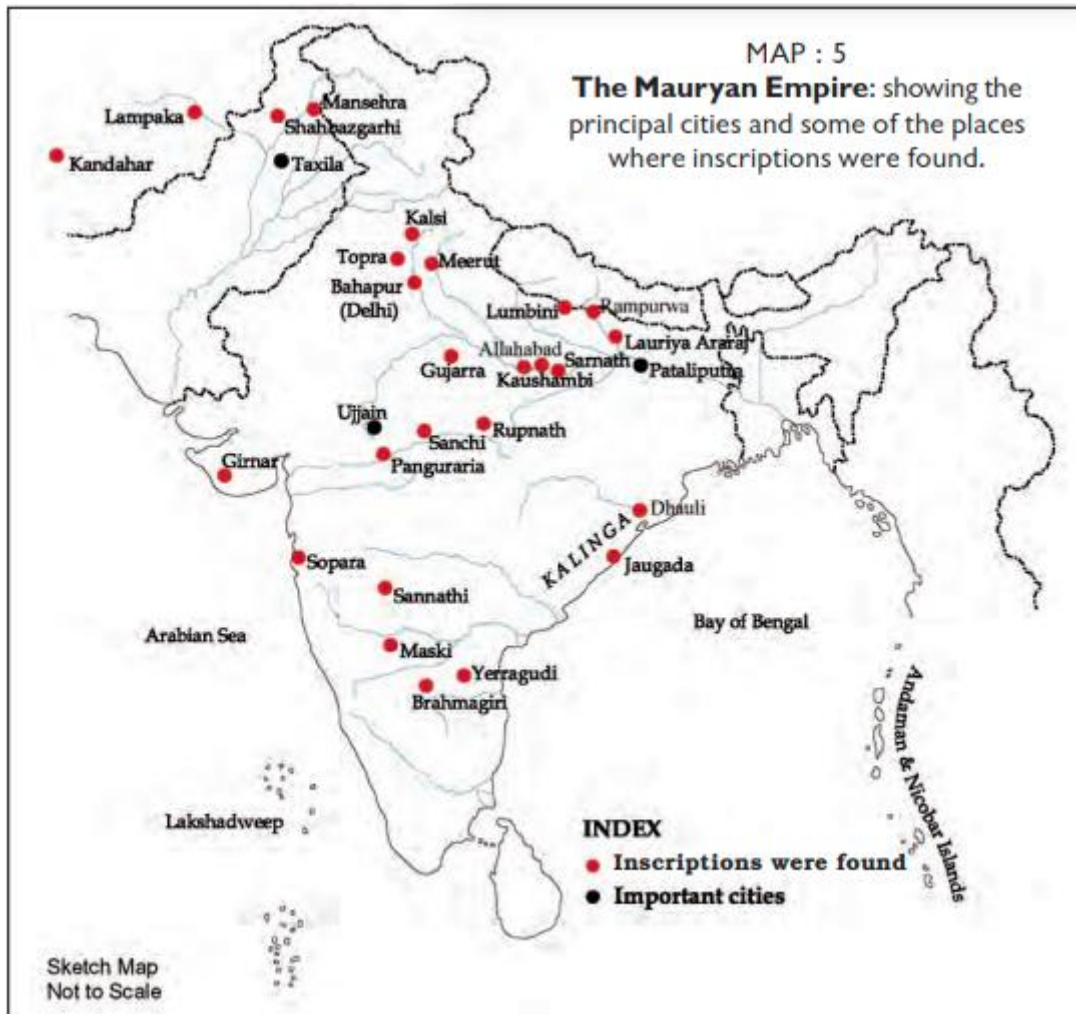


Ashoka, the Emperor who Gave up War



The Mauryan Empire

The Mauryan dynasty was founded by Chandragupta Maurya about 2300 years ago. Chandragupta defeated the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty with the help of a wise man, **Chanakya**. Chanakya wrote the '**Arthashastra**' in which he put down his ideas about managing the administration and collection of taxes by the state.



King Ashoka was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. Under his rule, the Mauryan Empire expanded greatly. It was called an empire since it covered almost the entire Indian subcontinent. Empires differ from kingdoms in that they are larger and have a vast army. Since empires are large, they have several officials who collect taxes from the people.



King Ashoka



King Ashoka finds mention in various inscriptions and Buddhist texts. He inscribed many of his teachings on rocks and pillars. The Lion Pillar of Sarnath is a famous piece of sculpture which belonged to the Mauryan dynasty under king Ashoka. The image of the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath is found on the Indian currency- on notes as well as on coins.



The Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath

How are empires different from kingdoms?

- Emperors need more resources than kings because empires are larger than kingdoms, and need to be protected by big armies.
- So also they need a larger number of officials who collect taxes.

The Empire under Ashoka

- The Mauryan Empire had several big cities like the capital city- Pataliputra, Taxila and Ujjain. These cities were mainly inhabited by the merchants, traders, officials and craftsmen.
- While Taxila was on the gateway to the north-west, Ujjain lay on a route from north to south.
- Pataliputra was directly ruled by the king. Officials were appointed to collect taxes from the farmers, traders, herders and craftsmen.
- The officials were paid salaries in cash and their work was supervised by the king along with the royal members and senior ministers.
- The empire was divided into provinces and each province had a capital. Royal princes were sent as governors to manage the various provinces.
- Farmers and herders lived in the villages while hunters and gatherers lived in the forests. People living in the forests paid taxes to the government in the form of timber,

wax, honey and elephants.

- Since the Mauryan Empire encompassed vast lands, people living in different parts of the empire spoke different languages, followed different customs, ate different food and had different dressing styles.
- Various parts of the empire were famous for different things. According to the Arthashastra, while the north-west part of the country was famous for blankets, South India was famous for gold and precious stones. These resources were probably collected as a tribute from the people.



Chanakya wrote the Arthashastra which deals with how the kings should govern their territories.

Ashoka, a unique ruler

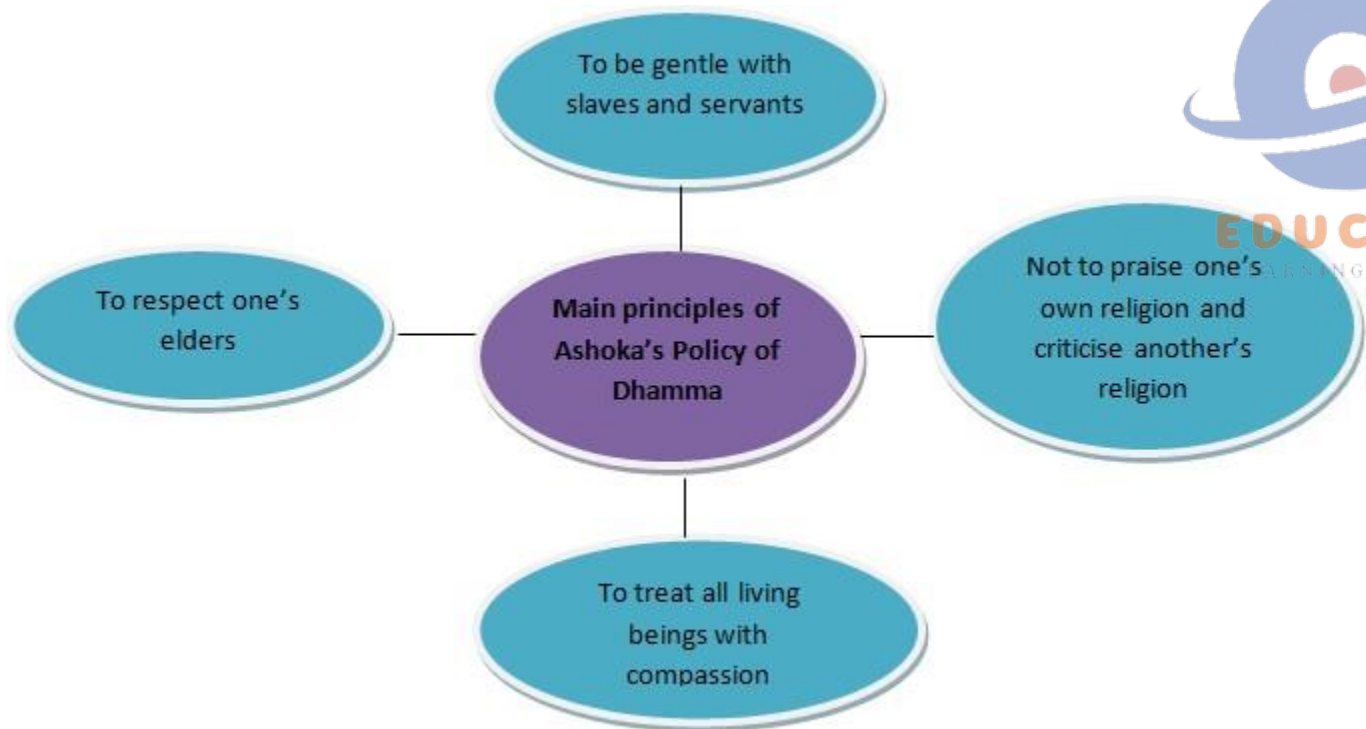
The most famous Mauryan ruler was Ashoka. He was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script.

The Kalinga War

During the Mauryan dynasty, the current day coastal Orissa was known as Kalinga. It was not under the control of the Mauryan Empire. King Ashoka thus waged a war to conquer it. Many people were killed in the war and several others were injured. King Ashoka was filled with remorse and sadness when he saw the dead and the injured soldiers in the battlefield. He thereafter decided not to fight any more wars. He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquests after winning a war.

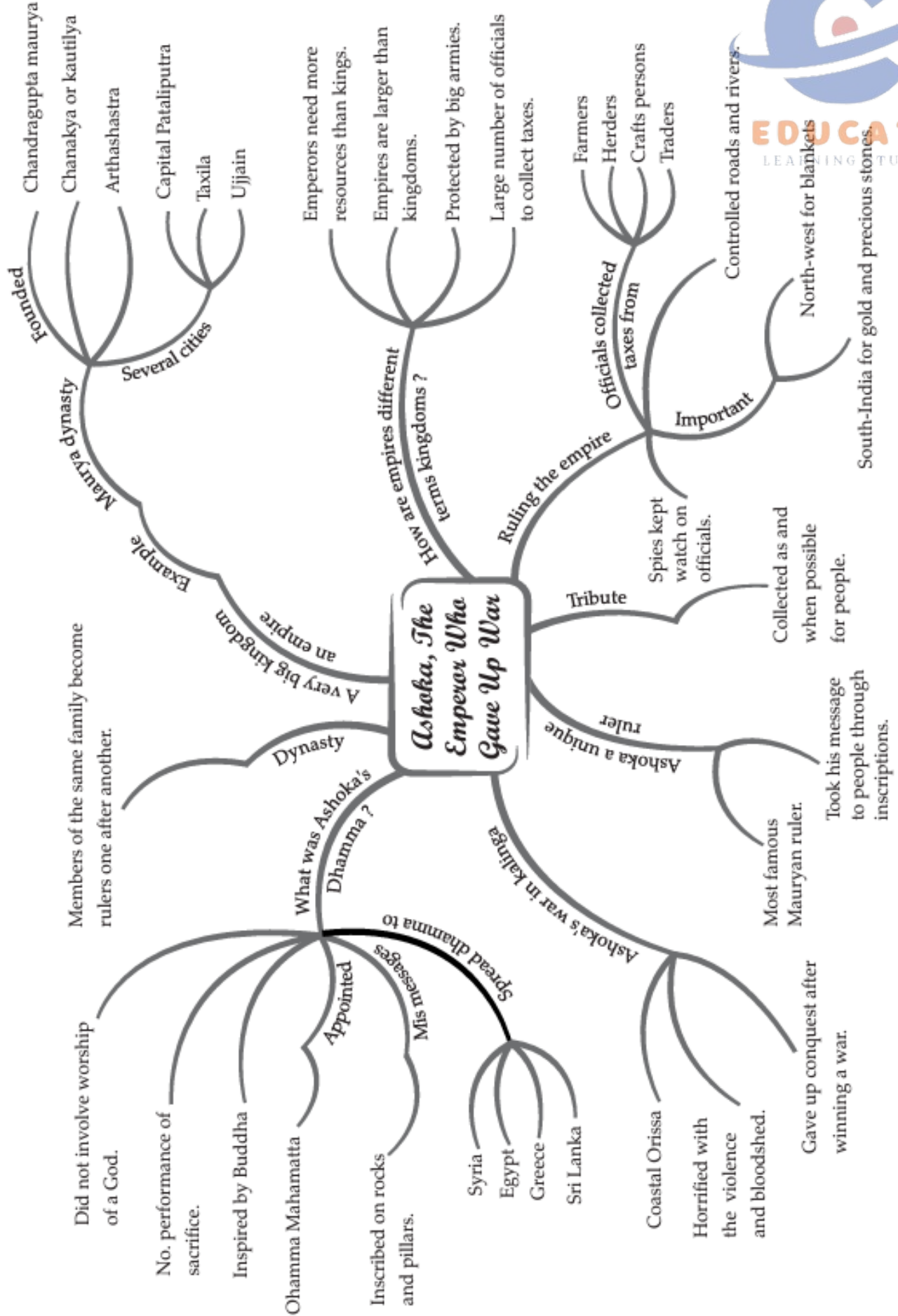
Ashoka's Policy of Dhamma

Inspired by the teachings of Buddhism, Ashoka followed the policy of Dhamma. He wanted his subjects to follow these principles of dhamma:



- Ashoka appointed several officials known as dhamma mahamatta who travelled to various places and taught the teachings of dhamma.
- Ashoka also inscribed his teachings on rocks and pillars. These messages were supposed to be read to those who could not read it themselves.
- Ashoka also sent his officials to Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka to spread the message of dhamma. He also spread Buddhism in various countries of South and South-East Asia.
- King Ashoka himself was involved in many welfare activities. He built roads and rest houses, dug wells and arranged for medical treatment of human beings and animals.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-8



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. As per Megasthenes, how many gates were in the Pataliputra?

