



BURARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
...a venture with UNIQUE
PERIODIC ASSIGNMENT -IV (2025-26)

CLASS: VI
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE Date / /

M.M.: 40

Name: **Roll No.**..... **T. sign**.....

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully:

- (i) This worksheet comprises 19 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This worksheet is divided into five sections - A, B, C, D, and E
- (iii) **Section A** Question Nos. 1 to 12 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) **Section B**-Question Nos.13 to 14 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
- (v) **Section C**-Question Nos. 15 to 17 are long answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
- (vi) **Section D** Question Nos. 18 is case based question of 6 marks.
- (vii) **Section E** Question Nos. 19 Map work of 3 Marks
- (viii) An internal choice has been provided in some sections. Only one of the alternatives has to be attempted in such questions.

SECTION A (1 × 12 = 12 Marks)

1. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty?

- a) Bindusara b) Ashoka c) Chandragupta Maurya d) Kalinga

2. The capital city of the Mauryan Empire was ____.

- a) Ujjayini b) Pataliputra c) Rajgir d) Taxila

3. Which Mauryan ruler was known by the Greek name “Amitraghāta” (slayer of enemies)?

- a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Ashoka c) Bindusara d) Dhana Nanda

4. Which Mauryan ruler embraced Dhamma and tried to spread moral code across his empire?

- a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Bindusara c) Ashoka d) None of them

5. After which war did Ashoka adopt Dhamma and abandon further violent conquests?

- a) War with Magadha b) War with Kosala c) War with Kalinga d) War with Seleucids

6. Which among the following was a republican Mahajanapada (Gana-Sangha)?

- a) Magadha b) Vajji c) Avanti d) Kosala

7. One important factor for the rise and power of some Mahajanapadas like Magadha was ____.

- a) Lack of trade b) Iron tools and weapons availability c) Isolation from rivers d) Decline of agriculture

Assertion–Reasoning Instructions:

- (i) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
- (ii) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- (iii) A is true and R is false
- (iv) A is false but R is true
- (v) Both A and R are false

8. **A: Chandragupta Maurya unified many territories and established a large empire.**

R: He defeated the last Nanda ruler and captured Pataliputra with the help of his advisor.

9. **A: Bindusara expanded the Mauryan Empire further south and consolidated it.**

R: Under Bindusara's reign, the empire maintained diplomatic relations with Hellenistic kingdoms and expanded over many states.

10. **A: After the war with Kalinga, Ashoka decided to follow the path of Dhamma.**

R: The massive destruction and loss of lives in that war made him deeply remorseful.

11. **A: Under Mauryan administration, trade, industry, and state revenue were controlled by a central authority.**

R: The empire had a centralized bureaucracy and fixed taxation and coinage.

12. **A: Ashoka encouraged people to show respect towards elders, teachers, and priests as part of his Dhamma.**

R: Ashoka believed social harmony could be promoted through kindness and tolerance.

SECTION B ($2 \times 2 = 4$ Marks)

13. Name one important change Ashoka brought after the Kalinga War.

14. Name the three famous Mauryan rulers in order.

SECTION C ($5 \times 3 = 15$ Marks)

15. What was Dhamma under Ashoka and why was it important?

16. Write a note on Mahajanapadas.

17. Write a note on the rise of the Mauryan Dynasty.

SECTION D ($1 \times 6 = 6$ Marks)

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

The Kalinga War took place in 261 BCE between the Mauryan Empire ruled by Ashoka and the independent state of Kalinga. Kalinga was a prosperous region known for its skilled sailors and flourishing trade. Ashoka, eager to expand his empire, launched a massive military campaign against Kalinga. Though the Mauryan army ultimately won the war, it resulted in enormous loss of life—nearly 1,00,000 people were killed and many more were taken prisoner. The suffering, destruction, and human misery deeply moved Ashoka. After witnessing the horrors of the war, he decided never to wage another battle of conquest. Instead, he adopted the path of Dhamma, promoting non-violence, compassion, and moral living among his people. The Kalinga War thus became a major turning point in Ashoka's life and reign.

- A. When did the Kalinga War take place?
- B. Why did Ashoka decide to attack Kalinga?
- C. Mention two major consequences of the Kalinga War.
- D. How did the Kalinga War change Ashoka as a ruler?
- E. What principles did Ashoka promote after adopting Dhamma?
- F. Why is the Kalinga War considered a turning point?

SECTION E (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

19. Mark and label three major Mahajanapadas on a map (e.g., Magadha, Vajji, Kosala).