

3. The life of an upper-caste man was divided into four stages called ashramas. These were brahmacharya (student life), grahastha (family life), vanaprastha (retirement to the forest to meditate) and sanyasa (giving up everything).
4. Both believed that our present actions (Karma), whether good or bad, affect our future. They said that people suffer on account of their desire.  
Both preached ahimsa (Non-violence) and forbade their followers to cause harm or injury to any living being.

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CLASS-6  
S. St

## The First Empire and Ashoka ■■

### PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on  
CCE

- A. 1. Kautilya was an intelligent brahmana who guided Chandragupta.  
2. Chandragupta maintained a huge army of 6,00,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 9000 elephants and 8,000 chariots.  
3. The city was divided into four parts, each under an official. The mayor of the city was called the 'Nagarika'. The administration was run by six boards, each board having five members.
- B. 1. Chandragupta, Ashoka; 2. Rock edicts, Inscriptions; 3. (a) He constructed a number of Viharas. (b) He sent missionaries to distant places to spread the message of the Buddha.

### PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on  
CCE

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (i); 3. (ii)
- B. 1. Chandragupta; 2. Ambassador; 3. Buddhism; 4. Ashoka; 5. Learning
- C. 1. Invaded India in 326 BC.; 2. The Greek general who rules Punjab; 3. The last ruler of the Nanda dynasty; 4. Founded the Sunga dynasty; 5. The Prime Minister of Chandragupta
- D. 1. Kautilya was an intelligent brahman who guided Chandragupta. He wrote 'Arthashastra' which is a treatise on administration, politics and military systems of those times.  
2. The Nandas ruled over Magadha when Chandragupta becomes the king.  
3. Megasthenes was the Greek ambassador to the Mauryan court at Pataliputra.  
4. Chandragupta Maurya established the Mauryan Empire.  
5. Indika – Megasthenes  
Arthashastra – Kautilya
- E. 1. The enormous loss of life and blood shed filled the heart of the king with utmost remorse. He followed the policy of 'Dharma Vijaya.'  
2. He set an example by leading a simple and virtuous life and practised 'ahimsa.' His edicts spread the message of Dharma. He commended the Buddhist council at Pataliputra to sort out differences in the interpretation of Buddhist teachings.