- (a) 20
- (b) 35
- (c) 55
- (d) 64

Question 2. Name of the bird which was included in the tree that was carried with emperor at the time of appearance in public:

- (a) Trained Crows
- (b) Trained sparrows
- (c) Trained parrots
- (d) Trained ducks

Question 3. The duty of Dhamma Mahamatta was:

- (a) Went place to place for teaching people about dhamma.
- (b) To collect the taxes.
- (c) To punish the people who violated rules.
- (d) To award the people who are gentle.

Question 4. A sculpture of polished stone bull which was found in Rampurwa (Bihar) is now placed:

- (a) In Parliament House
- (b) In front of the Share market office at Mumbai
- (c) In Rashtrapati Bhawan
- (d) In PMO office.

Question 5. Name of the Ashoka's grandfather:

- (a) Bindusara
- (b) Chandragupta



(c) Chanakya

(d) Upgupta

Question 6. Which city was the capital of the Mauryan Empire?

(a) Taxila

(b) Ujjain

(c) Samath

(d) Pataliputra

Question 7. In the Mauryan Empire, taxes were collected from:

(a) Farmers, herders, crafts persons, traders

(b) Slaves, herders, crafts persons, traders

(c) Farmers, slaves, crafts persons, traders

(d) Farmers, herders, women, traders

Question 8. Megasthenes was:

(a) A trader

(b) An ambassador

(c) King

(d) Chandragupta's son

Question 9. Place where Ashokan Pillar is located:

(a) Lamhi

(b) Sarnath

(c) Sikral

(d) Salarpur

Question 10. What is Arthashastra:

(a) Place

(b) Book



(c) Palace

(d) Officials

Question 11. Royal princes often went to the provinces as _____

(a) Ministers

(b) Governors

(c) King

(d) Administrators

Question 12. Adviser of Chandragupta Maurya:

(a) Buddha

(b) Tansen

(c) Kautilya

(d) Birbal

Question 13. The national emblem of India has been taken from the pillar at Sarnath which had:

(a) Bear

(b) Tiger

(c) Lion

(d) Snake

Question 14. A state of an vast empire is known as:

(a) District

(b) Capital

(c) Provinces

(d) Village

Question 15. From whom did they collected taxes:

(a) Hunters

(b) Farmers



(c) Craftsman

(d) All of these

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Chanakya	A.	Seleucus Nicator
2.	Founder of Mauryan Empire	B.	Provincial capital
3.	Taxila or Ujjain	C.	Arthashastra
4.	Megasthenes	D.	Chandragupta



➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Officials collected _____ from the area under the direct control of the ruler.
2. Royal princes often went to the provinces as _____.
3. The Mauryan rulers tried to control _____ and _____ which were important for transport.
4. People in forested regions provided the Mauryan officials with _____.
5. The Arthashastra tells us that the north-west was important for _____.
6. Ashoka was inspired by the teachings of _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Ujjain was the gateway to the north-west.
2. Chandragupta's ideas were written down in the Arthashastra.
3. Kalinga was the ancient name of Bengal.
4. Most Ashokan inscriptions are in the Brahmi script.
5. The Arthashastra tells us that south India for its gold and precious stones.
6. The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his father.
7. Ashoka appointed special officials who were known as the Dhamma Mahamatta.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**



1. How did Ashoka convey his message to the people?
2. Who built Great Wall of China?
3. Who wrote Arthashastra?
4. What is the ancient name of coastal Orissa?
5. Name some cities of Mauryan Empire.
6. Name the book in which the ideas of Kautilya were written down.
7. What is dhamma?
8. Name the provincial capital of Mauryan Empire.
9. Who was Seleucus Nicator?
10. Which the region that was popular for the production of blanket during Maurya period?
11. Who was Chanakya?
12. Why was the Great Wall of China made?
13. Which script was used in the Ashoka's inscriptions?
14. Who founded the Mauryan Empire?
15. Name the capital of Mauryan Empire. In which current state of India is it located?

➤ Short Questions:

1. Explain the term tribute.
2. Explain the term the Brahmi Script.
3. Why did Ashoka decided to give up wars?
4. What is Rampurwa bull and where it has been placed now?
5. What were the things given as tribute by the people living in the forested areas?
6. What was Ashoka's dhamma?

➤ Long Questions:

1. Describe the Mauryan people?
2. What were the effects of Kalinga war on Ashoka?

3. What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma?
4. What Megasthenes wrote about Mauryan Emperor?
5. Describe the governance in Mauryan Empire?
6. What Megasthenes wrote about Pataliputra (modern Patna)?



ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (d) 64
2. (c) Trained parrots
3. (a) Went place to place for teaching people about dhamma.
4. (c) In Rashtrapati Bhawan
5. (b) Chandragupta
6. (d) Pataliputra
7. (a) Farmers, herders, crafts persons, traders
8. (b) An ambassador
9. (b) Sarnath
10. (b) Book
11. (b) Governors
12. (c) Kautilya
13. (c) Lion
14. (c) Provinces
15. (d) All of these

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Chanakya	C.	Arthashastra
2.	Founder of Mauryan Empire	D.	Chandragupta

3.	Taxila or Ujjain	B.	Provincial capital
4.	Megasthenes	A.	Seleucus Nicator



➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Taxes
2. Governors
3. Roads and rivers
4. Elephants, timber, honey and wax.
5. Blankets.
6. Buddha.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. He conveyed his message to the people through inscriptions.
2. Emperors in China built the Great Wall.
3. Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.
4. Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
5. Pataliputra, Taxila, and Ujjain.
6. Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the Arthashastra.
7. 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term 'Dharma'.



8. Taxila or Ujjain.
9. He was a Greek ruler of West Asia.
10. north-west
11. Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named Chanakya or Kautilya.
12. It was built to protect the northern frontier of the empire from pastoral people.
13. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script.
14. Mauryan Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya more than 2300 years ago.
15. Pataliputra (modern Patna) in Bihar.

➤ Short Answer:

1. Unlike taxes, which were collected on a regular basis, tribute was collected as and when it was possible from people who gave a variety of things, more or less willingly.
2. Brahmi is the modern name given to one of the oldest writing systems used in Ancient India. Most modern Indian scripts have developed from the Brahmi script over hundreds of years.
3. Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga. However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars.
4. The Rampurwa bull is finely polished stone sculpture. This was part of a Mauryan pillar found in Rampurwa, Bihar, and has now been placed in Rashtrapati Bhavan. It is an example of the skill of the sculptors of the time.
5. People living in the forested areas were more or less independent, but may have been expected to provide elephants, timber, honey and wax to Mauryan officials.
6. Ashoka's dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice. He felt that just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects. He was also inspired by the teachings of the Buddha.

➤ Long Answer:

1. Merchants, officials and crafts persons probably lived in these cities.

In other areas there were villages of farmers and herders. In some areas such as central India, there were forests where people gathered forest produce and hunted animals for food. People in different parts of the empire spoke different languages. They probably ate different kinds of food, and wore different kinds of clothes as well.



2. Effects of Kalinga war on Ashoka:

- Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga.
- However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars.
- He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.
- He decided to observe dhamma and to teach others about it as well.

3. Means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma were:

- He appointed officials, known as the dhamma mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about dhamma.
- Besides, Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars, instructing his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves.
- Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.

4. Megasthenes wrote an account about what he saw.

Mauryan Empire according to him was as follows:

- Emperor is carried in a golden palanquin.
- His guards ride elephants decorated with gold and silver.
- Some of the guards carry trees on which live birds, including a flock of trained parrots, circle about the head of the emperor.
- The king is normally surrounded by armed women.
- He has special servants to taste the food before he eats.
- He never sleeps in the same bedroom for two nights.

5. Governance in Mauryan Empire:

- The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor.
- This meant that officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, crafts persons and traders, who lived in villages and towns in the area.
- There were other areas or provinces. Each of these was ruled from a provincial capital such as Taxila or Ujjain.
- Mauryas tried to control roads and rivers, which were important for transport, and to collect whatever resources were available as tax and tribute.

6. Megasthenes wrote about Pataliputra (modern Patna):

- It is a large and beautiful city.
- It is surrounded by a massive wall.
- It has 570 towers and 64 gates.
- The houses, of two and three storeys, are built of wood and mud brick.
- The king's palace is also of wood, and decorated with stone carvings.
- It is surrounded with gardens and enclosures for keeping birds.



HISTORY

Chapter 9: Vital Villages, Thriving Towns



Vital Villages, Thriving Towns



EDUCATO
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Agricultural Production

Many kingdoms in ancient India flourished due to an increase in the agricultural production.

The reasons which led to a substantial increase in the agricultural production are:

- The increasing use of iron helped in the growth of agricultural production. Iron tools such as axes helped in the clearing of forests and iron ploughshares were used for plowing the land.
- The system of transplantation of rice and irrigation works such as wells, canals, tanks etc. also led to an increase in the agricultural production.



The increasing use of iron tools increased the agricultural production

Other steps to increase production:

irrigation The kings and kingdoms you have been reading about could not have existed without the support of flourishing villages. While new tools and the system of transplantation (Chapter 6) increased production, irrigation was also used. Irrigation works that were built during this time included canals, wells, tanks, and artificial lakes.

Villages and People

Villages were largely inhabited in the northern and southern part of the Indian subcontinent by mainly three kinds of people:

- In the Tamil region, the big land owners were known as vellalar. Uzhavar were the ordinary ploughmen while landless labourers including slaves were known as kadaiyyar and adimai.
- In the north, the head of the village was known as the grama bhojaka. He was the largest landowner and generally collected taxes for the king. He also employed several slaves and workers to work on his farm.
- The gram bhojaka also acted as a judge or policeman whenever the need arose.
- Independent farmers who owned small lands in the villages were known as grihpatis.
- There were many landless labourers in the villages who worked on the lands of big landowners. They were called dasa karmakaras.
- Many craftsmen such as potters, blacksmiths, weavers, spinners and carpenters also resided in the villages.



Farmers working as labourers in the lands of big land owners came to be known as **dasa karmakaras**



Crafts and crafts persons

We also have archaeological evidence for crafts. These include extremely fine pottery, known as the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW). It gets its name from the fact that it is generally found in the northern part of the subcontinent.

Remember that the archaeological evidence for many crafts may not have survived. We know from texts that the manufacture of cloth was important. There were famous centres such as Varanasi in the north, and Madurai in the south. Both men and women worked in these centres.

