



# INDO ENGLISH SCHOOL

## THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

CLASS: - 6 SUB: - HISTORY CHAPTER NO: - 9

### QUESTIONS GIVEN AT THE END OF THE CHAPTER AND THEIR ANSWERS

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#### I. Tick (✓) the correct answer:-

1. Ashoka invaded Kalinga in

(a) **261 BCE**

(c) 270 BCE

(b) 265 BCE

(d) 362 BCE

2. The first historical empire in India was established by

(a) Ashoka

(c) **Chandragupta**

(b) Bindusara

(d) Dhanananda

3. The Greek General whom Chandragupta defeated was

(a) Megasthenes

(c) Alexander

(b) **Seleucus**

(d) Agis

4. Ashoka appointed special officer to propagate the principles of Dhamma. They were called:

(a) Sthaniks

(c) **Dhamma Mahamatras**

(b) Senapati

(d) Adhyakshas

5. The edicts of Ashoka were written in

(a) Sanskrit

(c) Prakrit

(b) Pali

(d) **Brahmi**

#### II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chandragupta defeated the last Nanda ruler named Dhanananda.

2. Chandragupta was helped by a Brahmin, Kautilya in his conquests and administration.

3. The Greek Ambassador in Chandragupta's court was named Megasthenes.

4. Ashoka's father was Bindusara who ruled for 24 years.

5. Ashoka is famous for his policy of direct conquests.

6. The battle of Kalinga changed Ashoka's life.

7. The Last Mauryan king was killed by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Sunga.

### III. Match Column A with Column B.

1. Dhanananda	(a) Ashoka's rule	(5)
2. Chanakya	(b) Literary source of the Mauryan period.	(4)
3. 305 BCE	(c) Kalinga War	(6)
4. Arthashastra	(d) Relics of Buddha are preserved in it	(7)
5. 273 BCE to 232 BCE	(e) The last Nanda ruler defeated by Chandragupta	(1)
6. 261 BCE	(f) Seleucus defeated	(3)
7. Stupa	(g) orders issued by Ashoka for his people	(8)
8. Edicts	(h) Kautilya	(2)

### IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Who helped Chandragupta against the Nanda and why?

**Ans:** Once Chanakya was insulted and humiliated by the Nanda king Dhanananda. He then, trained Chandragupta in state craft and warfare to avenge his humiliation.

2. Describe Chandragupta as a conqueror. What was the extent of his Empire?

**Ans:** Chandragupta Maurya established his rule on Magadh. He first liberated Punjab from the Greek ruler Seleucus by defeating him. Thus, the Greek rule in Punjab ended. Seleucus signed a humiliating treaty and gave away Herat, Kabul and Kandahar to him. Therefore, he is known as a conqueror. The extent of his Empire is from 321 BCE to 297 BCE.

3. Name the two literary sources of the Mauryan period. What do they tell us about the administration of the Mauryas?

**Ans:** The Arthashastra of Kautilya and the Indika of Megasthenes are the two literary sources of the Mauryan period. They tell us about Ashoka's ideal of kingship, his efficient spy system, his army and his officials that worked in different departments.

4. How did the battle of Kalinga affect Ashoka?

**Ans:** During the Kalinga war, both the armies suffered heavy losses. Around 100,000 people were killed and 150,000 were taken prisoners. The death and destruction which followed the Kalinga war made Ashoka sad and unhappy. In this way, Kalinga war affected him.

5. Write a short note on Mauryan administration.

**Ans:** The Mauryan administration was headed by the king. He was assisted by a council of minister called the Mantri Parishad. Important members of the council were high priest, commander in chief and crown- prince. According to the Arthashastra of Kautilya, the state appointed 27 superintendent mostly to regulate the economic activities of the state. In the local administration, The Empire was divided into provinces and provinces were then divided into districts. The village officials help the senior officers in collecting the taxes.

V. Picture study



1. Identify the picture.

**Ans:** The lion capital.

2. Where it was originally erected?

**Ans:** It was originally erected on the top of the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath

3. Describe its features.

**Ans:** The Lion Capital has been adopted as The National Emblem of India.