



LESSON-12

RISE OF STATES

SOLUTIONS:

Exercises:

Q. 1. Answer each question in a word or a sentence.

(a) Name the capital of Magadha.

Ans: The capital of Magadha was Pataliputra (modern day Patna).

(b) Why is the sixth century called a period of political struggle?

Ans: The sixth century was called a period of political struggle because of their attempt to expand their kingdom. The smaller or weaker kingdoms were either eliminated or submitted to the stronger states.

Q. 2. Answer each question in about 30 words:

(a) Why was agriculture the main occupation of many of the Mahajanapadas?

Ans: Many Mahajanapadas laid in the fertile alluvial plain of the Gangetic basin. This basin was good for cultivation. Thus, agriculture was the main occupation of the people of the period.

(b) Why did Magadha emerge as the most successful Mahajanapadas?

Ans: Magadha was ruled by Bimbisara. At his time, he conquered many states by the policy of aggression and conquest. He also expanded his empire through the process of conquest, friendship and proximity. Thus, Magadha emerged as the most successful Mahajanapadas.

Q. 3. Fill in the blank column by using appropriate term.

The Shishunagas was succeeded by the Nanda dynasty.

Q. 4. Choose the odd one out.

(a)Anga

(b) Kosala

(c) Vatsya

(d) Malli

Ans: (d) Malli

Extra Questions and answers:

Q. 1. Who was Jana?

Ans: Before 6th century BC the north western parts of the Indian sub-continent was inhabited by different tribes. Each tribe was called Jana.

Q. 2. What was Janapada?

Ans: The territory or the state where tribe or Jana belonged was called Janapada.

Q. 3. How many Janapadas were emerged in the northern half of the Indian sub-continent?

Ans: Sixteen powerful Janapadas were emerged in the northern half of the Indian sub-continent.

Q. 4. What were the Mahajanapadas?

Ans: The Mahajanapadas were the powerful sixteen states that emerged in the northern half of the Indian sub-continent during 6th century BC.

Q. 5. Who assisted the king of Mahajanapadas?

Ans: The king was assisted by a council of Ministers, the Purohitas (priests) and Senapati (chief of the armed forces).

Q. 6. By the turn of 5th century BC how many Mahajanapadas remained powerful? Name them.

Ans: Four Mahajanapadas remained successful and powerful. They are Avanti, Kosala, Magadha and Vatsa.

Q. 7. Which Mahajanapadas emerged as the most powerful?

Ans: Magadha emerged as the most powerful Mahajanapada.

Q. 8. Who ruled Magadha?

Ans: Bimbisara ruled Magadha.

Q. 9. What did Bimbisara's Kosalan wife bring as a gift?

Ans: His Kosalan wife brought Kasi as a gift.

Q. 10. Who succeeded Bimbisara?

Ans: Bimbisara was succeeded by Ajatshatru.

Q. 11. Who succeeded Ajatshatru?

Ans: Ajatshatru was succeeded by his son Udayain.

Q. 12. Where did Udayain shift the capital of Magadha from Rajgir?

Ans: Udayain shifted the capital of Magadha from Rajgir to Pataliputra.

Q. 13. Which dynasty succeeded the Shishunagas?

Ans: The Nanda dynasty succeeded the Shishunagas.

Q. 14. Name one of the most powerful king of the Nandas.

Ans: The most powerful king of the Nandas was Mahapadma Nanda.

Q. 15. Write two regions of Manipur.

Ans: Two regions of Manipur are the valley region and the hill region surrounding it.

Q. 16. Name the two population groups of Manipur.

Ans: The two population groups of Manipur are those living in the central plains and those living in the hills area.

Q. 17. What are the seven principal Yeks or Salais of Manipur?

Ans: The seven principal Yeks or Salais of Manipur are Ningthouja, Angom, Luwang, Khuman, Moirang, Sarang-Leisangthem/Chenglei and KhabaNganba/Kha-Nganba.



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