Many crafts persons and merchants now formed associations known as shrenis. These shrenis of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product. Then shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

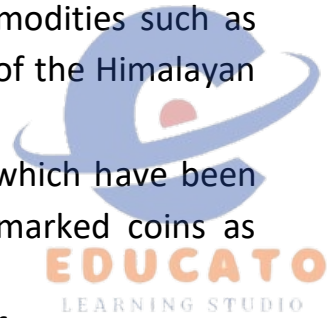
Cities in the Past

We get information about the various cities of the past from written and archaeological sources.

- The Jatakas were stories which were composed by ordinary people but were written down and preserved by the Buddhist monks.
- These stories throw light on the occupations, social and economic conditions of the people of those times.
- Many images and scenes illustrating the lives of the people living in villages and cities were carved as sculptures. These were an important source of the past.
- Many capital cities were surrounded by large walls and gates. These helped the archaeologists in understanding the geographical and economic condition of the cities of the past.
- In several houses of the cities, rows of pots or ceramic rings arranged on top of each other have been found. These are known as ring wells. They were probably used as drains or garbage dumps.
- The accounts left by early sailors and travellers who visited various cities also formed an important source of the past. One unknown Greek sailor has left an account of the port of Bharuch in Gujarat. He observed that in the ports, the ships were steered by skilled

fishermen who were employed by the king. He also recorded that commodities such as copper, tin, lead, gold and silver coins were imported, while ivory, plants of the Himalayan region, cotton and silk were exported.

- Several coins have been found by the archaeologists. The earliest coins which have been found were in use about 500 years ago. These were called punched marked coins as designs were punched onto the metal.
- The Northern Black Polished Ware, a type of pottery, has been excavated from many parts of Northern India. This gives us important information on the economic activities of the people at that time.
- Through various texts and manuscripts, we have come to know that the manufacture of cloth was an important economic activity. Varanasi in the north and Madurai in the south were important cloth manufacturing centres.
- Written evidences also tell us that various crafts persons and merchants had formed their own associations known as shrenis. These shrenis provided training related to trade practices to the people. They also arranged for raw materials and distributed finished goods to the people. People even deposited their money in these shrenis.



Northern Black Polished Ware was so called as it was generally found in the northern region of the Indian subcontinent and was black in colour with a shiny surface

A punch marked coin

Mathura- A City which Performed Many Functions

Mathura was an important centre as it was located at a strategic position at a cross road leading from the northwest to the east and north to south. The city was fortified and is still known for fine pieces of sculptures.

Mathura became the second capital city of the Kushanas. It was later developed into a religious centre. Mathura had Buddhist monasteries, Jain shrines and many Hindu temples devoted to Lord Krishna.

Many inscriptions have been found on the stone and statues in Mathura. These contain written records of various gifts made by the kings, queens, merchants, officers etc. to the monasteries and shrines.



Mathura was a famous religious center in ancient India. It had Buddhist monasteries, Jain shrines and several temples devoted to Lord Krishna.



The Port of Arikamedu

Arikamedu is a port in Pondicherry which had a coastal settlement about 2,000 years ago. Many ships unloaded their goods here. The remains of a great warehouse have been discovered from this site. Many pots from the Mediterranean region such as amphorae, red glazed pottery (also known as Arretine Ware, named after a city in Italy) etc. have been found here. This pottery was made by pressing wet clay into a stamped mould. Many Roman lamps, glassware and gems have also been discovered at this site.

Small tanks have been found in Arikamedu, which were perhaps used to dye the cloth. Many beads were also made out of glass and semi-precious stones.



Map showing the city of Mathura and the port city of Arikamedu.

Coins

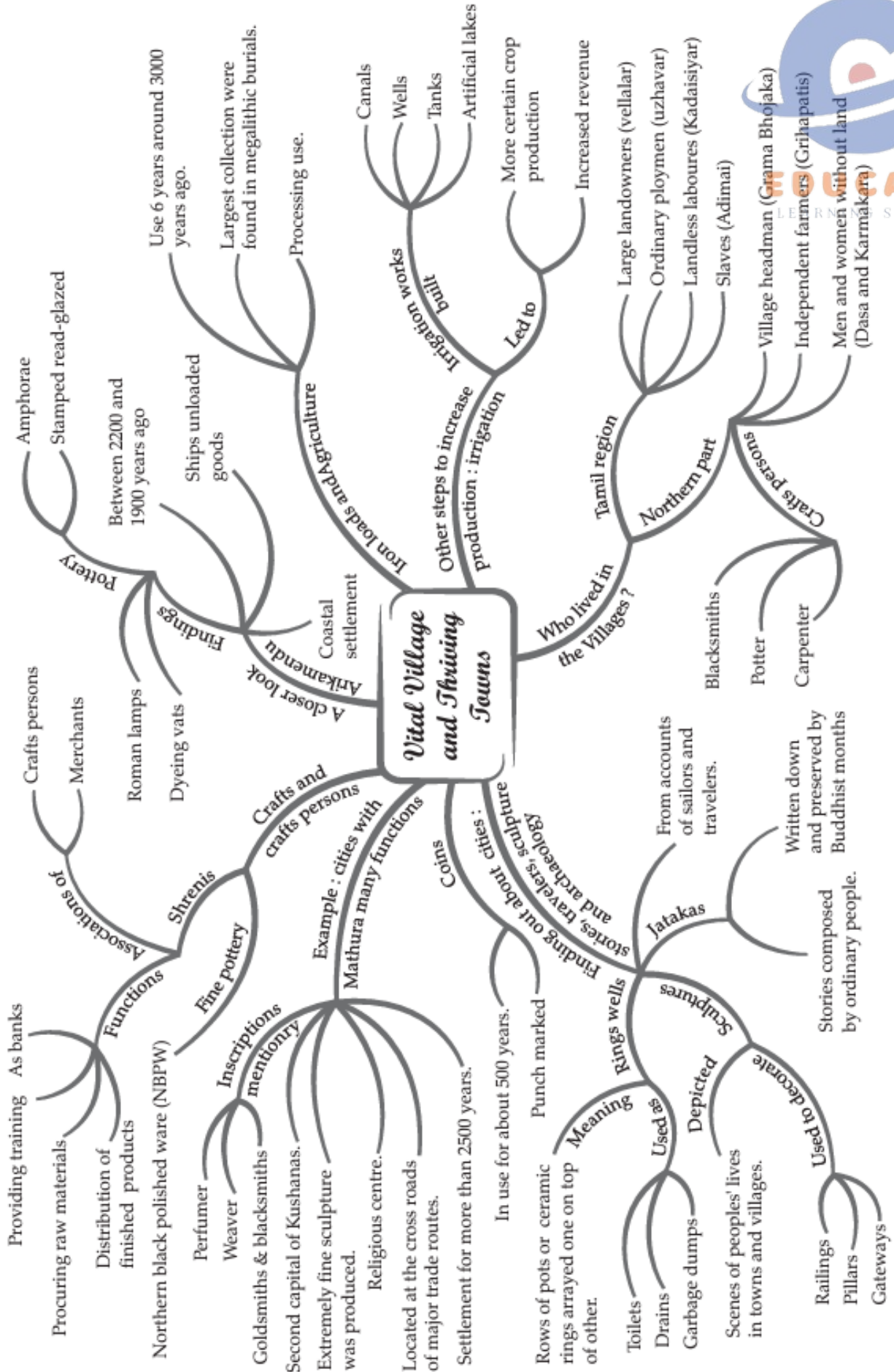
You may have noticed how wealth is measured in terms of coins in the story on page 90. Archaeologists have found several thousands of coins belonging to this period. The earliest coins which were in use for about 500 years were punch marked coins, such as the one shown below.



Sangam Literature

- Sangam literature refers to the earliest literary works in the Tamil language.
- These works were composed about 2300 years ago.
- They are called Sangam as they were composed and compiled in assemblies of poets which were held in the city of Madurai.
- They also form an important source of information of this period.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-9



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Shrenis were:

- (a) Associations of farmers
- (b) Associations of slaves
- (c) Associations of women
- (d) Associations of artisans and merchants.

Question 2. Mathura has been an important settlement for more than:

- (a) 5000 years
- (b) 4000 years
- (c) 3000 years
- (d) 2500 years

Question 3. Roman designs were found in:

- (a) Mathura site
- (b) Samath Site
- (c) Arikamedu site
- (d) Pataliputra

Question 4. Rules for spinning and weaving are mentioned in Arthashastra:

- (a) Chapter 8
- (b) Chapter 10
- (c) Chapter 12
- (d) Chapter 15

Question 5. What was not found in Arikamedu?

- (a) Bricks structure which may have been warehouse.
- (b) Pottery along with Roman pottery.
- (c) Small tanks for dyeing the cloths.
- (d) Making of beads from semi-precious stones and glass.
- (e) Emblem.

Question 6. There is evidence for the growing use of iron tools:

- (a) Around 2500 years ago



- (b) Around 3000 years ago
- (c) Around 3500 years ago
- (d) Around 4000 years ago

Question 7. Canals, wells, tanks and artificial lakes specially contribute in:

- (a) Building houses
- (b) Irrigation
- (c) Animal bath
- (d) Rearing of animals

Question 8. Jatakas are:

- (a) Stories composed by ordinary people
- (b) Stories composed by Sangams
- (c) Text composed by Buddhist monks
- (d) Text composed by Kings

Question 9. Who described all the ports he visited?

- (a) Megasthenes
- (b) An Italian sailor
- (c) An unknown Greek sailor
- (d) None

Question 10. The design of earliest coins were:

- (a) Punched to the metal
- (b) Engraved on the metal None.
- (c) Colouring on the metal
- (d) None

Question 11. Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the:

- (a) Sanchi stupas
- (b) Mehrgarh
- (c) Megalithic burials
- (d) Ring wells

Question 12. Which of the following was the means of irrigation that were built around 2500 years:

- (a) Canals



- (b) Wells
- (c) Artificial lakes
- (d) All of these

Question 13. An assembly of gathering of literacy persons:

- (a) Satembly
- (b) Satyam
- (c) Sangam
- (d) Sagar

Question 14. Archaeologists have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as:

- (a) Canals wells
- (b) Tank wells
- (c) Tube wells
- (d) Ring wells

Question 15. Mathura became the second capital of _____

- (a) Mauryas
- (b) Kushanas
- (c) Pallavas
- (d) Guptas

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Ploughmen	A.	Vellalar
2.	Landless labourer	B.	Uzhavar
3.	Large landowner	C.	Kadaiyyar

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. _____ was a word used for large landowners in Tamil.
2. The gramabhojaka often got his land cultivated by the _____ and _____.
3. Ploughmen were known as _____ in Tamil.
4. Most grihapatis were _____ landowners.
5. Punch marked coins were made of _____.

6. _____ are tall double-handled jars that contained liquids such as wine or oil.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Grama Bhojaka also functioned as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman.
2. Mathura was an important centre for the worship of Lord Shiva.
3. The Tamil terms are found in Sangam literature.
4. Ring wells were used for bathing.
5. Stamped red-glazed pottery, known as Arretine Ware.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. When did the use of iron begin in the subcontinent?
2. What does vellalar mean?
3. Why were Varanasi and Madurai famous?
4. Where were some of the largest collections of iron tools found?
5. How wealth is measured during early times?
6. What were Shrenis?
7. How did Dasa Karmakara earn a living?
8. Who was called Grama Bhojaka?
9. Who was Dasa Karmakara?
10. What is Sangam literature?
11. What was Arikamedu during ancient India?
12. What were aqueducts?
13. What do you understand by Jatakas?
14. What are ring wells?
15. Make a list of the occupations of people who lived in Mathura.

➤ **Short Questions:**

1. What were ring wells used for?
2. Why the earliest coins which were in use for about 500 years were called punch marked coins?
3. Why some of the earliest works in Tamil, known as Sangam literature?
4. List all the women who could be employed by the superintendent.
5. What kinds of inscription have been found in Mathura?





