

# BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

## SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS VI

**WEEK:21-24 December 2020**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY )**

**CLASS: VI**

**NUMBER OF BLOCKS: 2**

**TOPIC: CHAPTER : ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR**

**SUB TOPICS:**

- Kingdom and empire
- Mauryan Empire : Ruling the empire
- War of Kalinga
- Ashoka's Dhamma

### **INSTRUCTIONAL AID:**

**VIDEOS:** <https://youtu.be/d-xJIZb08f0>

<https://youtu.be/NFkAmC5Huso>

**NCERT BOOK:** <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php>

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:** Each student will be able to:

- Give one difference between Kingdom and empire
- Name the important rulers of Mauryan empire.
- Examine the features of Mauryan administration
- State the reason for Ashoka to give up war after battle of Kalinga
- Highlight the features of Ashoka's Dhamma.

## ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR



## Dynasty



# What is a Dynasty ?

When members of the same family become rulers one after another, the family is often called a dynasty.

# How were empires different from kingdoms?

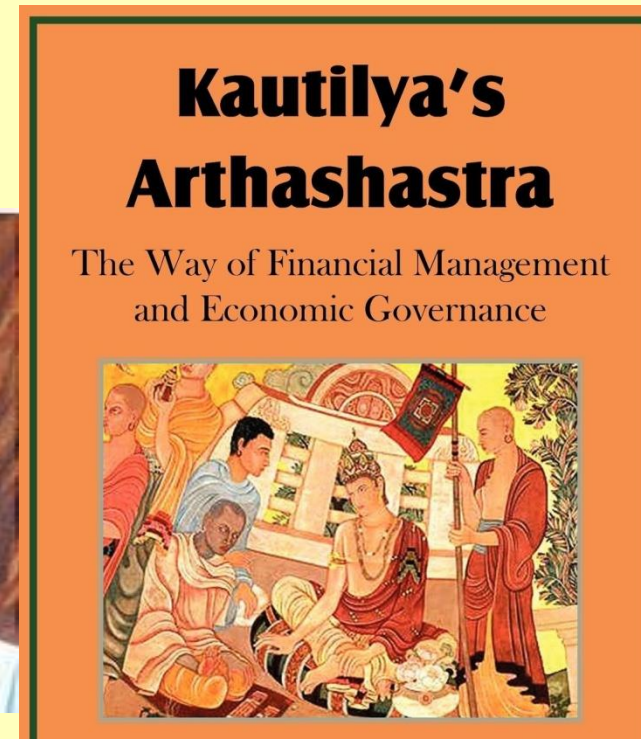
- Empires are larger than kingdoms, and need to be protected by big armies.
- Need a larger number of officials to collect taxes.

Hence, Emperors need more resources than kings.



# Mauryan Empire

- The Maurya's were a dynasty with three important rulers — Chandragupta, his son Bindusara, and Bindusara's son, Ashoka.
- The Mauryan empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, more than 2300 years ago.(Ashoka grandfather)
- Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named Chanakya or Kautilya.
- Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the Arthashastra

