

(b) There were forests close by that provide timber and elephants for the army. Iron and copper were used to make iron tools and weapons. (c) The king was very powerful. He was advised by the purohita. The amatyas, ministers, senapati assisted him in the administration. These features made Magadha the most powerful Mahajanpada.

7

Emergence of New Ideas & Religions ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. These brahmacharya (student life), grahastha (family life), vanaprastha (retirement to the forest to meditate) and sanyasa (giving up everything).
2. The Buddha and Mahavira set up organisations called Sanghas.
3. The permanent residences called monasteries. They were built of wood and brick.
- B. 1. Gautama Siddhartha; 2. Rahul; 3. Sanyasi; 4. Statue of Gautam Buddha

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

CLASS-6
S.St

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (ii); 3. (iv); 4. (ii)
- B. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. Both Gaya; 2. non-violence; 3. tirthankara; 4. Vinaya Pitaka; 5. Viharas
- D. 1. The highest knowledge attained by Lord Mahavira; 2. two sects of Buddhism; 3. Two sects of Jainism; 4. 24 teachers of Jainism; 5. Philosopher
- E. 1. The name 'Upanishad' implies 'sitting at the feet of the teacher'. The Upanishads are usually called Vedant (end of the Vedas).
2. Permanent residences for monks and nuns were called Viharas. They were built of wood and brick, some were cave structures cut into rocky hillsides. The traders of Buddhism and Jainism donated for the construction of Viharas.
3. The Buddha recommended an eight fold path (astangika marga) for his followers. They are:
(a) Right observation (b) Right determination; (c) Right speech; (d) Right action; (e) Right livelihood; (f) Right exercise; (g) Right memory; (h) Right meditation
4. Mahavira's ideas about Karma were that a person's position in life depends on karma (actions) of the previous life. He believed that anyone could attain moksha.
- F. 1. India had become rigid caste rules. Frequent wars among the Mahajanapadas had created an atmosphere of mistrust and political conflict. The people were not satisfied with what they had, and were always trying to increase their wealth. This led to the rise of new religions and philosophical ideas in India the sixth century BC.
2. According to the Upanishads, God and soul are fundamentally identical. There is difference but essential unity. The process of meditation, self-control, truthful life, a spirit of renunciation and self-abnegation, etc. are means to attain moksha.