➤ **Long Questions:**

1. Who lived in the village?
2. What are the ways of finding out about early cities?
3. What has been found in the archaeological excavations at Arikamedu?
4. What were the functions performed by Shrenis?
5. Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. Give reasons.
6. Write a short note on Grama Bhojaka.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer:**

1. (d) Associations of artisans and merchants.
2. (d) 2500 years
3. (c) Arikamedu site
4. (a) Chapter 8
5. (d) Making of beads from semi-precious stones and glass.
6. (a) Around 2500 years ago
7. (b) Irrigation
8. (a) Stories composed by ordinary people
9. (c) An unknown Greek sailor
10. (a) Punched to the metal
11. (c) Megalithic burials
12. (d) All of these
13. (c) Sangam
14. (d) Ring wells
15. (b) Kushanas

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Ploughmen	B.	Uzhavar
2.	Landless labourer	C.	Kadaiyyar
3.	Large landowner	A.	Vellalar



➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Vellalar
2. Slaves and hired workers
3. Uzhavar
4. Smaller
5. Silver
6. Amphorae

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Use of iron in the subcontinent began about 3000 years ago.
2. In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as vellalar.
3. Both were famous centres for manufacturing of cloth.
4. These were found in the megalithic burials.
5. Wealth is measured in terms of coins.
6. Many crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as shrenis.
7. Dasa Karmakara had to earn a living working on the fields owned by others.
8. In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the grama bhojaka.
9. There were men and women who did not own land were known as the dasa karmakara.
10. Some of the earliest works in Tamil, known as Sangam literature, were composed around 2300 years ago.
11. Between 2200 and 1900 years ago, Arikamedu was a coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands.
12. Huge aqueducts were the channels to supply water which were built to bring water to the city for the baths, fountains and toilets.
13. These were stories that were probably composed by ordinary people, and then written down and preserved by Buddhist monks.

14. In many cities, archaeologists have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as ring wells.
15. The main occupations of the people were goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers.



➤ Short Answer:

1. These seem to have been used as toilets in some cases, and as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells are usually found in individual houses.
2. They have been given this name because the designs were punched on to the metal — silver or copper.
3. These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies (known as sangams) of poets that were held in the city of Madurai.
4. Widows, young women who are differently abled, nuns, mothers of courtesans, retired women servants of the king, women who have retired from service in temples, may be employed by the superintendent.
5. Generally, these are short inscriptions, recording gifts made by men (and sometimes women) to monasteries and shrines. These were made by kings and queens, officers, merchants, and crafts persons who lived in the city.

➤ Long Answer:

1. There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern and northern parts of the subcontinent. In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as vellalar, ordinary ploughmen were known as uzhavar, and landless labourers, including slaves, were known as kadaiyiar and adimai.
2. **Ways of finding out about early cities are:**
 - Sculptors carved scenes depicting peoples' lives in towns and villages, as well as in the forest.
 - Archaeologists' findings such as found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other.
 - Accounts of sailors and travellers who visited them.
3. **Findings in the archaeological excavations at Arikamedu were:**
 - A massive brick structure, which may have been a warehouse, was found at the site.
 - Other finds include pottery from the Mediterranean region, such as amphorae and stamped red-glazed pottery, known as Arretine Ware, which was named after a city in Italy.
 - Roman lamps, glassware and gems have also been found at the site.

**4. Functions performed by Shrenis were:**

- These shrenis of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product.
- Then shrenis of merchants organised the trade.
- Shrenis also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

5. Reasons:

- It was important because it was located at the cross roads of two major routes of travel and trade – from the northwest to the east and from north to south.
- There were fortifications around the city, and several shrines.
- Farmers and herders from adjoining areas provided food for people in the city.
- Mathura was also a centre where some extremely fine sculpture was produced.

6. Grama Bhojaka:

- In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the grama bhojaka.
- Usually, men from the same family held the position for generations. In other words, the post was hereditary.
- The grama bhojaka was often the largest landowner.
- Generally, he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land.
- Besides, as he was powerful, the king often used him to collect taxes from the village.
- He also functioned as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman.

HISTORY

Chapter 10: Traders, Kings and Pilgrims



Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

Emergence of New Kingdoms along the Coast of South India

About 200-300 years ago, many new kingdoms emerged in South India. The long coastline of South India gave impetus to various trade activities in this region.

- The kingdoms which controlled the river valleys (the Kaveri River Valley was the most fertile river valley in Southern India) and coastal areas became extremely rich and powerful.
- The word '*muvedar*' was used for the heads of the three ruling families of the Cholas, Cheras and the Pandayas.
- The city of Puhar or Kaveripattinam, the port city under the Cholas and Madurai, the capital of the Pandayas, were two important cities at this time.
- These kings did not receive regular taxes but demanded gifts from the people. On military expeditions, they collected tribute from the neighbouring kingdoms. The sangam poets wrote compositions in the honour of the kings, who in turn rewarded them with expensive gifts.
- Later, the Satvahanas emerged as a powerful kingdom in this region. Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni was the most important ruler of this kingdom. He sent his army to the eastern, western and southern coast of the Indian subcontinent.
- We learn about him from the inscription composed by his mother, Gautami Balashri.
 - Lords of the Satvahana kingdoms were known as the Lords of the *Dakshinapantha*, which literally means the routes leading to the south.



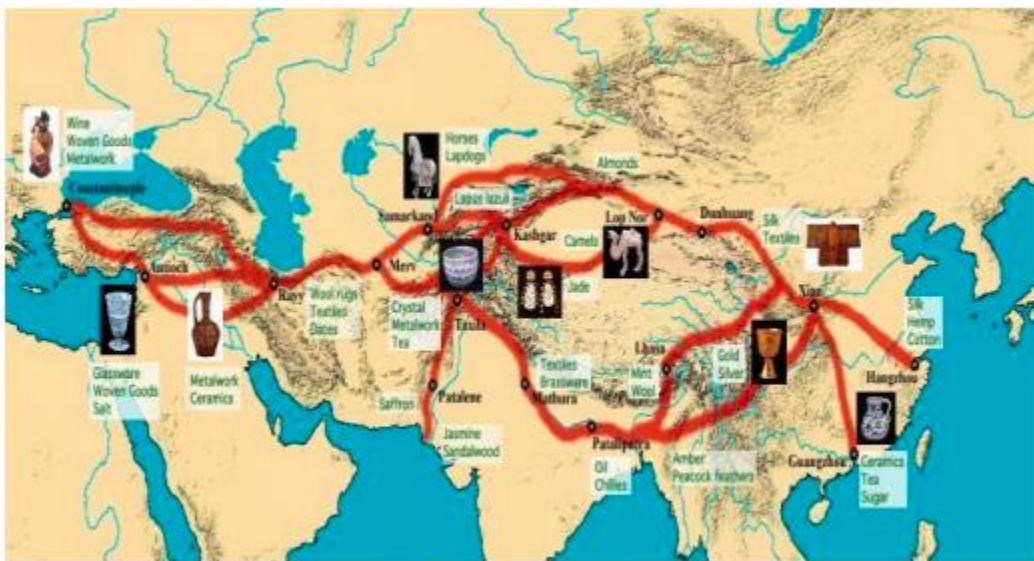
Coins depicting the Satvahana King, Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni

Trade on the Sea Routes

South India at this time was famous for gold, precious and semi-precious stones and spices, especially pepper. The demand for pepper was so high in the Roman Empire that it was known as black gold. The traders from South India carried pepper to the Roman Empire in their ships. Many Roman coins have been found in South India. Traders also sailed from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. They were helped by the monsoon winds while crossing these seas.

The Silk Route

- Silk was first made in China about 7,000 years ago. Raw silk is first extracted from the cocoons of silk worms, spun into threads and then woven into cloth.
- Since silk was in demand in West Asia and Europe, the land routes which were followed by the traders while travelling to these distant lands while carrying silk with them came to be known as the silk route.
- Many kings wanted to control a large part of the silk route so that they could obtain tribute and gifts from the merchants trading in silk.
- In return, these kings protected the traders from robbers when they passed through their kingdoms.



The Silk Route

The Kushanas

About 200 years ago, the Kushanas ruled India.

- They ruled over Central Asia and North-West India.
- The Kushanas controlled a large part of the silk route.



- Peshawar and Mathura, apart from Taxila were two prominent centres under their control.
- The Kushanas were among the earliest rulers in India to issue gold coins. These coins were used by the merchants trading along the silk route.
- Kanishka was one of the most important Kushana rulers.

The Spread of Buddhism

Under the Kushanas, not only did Buddhism spread rapidly but also evolved into a new form.

- Kanishka organised the Buddhist Council, where Buddhist scholars met and discussed important matters.
- Ashvaghosha, a poet who lived in the court of Kanishka, composed 'the Buddhacharita' a biography of Buddha.
- Ashvaghosha and many other Buddhist writers began to write in Sanskrit during this period.
- Mahayana Buddhism, a new form of Buddhism emerged during this time. In this new form, statues of Buddha were made. Mathura and Taxila were the two centres where the statues of Buddha were constructed.
- There was a rise in the belief of Bodhisattva. These were persons who were said to have attained enlightenment. They now began to be worshipped. The worship of Bodhisattva spread to Central Asia, China, Japan and Korea.
- Buddhism rapidly spread to western and southern India. Various caves were hollowed out for the monks to live in.
- Buddhism also spread in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia, but the older form of Buddhism was more popular in these areas.



Bodhisattva

Pilgrims

Many pilgrims came to India in order to make a holy journey to the various Buddhist places. Prominent among these were Fa Xian, Xuan Zang and I-Qing. They visited many Buddhist places and monasteries and left a detailed account of the social and economic conditions which were prevailing in India at that time.

The Bhakti Movement

While Buddhism was spreading in India, many developments were taking place in Hinduism as well.

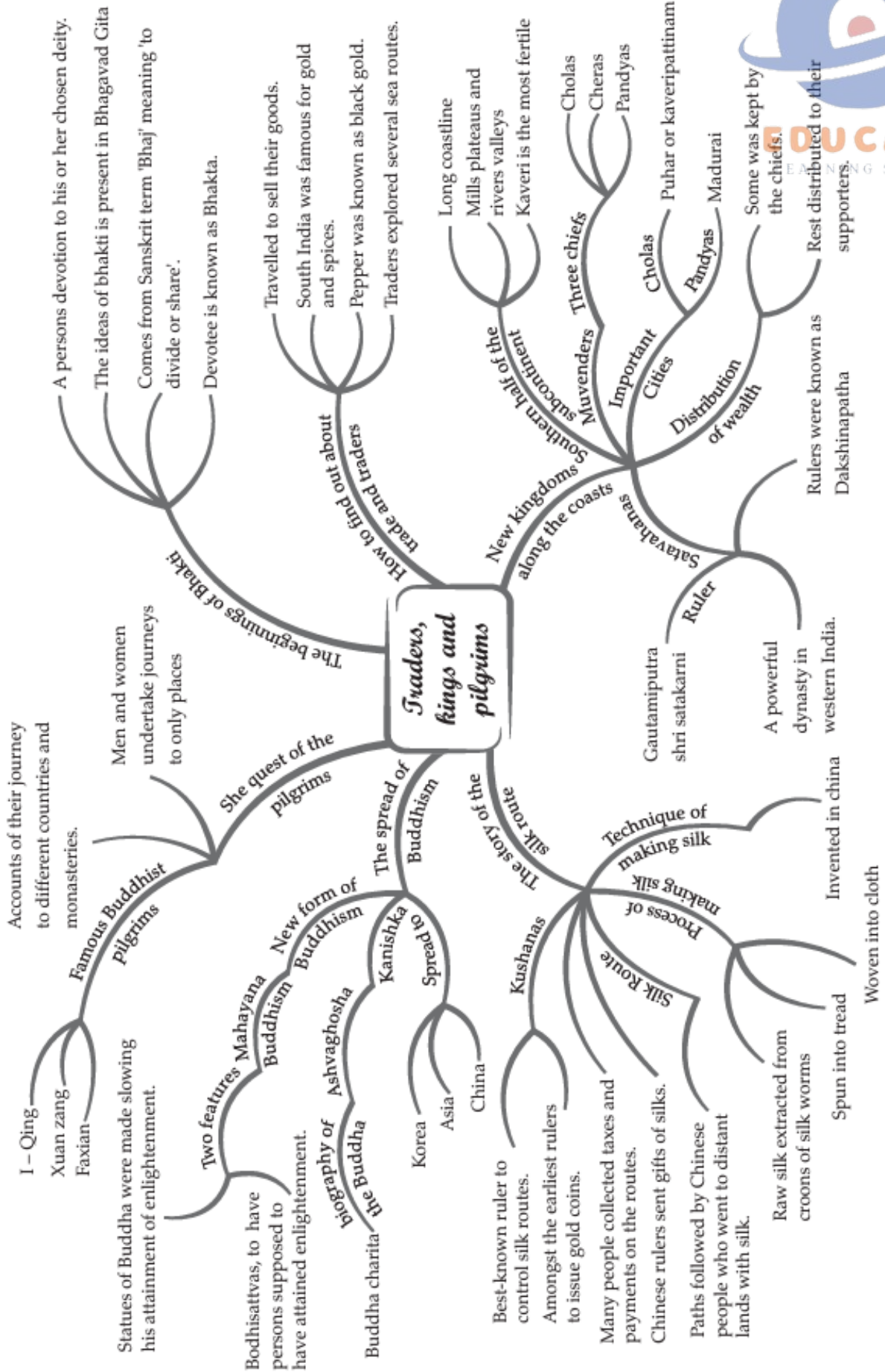
- Various deities such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga began to be worshipped.
- These deities began to be worshiped through Bhakti. The concept of Bhakti was explained in the Bhagwad Gita, which is a part of the holy epic Mahabharata.
- The word Bhakti is derived from the Sanskrit word bhaj which means 'to divide or share'.
- Bhakti laid stress on devotion and individual worship of gods and goddesses. It did not believe in sacrifices.
- It put forth that the path of Bhakti could be followed by all the people irrespective of their caste or economic position.
- It came to be believed that if a devotee worshiped a chosen deity, then it would appear in a form which the devotee desired. This led to the building of beautiful images of these deities.

