

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL – WORLI

FINAL EXAMINATION – 2016

HISTORY – CIVICS

STD – VI

MKS: 80

DATE: 26/02/16

TIME: 2Hrs 1/2h

HISTORY SECTION

Attempt all questions:

QI Fill in the blanks: (10)

1. The Pallava dynasty came into prominence with \_\_\_\_\_, who suffered defeat at the hands of the Chalukya ruler \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ lay on the border of the Nepal and Indian Territory.
3. Alexander, the king of \_\_\_\_\_, after consolidating his victory in \_\_\_\_\_, turned towards India.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were the two early Gupta kings who probably ruled over Pataliputra and some neighbouring areas.
5. Kalinga was important because it controlled both the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to south India.
6. Samudragupta's inscription was known as \_\_\_\_\_ in Sanskrit is composed by Harisena.
7. Ashoka's edicts tell us about his \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of his government.
8. The Chola ruler Aditya defeated \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ towards the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.
9. The music of the Pallavas included both temple rituals and popularised \_\_\_\_\_ music and \_\_\_\_\_ dance.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ was the greatest general who extended the Roman Empire as well as its sphere of influence.

QII Name the following: (5)

1. Assembly of people normally formed for commercial purpose:
2. Bimbisara became the victim of the revolt of his son:
3. The practice of having more than one wife at a time:
4. Orders issued by Ashoka, engraved on rocks and walls of caves:



5. A subordinate ruler:
6. The famous historian V.A Smith describes Samudragupta as:
7. Skandagupta was defeated by this nomadic tribe:
8. Any three places visited by Fa – Hein during his stay in India :

QIII State whether the following statements are true or false. If false correct and rewrite the statement: (10)

1. The tax money during the Nanda dynasty was used mainly for agriculture and building temples:
2. Anga had a river – port called Udayana from where ships sailed down along the east coast to south India to bring precious stones and spices:
3. The weakness of the Mauryan empire encouraged the British to re – establish their authority in India:
4. Some scholars are of the opinion that after the Kalinga war, Ashoka not only adopted Buddhism and renounced the policy of war but also became an tyrant:
5. Samudragupta and Kumaragupta performed the Agni Yagna to increase their gallantry:
6. Claudis invaded the Roman territory many times during the 200's:
7. The Rathas of Meenakshi temple were built by Narasimhavarman in the 7<sup>th</sup> century:
8. The temple architecture of the Pallavas can be divided into two categories structural and tower shaped temples:
9. The last Roman monarch was Octavian Hume after whom Rome became a Republic:
10. Julius Caesar was succeeded by William Shakespeare:

QIV Answer the following: (10)

1. What was Ajatshatru's chariot called? Why was it extraordinary?
2. Why did the Mauryan Empire decline?
3. State any two architectural significance of the temple built by Rajaraja I.
4. 'The Chola rulers were liberal towards all religions'. Justify
5. What was 'Catacomb' in the Roman architecture?

QV Give reasons for the following: (8)

1. Alexander's invasion had indirect result on India. (3)
2. The Mauryans paid great attention to the laying and maintenance of roads and waterways. Mention two items of trade to support your answer. (3)
3. Rajaraja was also a great builder. (2)



QVI With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: (7)



1. Who was Minerva according to the Roman religion? (1)
2. What is a 'Fora'? Which was the finest Forum? (2)
3. State any two architectural features of the Colosseum. (2)
4. Enumerate on the significance of the Ara Pacis (2)

### CIVICS SECTION

QVII Fill in the blanks: (10)

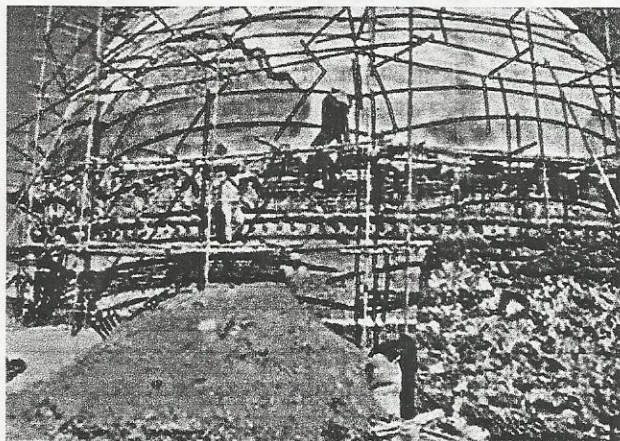
1. The presiding officer of the Municipal Committee is known as the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Day to day working of the Municipal Committee is looked after by an \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first citizen of the town.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.
5. The Municipal Bodies work under the supervision of the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ government.
6. Rapid increase of \_\_\_\_\_ has caused lots of difficulties for the urban bodies.
7. The Government gets all its money from the taxes paid by the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Public property is also called \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the history of cultures of the past by examining the \_\_\_\_\_ of building, tools and other objects.
10. Public money means money of the public, which is raised by the \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_ which we pay.
11. It is our joint and \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility and \_\_\_\_\_ to protect public property.
12. Some people damage the seats of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by ripping them up with blades.



QVIII With reference to the Urban Local Self Government, answer the question that follows: (10)

1. Who are Councillors? (1)
2. Who is an Alderman? (1)
3. Who appoints the Municipal Commissioner? What is his duty towards the state? (2)
4. List any three functions of the Municipal Corporation with reference to Public Health and Sanitation. (3)
5. State any three sources of income of the municipal bodies. (3)

QIX With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: (10)



1. Which Act safeguards our historical monuments? (1)
  2. What is Public Property? (1)
  3. Mention any two reasons why it is essential to protect public transport. (2)
  4. What are the different types of Public Property? Give examples to support your answer. (3)
  5. State any three steps taken by us to protect our Public Property. (3)
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