

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic

Q1. In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in janapadas?

Ans. _____

Q2. What led to the increase in the production?

Ans. _____

Q3. Why were taxes collected by the rulers of the mahajanapadas?

Ans. _____

Q4. Who was Alexander? Name some places that were conquered by him.

Ans. _____

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Q1. In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in janapadas?

Ans. Some men became recognized as rajas by performing very big sacrifices. The ashvamedha or horse sacrifice was one such ritual. In present day elections leaders or rulers are chosen by voting.

Q2. What led to the increase in the production?

Ans. People began transplanting paddy. This meant that instead of scattering seed on the ground, from which plants would sprout, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields. This led to increased production, as many more plants survived.

Q3. Why were taxes collected by the rulers of the mahajanapadas?

Ans. As the rulers of the mahajanapadas were building huge forts and maintaining big armies, they needed more resources. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, as in the case of the raja of the janapadas, they started collecting regular taxes.

Q4. Who was Alexander? Name some places that were conquered by him.

Ans. More than 2300 years ago, a ruler named Alexander, who lived in Macedonia in Europe, wanted to become a world conqueror. He conquered parts of Egypt and West Asia, and came to the Indian subcontinent, reaching up to the banks of the Beas.