- Various pieces of sculpture and architecture were made during the Bhakti period. Many developments were also made in the field of literature during this time.



Bhakti laid stress on personal devotion and individual worship of God

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-10



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Xuan Zang translated the manuscripts from:

- (a) Pali to Sanskrit
- (b) Pali to Chinese
- (c) Brahmi to Chinese
- (d) Sanskrit to Chinese

Question 2. Bhakti comes from the Sanskrit term bhaj meaning:

- (a) to pray
- (b) to borrow
- (c) to divide or share
- (d) to see

Question 3. The Kushana's two major centres of power were:

- (a) Taxila and Naland
- (b) Nalanda and Peshawar
- (c) Peshawar and Mathura
- (d) Taxila and Mathura

Question 4. Gold coins were issued first by:

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Kaniska
- (c) Harshvardhan
- (d) Cholas

Question 5. Central Asia, China, Korea and Japan were famous for:

- (a) Worship of Durga
- (b) Worship of Mahaveer
- (c) Worship of Shiva
- (d) Worship of Buddha

Question 6. Traders carried their goods in ancient time, through:

- (a) Road by Bullock-cart
- (b) Air rout



- (c) Sea route
- (d) All of these.

Question 7. What was found in South India which referred about Roman traders?

- (a) Gold coins
- (b) Iron coins
- (c) Brass coins
- (d) Paper coins

Question 8. Precious stones, gold, elephants, chariots and fine cloth were given to:

- (a) Public
- (b) Army men
- (c) Women
- (d) Poets

Question 9. Rich, glossy colour and smooth texture make it a highly valued fabric. This is:

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Polyester
- (c) Tericot
- (d) Silk

Question 10. Fa-Xian was a pilgrim of:

- (a) Rome
- (b) China
- (c) Iron
- (d) Afghanistan

Question 11. It contains the advice of Lord Krishna to Arjun to abandon all dharmas and surrender to God. Only God can set him free from every evil

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Quran
- (c) Bible
- (d) Bhagavad Geeta

Question 12. The best-known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the

- (a) Mughals
- (b) Satvahanas



(c) Mauryas

(d) Kushanas

Question 13. Where is Sanchi is at present

(a) Bihar

(b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Uttar Pradesh

(d) Himanchal Pradesh

Question 14. South India was famous for gold and spices especially _____ and _____.

(a) Pepper and Cardamom

(b) Rice and Cardamom

(c) Millets and precious stones

(d) Pepper and precious stones

Question 15. Single minded devotion to one god

(a) Prarthana

(b) Bhajan

(c) Bhakti

(d) Pray

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Muvendar	A.	Mahayana Buddhism
2.	Lords of the Dakshinapatha	B.	Buddhacharita
3.	Ashvaghosha	C.	Satavahana rulers
4.	Bodhisattvas	D.	Chinese pilgrim
5.	Xuan Zang	E.	Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Puhar was an important port on the _____.
2. Around 200 years later a dynasty known as the Satavahanas became powerful in _____.
3. South India was famous for _____.

4. Fa Xian began his journey back home from _____.
5. Statues of the Buddha were made in _____ and _____.
6. About 2000 years ago, wearing _____ became the fashion amongst rulers and rich people in Rome.



➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Amongst the river valleys, that of the Kaveri is the most fertile.
2. Only rich, belonging to the so-called 'high' castes, man could follow the path of Bhakti.
3. Nalanda, (Bihar) was the most famous Buddhist monastery of the period.
4. Muvendar is a Sanskrit word meaning three chiefs.
5. Sometimes, Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and west Asia.
6. Satavahanas became powerful in eastern India.
7. At Taxila a new form of Buddhist art influenced by the Greek style was developed.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. Name the ruler who controlled silk route effectively.
2. Where is the site of Eran located?
3. Which was the capital kingdom of Pandyas?
4. Where was Jesus Christ born?
5. Which port was under the cholas?
6. What is Buddhacharita?
7. Which Kushana ruler organized a Buddhist council?
8. Where can evidences of trade be found?
9. Which is the oldest form of Buddhism?
10. What was the most valued export commodity to the Roman Empire from India?
11. Name the three chiefs mentioned in Sangam poems.
12. Which form of Buddhism was popular in South-Eastern countries?
13. Where the philosophy of the Bodhisattvas was most popular?
14. Where we find discussions between Krishna and Arjuna?
15. From which word the term Bhakti has been derived.

➤ **Short Questions:**



1. What do you know about Syrian Christians?
2. Why do you think ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti?
3. Making silk is a complicated process. Why?
4. From where is the word 'Hindu' derived?
5. Why did kings want to control the Silk Route?
6. Who was Kanishka?

➤ **Long Questions:**

1. Why was silk so expensive?
2. What were the main features of Bhakti?
3. Write about the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.
4. What kinds of evidence do historians use to find out about trade and trade routes?
5. How did Buddhism grow during Kushana dynasty?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer:**

1. (d) Sanskrit to Chinese
2. (c) to divide or share
3. (c) Peshawar and Mathura
4. (b) Kaniska
5. (d) Worship of Buddha
6. (c) Sea route
7. (a) Gold coins
8. (d) Poets
9. (d) Silk
10. (b) China
11. (d) Bhagavad Geeta
12. (d) Kushanas
13. (b) Madhya Pradesh
14. (d) Pepper and precious stones
15. (c) Bhakti

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Muvendar	E.	Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas
2.	Lords of the Dakshinapatha	C.	Satavahana rulers
3.	Ashvaghosha	B.	Buddhacharita
4.	Bodhisattvas	A.	Mahayana Buddhism
5.	Xuan Zang	D.	Chinese pilgrim

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. East coast
2. Western India
3. Gold, spices and precious stones
4. Bengal
5. Mathura and Taxila
6. Silk

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Kushanas.
2. Madhya Pradesh.
3. Madurai was the capital of the Pandyas.
4. Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem.
5. Puhar or Kaveripattinam port was under the Cholas
6. Buddhacharita is a biography of the Buddha.
7. The most famous Kushana ruler, Kanishka organized a Buddhist council.



8. Evidence of trade can be found in the Sangam poems.
9. Theravada is believed to be the oldest form of Buddhism.
10. Pepper.
11. Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
12. Theravada Buddhism.
13. China.
14. Bhagavad Gita.
15. Bhakti comes from the Sanskrit term bhaj meaning 'to divide or share.'

➤ Short Answer:

1. The Christians of Kerala, known as Syrian Christians because they probably came from West Asia, are amongst the oldest Christian communities in the world.
2. Ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti because it emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess, rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices.
3. Making silk is a complicated process because raw silk has to be extracted from the cocoons of silk worms, spun into thread and then woven into cloth.
4. The word 'Hindu', like the term 'India' is derived from the river Indus. It was used by Arabs and Iranians to refer to people who lived to the east of the river, and to their cultural practices, including religious beliefs.
5. The kings want to control the Silk Route because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route.
6. The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka, who ruled around 1900 years ago. He organized a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters.

➤ Long Answer:

1. It was very expensive, as it had to be brought all the way from China, along dangerous roads, through mountains and deserts. People living along the route often demanded payments for allowing traders to pass through.
2. **The main features of Bhakti are:**
 - Those who followed the system of Bhakti emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess, rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices.
 - According to this system of belief, if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire.
3. The best-known of these are the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, Fa Xian, who came

to the subcontinent about 1600 years ago, Xuan Zang (who came around 1400 years ago) and I-Qing, who came about 50 years after Xuan Zang. They came to visit places associated with the life of the Buddha as well as famous monasteries. Each of these pilgrims left an account of his journey.

4. Fine pottery, especially bowls and plates, were found from several archaeological sites throughout the subcontinent. Traders may have carried them from the places where they were made, to sell them at other places.

South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper, and precious stones. Pepper was particularly valued in the Roman Empire, so much so that it was known as black gold. So, traders carried many of these goods to Rome in ships, across the sea, and by land in caravans. There must have been quite a lot of trade as many Roman gold coins have been found in south India.

5.
 - The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka, who ruled around 1900 years ago.
 - He organized a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters.
 - Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the Buddhacharita, lived in his court.
 - A new form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana Buddhism, developed.
 - The worship of Bodhisattvas became very popular, and spread throughout Central Asia, China, and later to Korea and Japan.



HISTORY

Chapter 11: New Empires and Kingdoms





New Empires and Kingdoms

The Gupta Empire

A new and a powerful empire emerged in the Indian subcontinent about 1700 years ago. This was the Gupta Empire which reached its height under the rule of Samudragupta, one of the greatest kings of the Gupta dynasty. We mainly know about him from his *prashasti* written by his court poet Harishena inscribed on the Ashoka pillar at Allahabad. Prashati is a Sanskrit word which means 'in praise of'. It is a long poem which recounts the annexations and the glory of the king. The *prashasti* of King Samudragupta reveals the following facts:

- Chandragupta and Kumara Devi were the parents of Samudragupta.
- Samudragupta adopted the title of maharaj-adhiraj
- King Samudragupta was a great king, a true warrior and one of the best poets.
- He annexed many North Indian kingdoms of the land known as 'aryavrata'.
- He defeated the rulers of the south but allowed them to rule their states.
- Many neighbouring states like Bengal and many gana sanghas in the north-west gave him regular tribute and followed his orders.
- The descendants of the Kushanas and the Shakas and the ruler of Sri Lanka also submitted to him.

Chandragupta, the father of Samudragupta took the title of maharaj-adhiraja, which was also used by the latter. Samudragupta's son, Chandragupta II defeated the Shakas. His court was adorned with many learned scribes such as the poet Kalidasa and the astronomer Aryabhata.