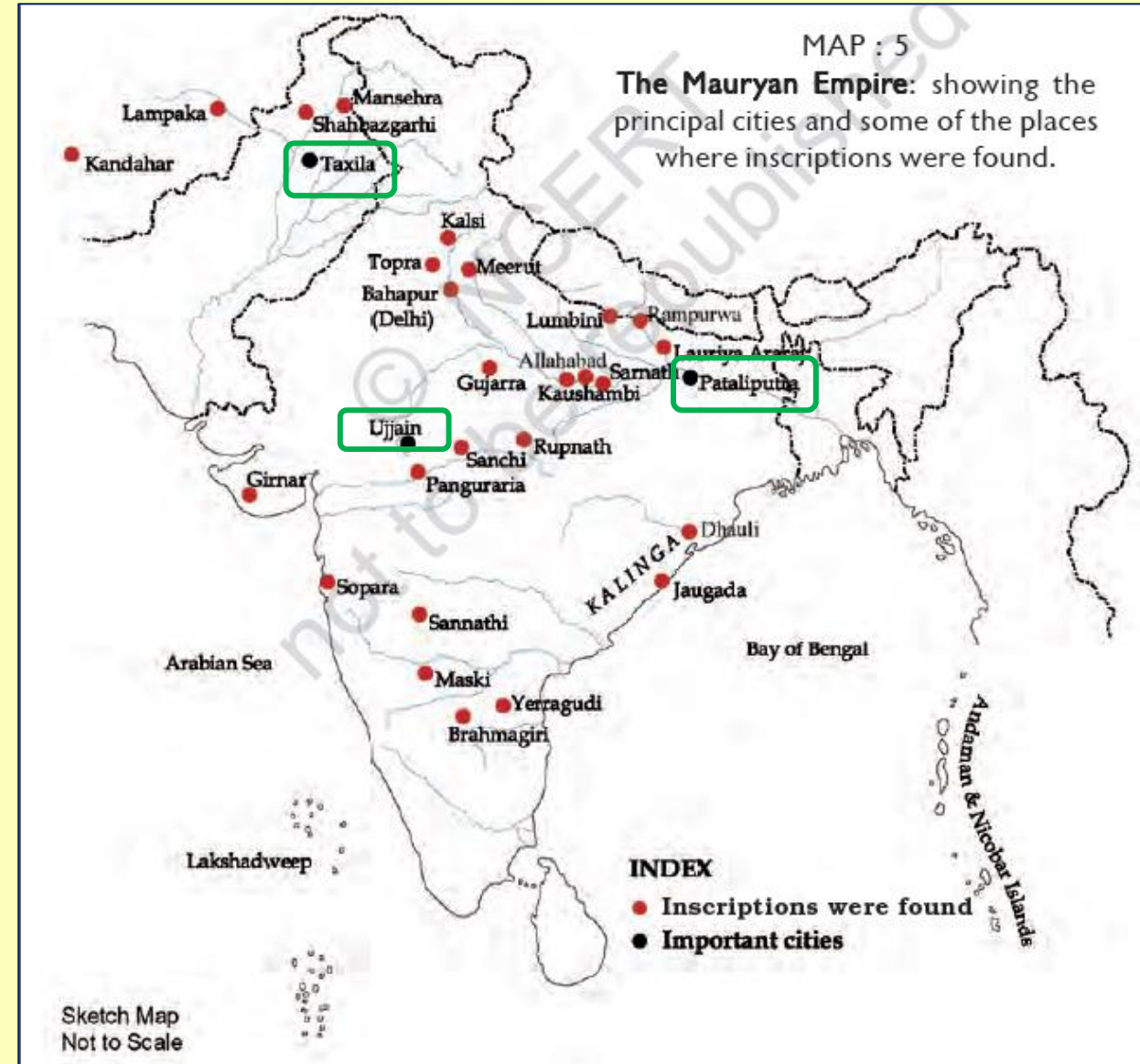


# Important Cities of Mauryan Empire

There were several cities in this empire.

Some important cities included :

- ❖ Taxila : Considered as a gateway to the northwest, including Central Asia.
- ❖ Ujjain lay on the route from north to south India.
- ❖ Pataliputra : Capital city



# Life in the Mauryan Empire

- Officials and crafts persons probably lived in the cities.
- In other areas there were villages of farmers and herders.
- In some areas such as central India, there were forests where people gathered forest produce and hunted animals for food.
- People in different parts of the empire spoke different languages.
- They probably ate different kinds of food, and wore different kinds of clothes.



Mauryan Empire: Art and Architecture



# RULING THE EMPIRE

AREA	ADMINISTRATION	FEATURES OF ADMINISTRATION
<b>PATLIPUTRA</b>	Under the direct control of the emperor.	<p>Officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, crafts persons and traders, who lived in villages and towns in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Officials also punished those who disobeyed the ruler's orders.</li><li>• Many of these officials were given salaries.</li><li>• Messengers went to and fro, and spies kept a watch on the officials.</li></ul> <p>The Emperor supervised them all, with the help of members of the royal family, and senior ministers.</p>
<b>OTHER AREAS OR PROVINCES</b>	Ruled from provincial capital ,Taxila or Ujjain.	There was some amount of control from Patliputra, and royal princes were often sent as governors, local customs and rules were probably followed.
<b>AREAS BETWEEN CENTRES</b>	Tried to control through tax and tribute.	Roads and rivers, were important for transport, and located between cities from where resources were collected as tax and tribute.
<b>FORESTED REGIONS</b>	Tributes	People living in these areas were more or less independent, but may have been expected to provide elephants, timber, honey and wax to Mauryan officials.

