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6. New Questions and Ideas

Q. Write true or false.

1. The Budha encouraged animal sacrifices. [False]
2. Garuath is important because it is the place where the Buddha taught for the first time. [True]
3. The Buddha taught that Karma has no effect on our life. [False]
4. The Buddha attained enlightenment at Bath Gaya. [True]
- * Fill in the blanks.
1. The Gudaha belonged to a small group called Sakya.
2. The teaching of Mahavira were written down for the first time about 1500 years ago.

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3. The Buddha got enlightenment of Bodhi Gaya.
 4. The Buddha used sword - tarha for the desire of worldly thing.
 5. Satyakarna - Jabala was the daughter of a slave woman called Jabali.
 6. Jainism was initially supported by only the traders.

* Match the following.

1. Enlightenment of the Buddha - Bodhi Gaya.
2. Death of the Buddha - Kusinagar
3. First sermon of the Buddha - Varanasi.
4. Place where the Jaina teachings were first written - Valabhi

Q. Very short answer type question.

1. What was the attempt of the thinkers in society?

→ The thinkers wanted to understand the on going changes in society & try to find out the true meaning of life.

2. What did the Buddha do after his enlightenment?

→ The Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodhi Gaya.

3. Who was founder of Buddhism?

→ Siddhartha also known as Gautama the founder of Buddhism.

4. Why did Buddha left the comforts of his home?

→ He left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge.

Q.5 Name the language in which Buddha preached?

→ He preached in prakrit language spoken by ordinary people common people.

Q.6 Upon what was the Buddha's main teaching based on?

→ Life is full of suffering and unhappiness.

Q.7 Who was satyakama jabala?

→ Satyakama jabala was ~~poor~~ but managed to become the best known thinker of that time.

Q.8 Who was vardhamana Mahavira?

→ He was the prince of Lichchavis a group that was a part of the Vajri Sangha.

Q.9 Where was valabhi ~~at gujrat~~.

→ Valabhi situated at gujrat.

Q.10. define Tirthakara?

→ a seeker of a truth in Jain Region.

* Answer the following in short.

1. What is thirst or tanha?

→ Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness because we have craving and desire's Buddha describe this as thirst or tanha.

2. Write about vardhamana Mahaveera

→ He was the prince of Lichchavi's a group of that was a part of vaji sangha. At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in at a forest. For 12 years he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.

3. What is meaning of upanisham?

→ The literal meaning of upanisham is approaching and sitting near and text contain conversation between teacher's

and student's. mostly Ideas were presented through simple dialogues.

Text Book Q.

1. Describe the ways in which the Buddha tried to spread his message to the people.

→ Buddha wanted all people to neither be happy nor unhappy. He asked the people to live their expectation and desire to live a simple life.

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1. Make a list of the occupations of the people who lived within the Maurya empire.

→ Following were occupations of the people who lived within the Maurya empire:

- 1) Farmers
- 2) Herders
- 3) Crafts persons
- 4) Traders.

2. What were the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing dhamma?

→ Emperor Ashoka wanted to solve the following by introducing dhamma:

- inter religions, conflict between his subject.
- Animals were sacrificed during religious rituals.
- ill treatment of servants.

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3. What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma?
⇒ Ashoka adopted following means to spread the message of dhamma.

- he adopted officials called dhamma Mahamatta who went to different places to spread a message of dhamma.
- he had his messages inscript on pillars, so that common folk could read them.

4. Why do you think slaves and servants were ill-treated? Do you think the orders of the emperor would have improved their condition? Give reasons for your answer.
⇒ Slaves and servants were ill-treated owing the following reason.

- Most of them were prisoners of war.
- Some belongs to the lowest social order, significantly Shudras.

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The concept of human rides was virtually ~~at~~ non-existent during that period.

7 very short answers.

1. What do you mean by arthashastra?
→ arthashastra is a book in which ideas of Chanakya were written down.

2. Which area was under the direct control of emperor?
→ area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of emperor.

3. What is the ancient name of coastal Orissa?
→ the ancient name of coastal Orissa is Kalinga.

4. Name some cities of Maurya empire.

→ Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjain.

5. Who was Chanakya?

→ Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named Chanakya.

6. Who Founded The Mauryan empire?

→ Chandragupta Founded the Mauryan empire.

7. Name the capital Mauryan empire? in which current place state of India is it located?

→ Pataliputra, Modern Patna Bihar.

* Short answers.

1. What does dynasty mean?

→ When members of the same family become rulers one after another the family is often called a dynasty.

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The Mauryas were a dynasty with three important rulers - Chandragupta, his son Bindusara, and Bindusara's son, Ashoka.

2. Why was Ashoka known as Unigè ruler.

→ The most Famous Mauryan ruler was Ashoka.

- He was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscription.

- The most of Ashoka inscription where the prakrit and were written in Brahmi script.

3. What was the difference between tributes & taxes.

→ Tributes were gifts that were given to the rulers by people with free will, taxes on the other hand were levied by the state administration and had to be paid. The taxes were the main source of revenue for the state.

* Long answers.

1. Write a short note on king Chandragupta Maurya.

→ Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Empire. He defeated Dhanananda, the last Nanda ruler. His court was adorned by wise men like Kautilya and ambassadors like Megasthenes. Many of Chandragupta's ^{ideas} were written down in a book called Arthashastra. Megasthenes was sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler of West Asia named Seleucus Nicator.

2. What does make a Megasthenes write of Mauryan Empire.

→ According to the account of Megasthenes, the emperor appeared in the public with grand royal procession.

- guards ride elephants decorated by gold and silver.
- The king is normally surrounded by armed women as he is afraid that someone might try to kill him.

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- He never sleeps in the same bedroom for two nights.

* Complete the following sentences.

- a) Officials collected Tax from the area under the direct control of the ruler.
- b) Royal princes often went to the provinces as Governors.
- c) The Mauryan rulers tried to control roads and rivers which were important for transport.
- d) People in forested regions provided the Mauryan officials with elephant.

* True or False.

- a) Ujjain was the gateway to the north-west. [False]

b) Chandragupta's ideas were written down in the Arthashastra. [False]

c) Kalinga was the ancient name of Bengal. [False]

d) Most Ashokan inscriptions are in the Brahmi script. [True]

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3. What were the questions that
→ Upanishadic thinkers wanted to answer?

→ Many Upanishads answered their life after
their and sacrificed question by believing
that there was something permanent in the
universe that would last even after
death. This permanent thing called
as Atman.

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What were the main teachings of the
4. What were the problems that Ashoka
wanted to solve by introducing
Buddhism? Mahavira?

→ The main teaching of Mahavira
are -

- one who wish to know the truth
must leave their homes.
- one should lead a simple and honest
life
- one have to observe self-discipline

5. What do you think Anagha's mother
wanted to know the story of the
Buddha?

→ Anagha's mother wanted children to learn
good habits like, being good and
respecting others. She wanted the students
to think rather than follow the rules
blindly like Buddha proposed.

6. Do you think it would have been
easy for slaves to join the Sangha?
Give reason for your answer?

→

→ No, it would not have been easy for slaves to join sangham. The reason was, sangham wanted the permission of master's to admitted slaves in their association but master's would never give up their slaves easily. So slaves would have found it difficult to join sangham.

7. Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India.

→ The Chinese pilgrims came to India 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.

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