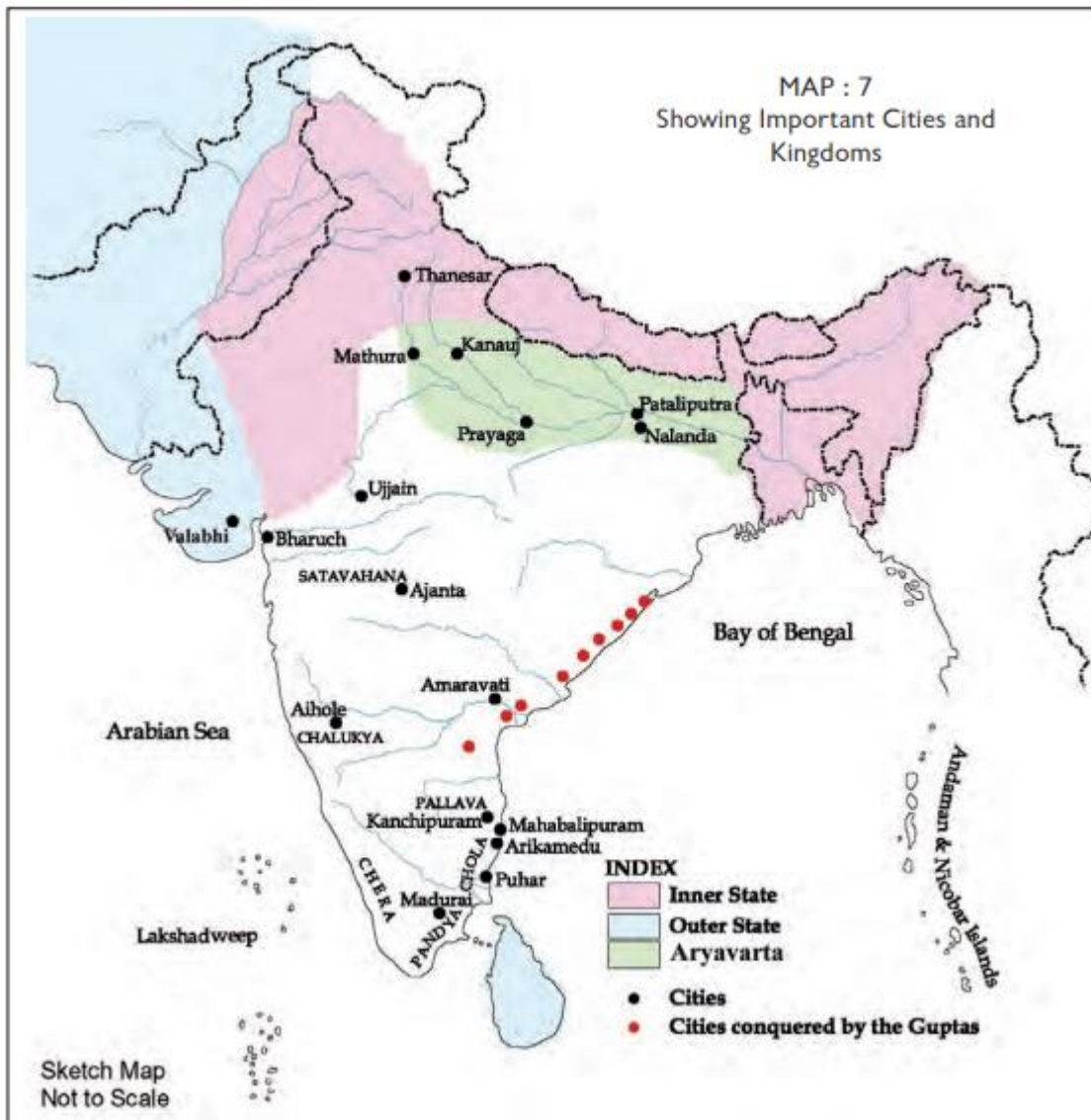


A gold coin dating back to the Gupta Empire

King Harshavardhana

Harshavardhana, who ruled nearly 1400 years ago, was one such ruler. His court poet, Banabhatta, wrote his biography, the Harshacharita, in Sanskrit. This gives us the genealogy of Harsha, and ends with his becoming king. Xuan Zang also spent a lot of time at Harsha's court and left a detailed account of what he saw.

Harsha was not the eldest son of his father, but became king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died. His brother-in-law was the ruler of Kanauj (see Map) and he was killed by the ruler of Bengal. Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj, and then led an army against the ruler of Bengal. Although he was successful in the east, and conquered both Magadha and Bengal, he was not as successful elsewhere. He tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, but was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II



The Kingdoms of the Pallavas and Chalukyas

The kingdoms of the Pallavas and Chalukyas were two major ruling dynasties of South India.

- The capital of Pallavas was Kanchipuram. This empire extended from Kanchipuram to the Kaveri delta.
- Aihole was the capital of the Chalukyas and also an important trading centre. Pulakeshin II was the best known ruler of this dynasty.
- His prashasti written by his court poet Ravikirtai form an important source of information about this period.
- Pulakeshin II led expeditions along the west and the east coast. He also stopped the advancing armies of King Harshavardhana in Deccan.
- Pulakeshin II also attacked the Pallavas.
- Gradually both dynasties became weak and two new dynasties- the Rashtrakutas and the Chola emerged.



The city of Kanchipuram was the capital of the Pallavas

The Administration of the Kingdoms

Some of the main features of the administration of the kingdoms at this time were:

- Important administrative posts like that of the chief judicial officer were hereditary. Poet Harishena in the court of Samudragupta, was the *maha-danda-nayaka* or the chief judicial officer.
- At times, many offices were held by one person. For example, Harishena was not only the chief judicial officer but also a minister of war and peace.
- Important people like the *nagara-shreshthi* or the chief banker, the *sarthavaha* or the leader of the merchant caravans, the *prathama kulika* or the chief craftsman and the head of the *kayastha* or the scribes were influential members in the local administration.
- In South India, there were a number of assemblies during the rule of the Pallavas.
- There was a Sabha- an assembly of Brahmin land owners. This assembly had various sub

assemblies under it which looked after departments like irrigation, roads, agricultural operations etc.

- The *ur* was a village assembly in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins. *Nagaram* was an organisation of the merchants.
- These assemblies were probably controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants.



Map showing the kingdoms of the Chalukyas and the Pandavas with their capitals.

Main features of the Army

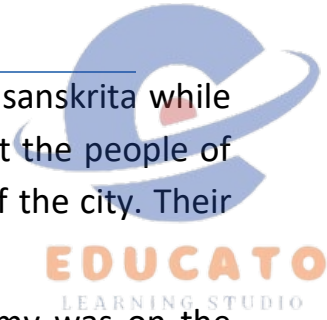
Some of the main features of the army were:

- The kings maintained well organised armies which had elephants, cavalry, chariots and foot soldiers.
- Many military leaders known as *samanthas* maintained troops of their own and provided these and equipments of warfare to the kings during wars.
- These military leaders were not paid regular salaries. Instead, they received grants of lands from the king.
- These samathas sometimes became very powerful and even threatened the authority of the weak kings.

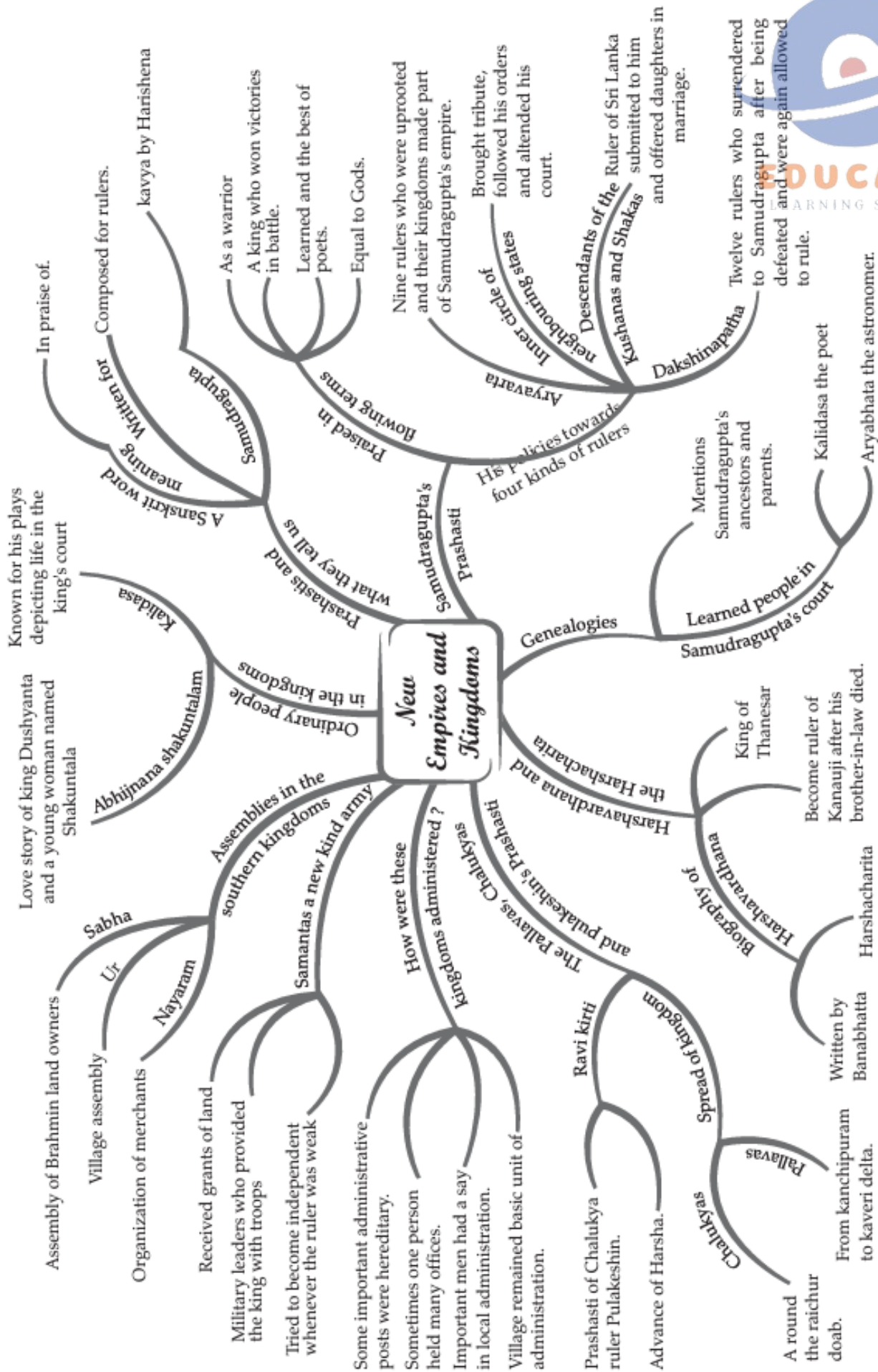
Common People in the Kingdom

As shown in the plays of Kalidasa, the king and most of the Brahmins spoke Sanskrit while the common people spoke Prakrit. The Chinese pilgrim Fa Xian observed that the people of lower castes lived a miserable life. The untouchables lived on the outskirts of the city. Their contact was considered to be polluting and people avoided touching them.

Through the writings of Banabhatta, we know that whenever the king's army was on the move, it was assisted by the villagers. But while marching, the army often destroyed the villages. For example, the elephants in the army while moving destroyed the fields and trampled the huts of the villagers.



MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-11



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Harshvardhana tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan but stopped by:

- (a) Pulakeshin-II
- (b) Ravikirti
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) None

Question 2. Meaning of Maha-danda-nayaka is:

- (a) Minister of war and peace
- (b) Chief judicial officer
- (c) Chief Banker
- (d) Scribes.

Question 3. Meaning of prathama-kulika is:

- (a) Minister of war and peace
- (b) Chief judicial officer
- (c) Chief Banker
- (d) Chief craftsman

Question 4. A famous poetry book Abhijnana Shakuntalam was written by:

- (a) Banabhatta
- (b) Kalidasa
- (c) Harishena
- (d) Ravikirti

Question 5. The language used by Brahmins was:

- (a) Prakrit
- (b) Hindi
- (c) English
- (d) Sanskrit

Question 6. Samudragupta was the king of:

- (a) Maurya Empire
- (b) Gupta Regime
- (c) Chalukya



(d) Cholas

Question 7. Banabhatta was in the court of:

(a) Harshavardhana

(b) Chandragupta

(c) Ashoka

(d) Samudragupta

Question 8. Who wrote the famous biography Harshacharita?

(a) Kalidasa

(b) Aryabhata

(c) Banabhatta

(d) Harisena

Question 9. Aryabhata was a famous:

(a) Poet

(b) Warrior

(c) Merchant

(d) Astronomer

Question 10. Harshavardhana first became king of:

(a) Mathura

(b) Nalanda

(c) Thanesar

(d) Kannauj

Question 11. Who was the poet in the Samudragupta court

(a) Harshsena

(b) Banbhatt

(c) Harishena

(d) Harshagupta

Question 12. Which new Indian dynasty arose in Magadha in the fourth century A.D

(a) Chalukya Dynasty

(b) Pandyas Dynasty

(c) Chola Dynasty

(d) Gupta Dynasty

Question 13. Pulakeshin II stopped Harsha to cross the _____ to march into the Deccan

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Tapi
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Krishna

Question 14. Harshavardhana, was the king of

- (a) Manesar
- (b) Ujjain
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Thanesar

Question 15. Harsha belonged to the _____ dynasty.