# ASHOKA'S WAR IN KALINGA

- Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal Orissa
- Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga.
- However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars.
- He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

## WHAT WAS ASHOKA'S DHAMMA ?

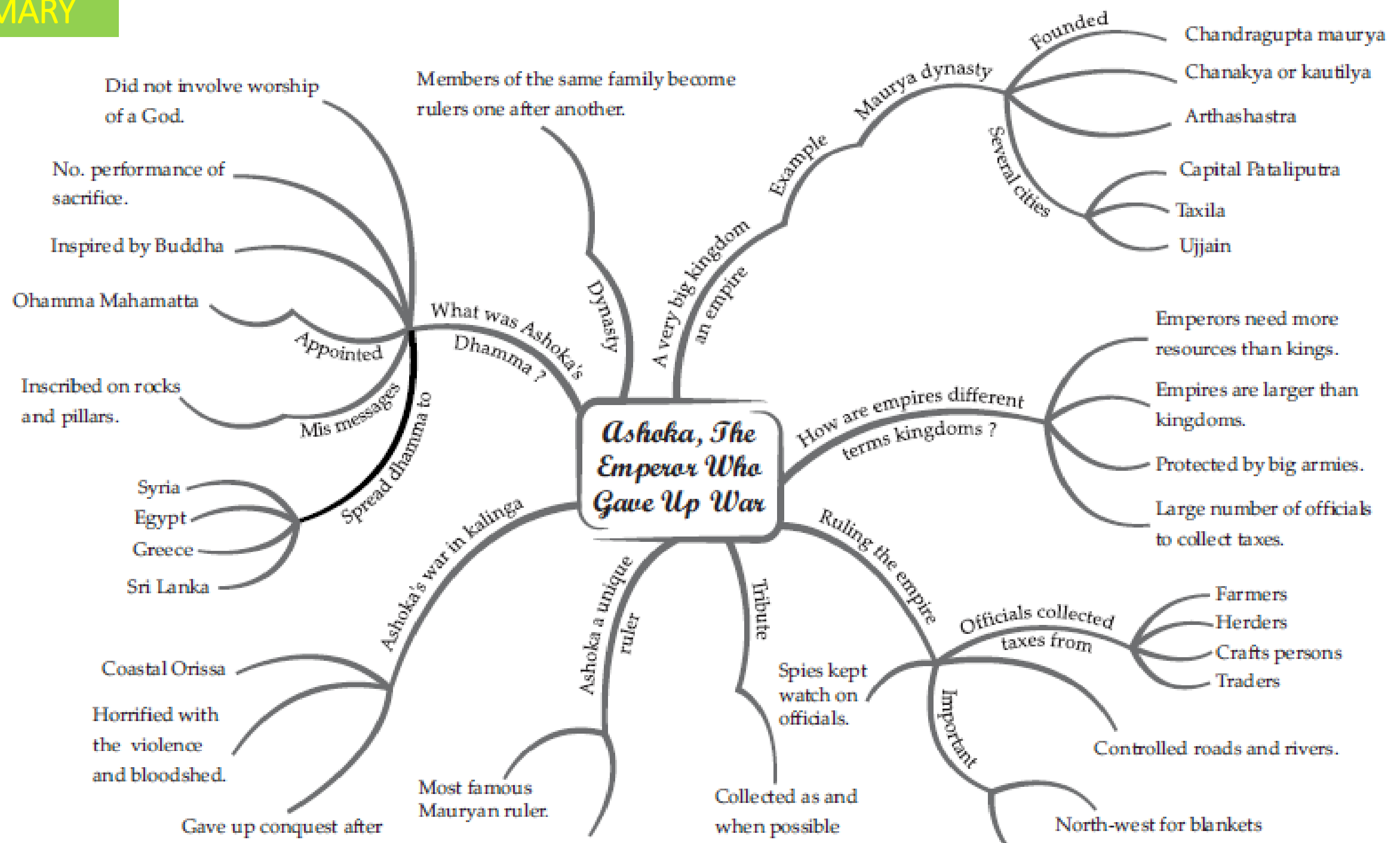
- Horrified by the violence and bloodshed during the war of Kalinga . King Ashoka decided not to fight any more wars and to observe dhamma.
- 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term 'Dharma'
- Ashoka's dhamma did not involve worship of a God, or performance of a sacrifice.
- He felt that just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects.
- He was also inspired by the teachings of the Buddha.







# SUMMARY



# ASSIGNMENT

Q1) Identify the following :

- a) Founder of Mauryan empire
- b) Writer of Arthashastra
- c) City considered as a gateway to the northwest
- d) Capital city of Mauryan empire
- e) City that laid route from north to south India.

Q2) Give any two points of comparison between Kingdoms and empire.

Q3) Examine how the city of Patliputra was administered ?(5 points)

Q4) Why did King Ashoka gave up war after battle of Kalinga ?

Q5) List the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve using his Ashoka Dhamma.

Q6) Enlist any three ways in which Ashoka promoted his Dhamma.

MAP WORK : Identify the following:

- 1. Ujjain
- 2. Taxila
- 3. Patliputra

