

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU

SESSION: 2024-25

MONTH: DECEMBER

ASSIGNMENT- 5

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: S.ST (History)

TOPIC: Rise of New Ideas and Religions

Q1. Who was the founder of Buddhism?

- a) Mahavira b) Siddhartha c) Chandragupta Maurya d) Ashoka

Q2. Assertion (A): The Buddha taught in Pali, the language of ordinary people.

Reason (R): He wanted everyone to understand his message.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.

Q3. People of all varnas were attracted to Buddhism and Jainism due to their idea of ____

- a) equality b) superiority c) purity d) all of these

Q4. What do you understand by the term Upanishads?

Q5. Who was regarded as Jina in Jainism and What does the term mean?

Q6. Enlist the eight-fold path given by the Buddha.

Q7. Write a short note on the spread of Buddhism in India.

Q8. What are the teachings of Mahavira?

Q9. What were the main causes for the origin of new religion?

Q10. Case Study :

The brahmins controlled religion and became powerful. The rituals of the brahmins were very costly and elaborate. As a result, common people lost interest in religion. During this age, north India was urbanised. A large number of cities such as Kaushambi and Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) and Vaishali (Bihar) developed as centres of trade and commerce. People became rich and prosperous. The rich vaishyas wanted a better position in society that was not possible according to the Vedic culture. The condition of the shudras was pathetic. They were being exploited and ill-treated by the other three castes.

1. Why did common people lose interest in religion during this period?
2. Name two cities that developed as centres of trade and commerce in north
3. The rich _____ wanted a better position in society that was not possible according to _____ culture.
4. The shudras were treated equally by the other castes. (True/False)