- (a) Chola
- (b) Vardhan
- (c) Pallavas
- (d) Gupta

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Maha-danda-nayaka	A.	Important minister
2.	Kumar-amatya	B.	Chief Judicial officer
3.	Sandhi-vigrahika	C.	Scribes
4.	Nagara-shreshthi	D.	Chief Craftsman
5.	Prathama-kulika	E.	Chief banker
6.	Kayasthas	F.	Minister of war and peace

➤ Fill in the blanks:

1. We can learn about the Gupta rulers from their _____ and _____.
2. Kumara devi, mother of Samudragupta belonged to the _____.
3. _____ checked the advance of Harsha.
4. The _____ and _____ were the most important ruling dynasties in south India during this period.

➤ Write true (T) or false (F):

1. His brother-in-law was the ruler of Kanauj.
2. Harishena composed a prashasti in praise of Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.



3. The rulers of Aryavarta brought tribute for Samudragupta.
4. There were twelve rulers in Dakshinapatha.
5. Taxila and Madurai were important centres under the control of the Gupta rulers.
6. Local assemblies functioned for several centuries in south India.



➤ Very Short Questions:

1. Whose court poet was Ravikriti?
2. What do genealogies mean?
3. Name an Indian king who was known as 'musician king'.
4. In ancient period, who was called sarthavaha?
5. Who was the best-known Chalukya ruler?
6. In which language is Harshacharita written?
7. What was the capital of Chalukyas?
8. Which ruler was described as equal as gods?
9. How many rulers were there in dakshinapatha?
10. Who composed the Prashasti of Chalukya king Pulakeshin II?
11. Who led an expedition to western India against Shakas?
12. Who wrote the biography of king Harshavardhana?
13. What do you know about the mother of the greatest Gupta emperor Samudragupta?
14. What were the functions of assemblies in southern kingdom?
15. What was Ur?

➤ Short Questions:

1. Write a note on rulers of Dakshinapatha.
2. Who was the first ruler of Gupta Dynasty who adopted the grand title of maharaj-adhiraja?
3. What is Abhijana Shakuntalam?
4. How did poet praise the king Samudragupta?
5. How did the Sabha function in ancient India?
6. How do we come to know about Harshavardhana?

➤ Long Questions:

1. What changes do you find in the army at this time?
2. What do you know about Chalukyas kingdom?



3. What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?
4. Write a note on Pulakeshin II.
5. Write a short note on Harshavardhana?
6. Write about assemblies in the southern kingdoms.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer:**

1. (a) Pulakeshin-II
2. (b) Chief judicial officer
3. (d) Chief craftsman
4. (b) Kalidasa
5. (b) Hindi
6. (b) Gupta Regime
7. (a) Harshavardhana
8. (c) Banabhatta
9. (d) Astronomer
10. (c) Thanesar
11. (c) Harishena
12. (d) Gupta Dynasty
13. (a) Narmada
14. (d) Thanesar
15. (b) Vardhan

➤ **Match The Following:**

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Maha-danda-nayaka	B.	Chief Judicial officer
2.	Kumar-amatya	A.	Important minister
3.	Sandhi-vigrahika	F.	Minister of war and peace
4.	Nagara-shreshthi	E.	Chief banker
5.	Prathama-kulika	D.	Chief Craftsman
6.	Kayasthas	C.	Scribes

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Inscriptions and coins
2. Lichchhavi gana
3. Pulakeshin II
4. Pallavas and Chalukyas



➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Pulakeshin II.
2. Genealogies mean lists of ancestors.
3. Samudragupta.
4. Leader of the merchant caravans was called as Sarthavaha.
5. The best-known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II.
6. Harshacharita is written in Sanskrit.
7. Aihole was the capital of the Chalukyas.
8. Samudragupta.
9. There were twelve rulers in dakshinapatha.
10. Ravikirti the Prashasti of Chalukya king Pulakeshin II.
11. Chandragupta II led an expedition to western India against Shakas.
12. Banabhatta wrote the biography of king Harshavardhana.
13. His mother was Kumara devi and she belonged to the Lichchhavi gana.
14. These assemblies looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc.
15. The ur was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not brahmins.

➤ **Short Answer:**

1. There were twelve rulers in dakshinapatha. They surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and he then allowed them to rule again.
2. Chandragupta was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of

maharaj-adhiraja

3. Abhijnana Shakuntalam is the most famous play of Kalidasa. It is the story of the love between a king named Dushyanta and a young woman named Shakuntala.
4. The poet praised the king in glowing terms — as a warrior, as a king who won victories in battle, who was learned and the best of poets. He is also described as equal to the gods.
5. Sabha was an assembly of brahmin land owners and this assembly functioned through subcommittees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc.
6. **We can find out about Harshavardhana from:**
 - His biography, the Harshacharita written by his court poet, Banabhatta.
 - A detailed account left by Xuan Zang, who spent a lot of time at Harsha's court.

➤ Long Answer:

1. Some kings maintained a well-organised army. Besides, there were military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he needed them. They were not paid regular salaries. Instead, some of them received grants of land. They collected revenue from the land and used this to maintain soldiers and horses, and provide equipment for warfare.
2. Chalukyas was one of the most important ruling dynasties in south India. Chalukyas was centred around the Raichur Doab, between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. Aihole, the capital of the Chalukyas, was an important trading centre. It developed as a religious centre, with a number of temples.
3. There were some new developments. Kings adopted a number of steps to win the support of men who were powerful, either economically, or socially, or because of their political and military strength.

For instance:

- Some important administrative posts were made hereditary.
 - Sometimes, one person held many offices.
 - Besides, important men probably had a say in local administration.
4. The best-known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. We know about him from a prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti. This tells us about his ancestors, who are traced back through four generations from father to son. Pulakeshin evidently got the kingdom from his uncle. According to Ravikirti, he led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. Besides, he checked the advance of Harsha.
 5. Harsha was not the eldest son of his father, but became king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died. His brother-in-law was the ruler of Kanauj and he was killed by the ruler of Bengal. Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj, and then led an army against the ruler of Bengal. Although he was successful in the east, and conquered

both Magadha and Bengal, he was not as successful elsewhere. He tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, but was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II.

6. The inscriptions of the Pallavas mention a number of local assemblies. These included the sabha, which was an assembly of brahmin land owners. This assembly functioned through subcommittees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc. The ur was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not brahmins. And the nagaram was an organisation of merchants. It is likely that these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants. Many of these local assemblies continued to function for centuries.

HISTORY

Chapter 12: Buildings, paintings and Books





Buildings, paintings and Books

Monuments of Ancient India

India in the ancient times was not only a great empire but also had great craftsmen and architects who built several prominent buildings. Some of the important architectural structures built were stupas, hollowed caves and beautifully carved temples.

The iron pillar

The iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi, is a remarkable example of the skill of Indian crafts persons. It is made of iron, 7.2. m high, and weighs over 3 tonnes. It was made about 1500 years ago. We know the date because there is an inscription on the pillar mentioning a ruler named Chandra, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty (Chapter 11). What is amazing is the fact that the pillar has not rusted in all these years.

Stupas

The word stupa means a mound. It is generally a mound like structure which contains the relics of Buddhist monks. Some of its features are:

- Stupas have a small box placed at their centre. This box contains the relics (teeth, hair, bones or ashes) or the things used by Lord Buddha or his followers.
- This box, known as the relic casket, was covered in earth. Later, it was covered by a dome like structure with a carved stone.
- A *pradakshina patha* was laid around the stupa which was surrounded with railings. Devotees walked in a clockwise direction around the stupa.
- Amravati and Sanchi are the two places where these magnificent stupas were built. Some of the stupas were built as earlier as 2000 years ago.



Remains of the Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh

Hollowed caves

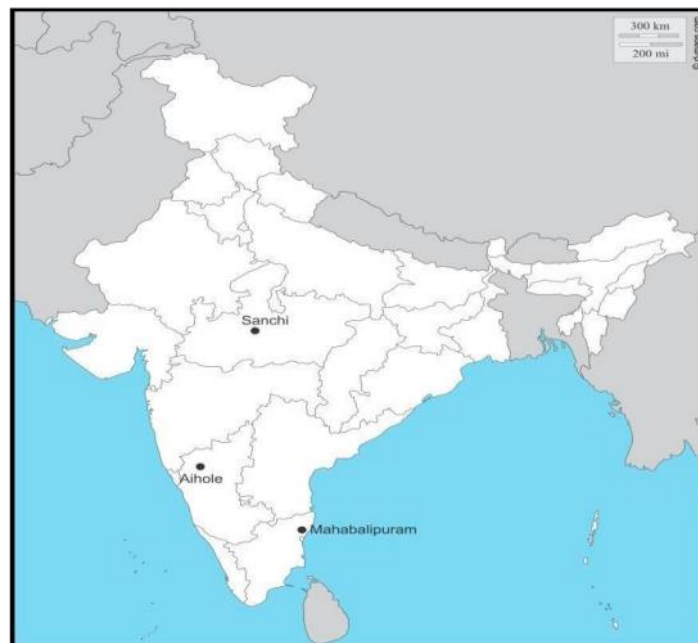
- Buildings were hollowed out of rocks to build artificial caves.
- Their walls were painted with human and animal figures.
- Many walls of the hollowed caves were carved and various scenes from the life of the Buddha were depicted on them.



Various sculptures made on the walls of the Ajanta caves

Temples

- In this period, many Hindu temples, with deities such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga in them, were built.
- The garbhagriha was the most important part of the temple where the chief deity was kept. All the religious rituals took place here.
- Often, a shikhara or a tower was built on the top of the garbhagriha to mark the sacredness of the place.
- Many temples had a mandapa, a hall where people could assemble.
- Some of the remarkable stone temples were built at Mahabalipuram and Aihole.



Map of India showing Sanchi, Aihole and Mahabalipuram.

The Construction of the Temples and Stupas

Many stages were involved in the construction of a temple and a stupa such as:

- The temples and the stupas were mostly built by the kings and the queens as their construction was very expensive.
- First, the quality of the stone to be used was identified and then it was transported to the place where the temple was to be built.
- The stones were then shaped and carved into pillars and panels for walls, floors and ceilings and placed in the right positions.
- The money of the treasury was used for constructing the temples.
- Many a times, the gifts brought by the devotees were used for the decoration of the temples.
- Merchants, traders, farmers and other common people also paid for the buildings in their own capacity.



The Bhitargaon temple in Kanpur is the oldest remaining terracotta made Hindu shrine with a *shikhara* at the top.

Paintings

The finest examples of paintings are the cave paintings of Ajanta and Ellora. Here many caves were hollowed out of the hills. Most of these caves were used as monasteries for Buddhist monks. The walls of many of the caves were decorated with paintings. The colours were made up of plants and minerals. As the caves are dark inside, most of the paintings were made in the light of torches. The paintings of this period are one of the greatest legacies of the ancient period.



A painting depicted on the wall of a cave at Ajanta

Contributions in the Field of Writing

Many epics, great books on grammar and dramas were written during this period. Following are the most notable of them all:

- The Puranas, the religious stories of the Hindus were written during this period. These contain stories about Hindu gods and goddess. They were written in plain Sanskrita and could be read out to everyone including women and shudras.
- Two great epics written in Sanskrit- the Ramayana and the Mahabharata became very popular. While the Ramayana was written by Valmiki, the Mahabharata and the Puranas were written by Ved Vyas.
- Silappadikaram, was a famous Tamil epic which was written about 1800 years ago. It was composed by a Tamil poet named Ilango.
- Another Tamil epic, the Manimekalai was composed by Sattanar around 1400 years ago.
- Kalidasa, a famous court poet of the Guptas, wrote plays in Sanskrita. Meghdootam and Abhijyanam Shakuntalam are some of his best known plays.
- Panchtantra and Jataka tales contain various stories written during this period. Various Jataka stories were carved on the railings of the stupas and paintings in Ajanta.

Contributions in the Field of Science

Following were the contributions of Indians in the field of science, technology and mathematics:

- Aryabhata was a mathematician and an astronomer. He wrote the book 'Aryabhatiyam', in which he explained the causes of the rotation and revolution of the Earth on its axis

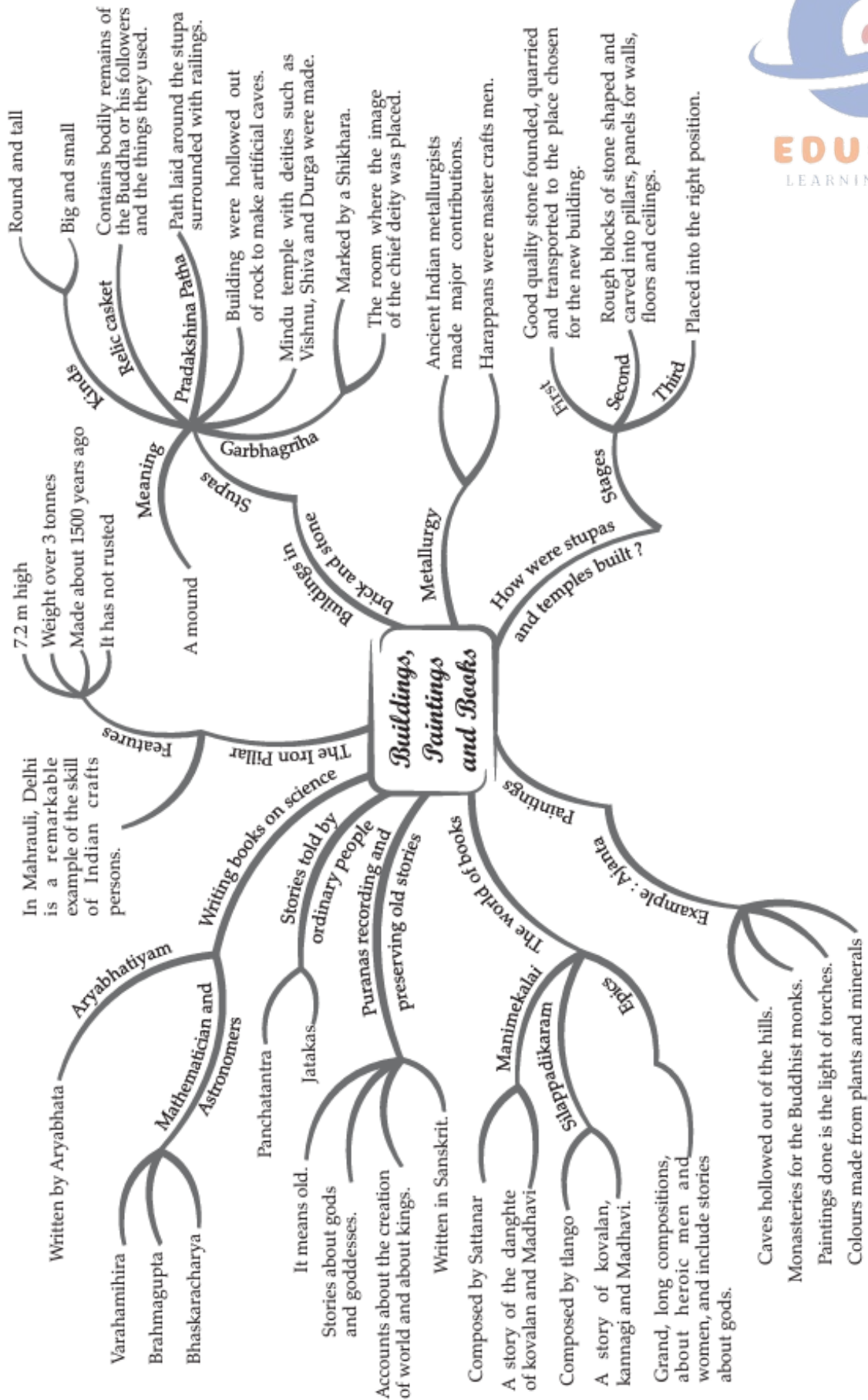
and calculated the circumference of a circle.

- The Indian numerals were spread into Europe by the Arabs. The symbol for 'zero' was also invented in India, which was in due time spread into Europe by the Arabs.

India, in the ancient times was thus famous for its art, architecture, literature, math and sciences.



MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-12



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Subject of Meghaduta is related to:

- (a) A story of a king and its wars
- (b) A story of an Indian warrior
- (c) A story of lovers who are separated
- (d) A story of worship

Question 2. Subject of an epic the Silappadikaram is:

- (a) A story of a Kovalan and Madhavi
- (b) A story of Ram and Sita
- (c) A story of Pandavas
- (d) A story of Krishna

Question 3. Monolithic temples are found at:

- (a) Sarnath
- (b) Mathura
- (c) Mahabalipuram
- (d) Aihole

Question 4. Durga temple around 1400 years ago found in:

- (a) Sarnath
- (b) Mathura
- (c) Mahabalipuram
- (d) Aihole

Question 5. Bhitargaon, where an early temple is found is situated in the state of:

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Bihar

Question 6. 'Puranas' were written in the language:

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Tamil

(c) Sanskrit

(d) Pali

Question 7. The pillar situated at Mehrauli is called:

(a) Iron pillar

(b) Bronze pillar

(c) Gulden pillar

(d) Pale pillar

Question 8. Garbhagriha is a part of:

(a) Stupas

(b) Church

(c) Mosque

(d) Temple

Question 9. An epic Bhagwad Geeta is related to:

(a) Chandragupta

(b) Ashoka

(c) Sri Krishna

(d) Ram

Question 10. Paper was invented by:

(a) Cai Lun

(b) Aryabhata

(c) FaXhan

(d) None

Question 11. The Puranas contain stories about gods and goddesses, such as

(a) Vishnu, Shiva, Durga or Parvati

(b) Ganesh, Shiva, Gurunanak dev or Parvati

(c) Ganesh, Shiva, Durga or Gurunanak dev

(d) Vishnu, Shiva, Durga or Ganesh

Question 12. Ram wife Sita was abducted by the king of Lanka, named

(a) Laxman

(b) Bharat

(c) Kans





(d) Ravan

Question 13. Silappadikaram is the story of a merchant named Kovalan, who lived in

(a) Pukar

(b) Puhar

(c) Pohar

(d) Pihar

Question 14. Who composed Manimekalai

(a) Sangam

(b) Sattanar

(c) Sarthalai

(d) Satna

Question 15. _____ are grand, long compositions, about heroic men and women, and include stories about gods.

(a) Vedas

(b) Books

(c) Inscriptions

(d) Epics

Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Iron Pillar	A.	Maharashtra
2.	Amravati	B.	New Delhi
3.	Bhitargaon	C.	Mahabalipuram
4.	Monolithic temples	D.	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Monolithic temples	E.	Madhya Pradesh
6.	National Museum	F.	Mehrauli, Delhi

➤ Fill in the blanks:

- _____ was a great astronomer.
- Stories about gods and goddesses are found in the _____.
- _____ is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.
- _____ and _____ are two Tamil epics.

5. Both the Puranas and the Mahabharata are supposed to have been compiled by _____.
6. Stories from the _____ were often shown on the railings of stupas and in paintings in places such as Ajanta.



➤ Write true (T) or false (F):

1. The Mahabharata is about a war fought between the Kauravas and Pandavas, who were cousins.
2. Bhagavad Gita was included in the Ramayana.
3. Kannagi, the wife of Kovalan, mentioned in the Silappadikara, destroyed the city of Madurai.
4. Devotees walked around the stupa, in an anticlockwise direction, as a mark of devotion.

➤ Very Short Questions:

1. What does the word stupa mean?
2. Who wrote Ramayana?
3. Who composed Silapadikaram?
4. What was the capital of Kosala?
5. What are the two great sanskrit epics of India?
6. Name two Tamil epics.
7. What do you understand by Mandapa?
8. Who use to decide to build the stupas and temples?
9. What do you understand by the term Garbhagriha?
10. What is Pradakshina patha?
11. In which language were Puranas written?
12. Who wrote Meghaduta?

➤ Short Questions:

1. What is the historical importance of Amaravati?
2. What is Manimekalai?
3. Describe the poem Meghaduta written by Kalidasa?
4. What is stated in Aryabhatiyam?
5. Write about Monolithic temples.

➤ Long Questions:

1. Who was Aryabhata? What was he known for?
2. Highlight the chief features of stupa architecture.
3. What are main features of the Hindu temples built around 1800 years ago?
4. What do you know about iron pillar at Mehrauli?
5. What is the Mahabharata all about?
6. Discuss several stages in building a stupa or a temple.



ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (c) A story of lovers who are separated
2. (a) A story of a Kovalan and Madhavi
3. (c) Mahabalipuram
4. (d) Aihole
5. (b) Uttar Pradesh
6. (c) Sanskrit
7. (a) Iron pillar
8. (d) Temple
9. (c) Sri Krishna
10. (a) Cai Lun
11. (a) Vishnu, Shiva, Durga or Parvati
12. (d) Ravana
13. (b) Puhar
14. (b) Sattanar
15. (d) Epics

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Iron Pillar	F.	Mehrauli, Delhi
2.	Amravati	A.	Maharashtra
3.	Bhitargaon	D.	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Monolithic temples	C.	Mahabalipuram



5.	Monolithic temples	E.	Madhya Pradesh
6.	National Museum	B.	New Delhi

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Aryabhata
2. Puranas
3. Valmiki
4. Silappadikaram and Manimekalai
5. Vyasa
6. Jatakas

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. The word stupa means a mound.
2. Valmiki wrote Ramayana.
3. It was composed by a poet named Ilango.
4. Ayodhya was the capital of Kosala.
5. The two Sanskrit epics are Mahabharata and Ramayana.
6. The two Tamil epics are Silappadikaram and Manimekalai.
7. Mandapa is place in temples where people could assemble.
8. Kings or queens decided to build these as it was an expensive affair.
9. Garbhagriha is a place where the image of the deity is installed.
10. Pradakshina patha is a circular path around the stupa.
11. The Puranas were written in simple Sanskrit verse.
12. Kalidasa wrote Meghaduta.

➤ **Short Answer:**

13. This was a place where a magnificent stupa once existed. Many of the stone carvings for decorating the stupa were made about 2000 years ago.

14. Manimekalai is a Tamil epic which was composed by Sattanar around 1400 years ago. This describes the story of the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi.
15. Meghaduta is a poem written by Kalidasa, in which a monsoon cloud is imagined to be a messenger between lovers who are separated from one another.
16. In Aryabhatiyam, Aryabhata stated that day and night were caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis, even though it seems as if the sun is rising and setting every day.
17. There are Monolithic temples at Mahabalipuram. Each of these was carved out of a huge, single piece of stone. While brick structures are built up by adding layers of bricks from the bottom upwards.

➤ Long Answer:

1. Aryabhata was a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.

His contribution are:

- He stated that day and night were caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis, even though it seems as if the sun is rising and setting every day.
- He developed a scientific explanation for eclipses as well.
- He also found a way of calculating the circumference of a circle, which is nearly as accurate as the formula we use today

2. **Features of stupa architecture:**

- Generally, there is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the stupa. This may contain bodily remains of the Buddha or his followers, or things they used, as well as precious stones, and coins.
- Often, a path, known as the pradakshina patha, was laid around the stupa. This was surrounded with railings.
- Entrance to the path was through gateways.
- Both railings and gateways were often decorated with sculpture.

3. **Main features of the Hindu temples:**

- Deities such as Vishnu, Shiva, and Durga were worshipped in these shrines. The most important part of the temple was the room known as the garbhagriha, where the image of the chief deity was placed.
- It was here that priests performed religious rituals, and devotees offered worship to the deity.
- Often, as at Bhitargaon, a tower, known as the shikhara, was built on top of the garbhagriha, to mark this out as a sacred place.

- Most temples also had a space known as the mandapa. It was a hall where people could assemble.
4. The Mahabharata is about a war fought between the Kauravas and Pandavas, who were cousins. This was a war to gain control of the throne of the Kurus, and their capital, Hastinapur. The story itself was an old one, but was written down in the form in which we know it today, about 1500 years ago. The Mahabharata are supposed to have been compiled by Vyasa. The Bhagavad Gita was also included in the Mahabharata.
- 5.
- The iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi, is a remarkable example of the skill of Indian crafts persons.
 - It is made of iron, 7.2. m high, and weighs over 3 tonnes.
 - It was made about 1500 years ago. We know the date because there is an inscription on the pillar mentioning a ruler named Chandra, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty.
6. First, good quality stone had to be found, quarried, and transported to the place that was often carefully chosen for the new building. Here, these rough blocks of stone had to be shaped and carved into pillars, and panels for walls, floors and ceilings. And then these had to be placed in precisely the right position.