

CBSE Class –VI Social Science
NCERT Solutions
History Chapter 7
NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

Question 1. Describe the ways in which the Buddha tried to spread his message to the people.

Answer. Siddhartha Gautama, known as the Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. He tried to spread his message to the people in the following ways:

1. The languages of the common people were Prakrit and Pali. The Buddha tried to spread his messages in the language of, Prakrit, so that everyone could understand his message.
 2. He spent his life in travelling on foot, going from place to place, teaching people, till he passed away at Kusinagar, in present-day Uttar Pradesh.
 3. He also encouraged people to think for themselves, rather than to simply accept what he said.
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Question 2. Write whether True or False.

Answer: (a) The Buddha encouraged animal sacrifices. **(False)**

(b) Sarnath is important because it was the place where Buddha taught for the first time. **(True)**

(c) The Buddha taught that karma has no effect on our lives. **(False)**

(d) The Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodhi Gaya. **(True)**

(e) Upanishadic thinkers believed that atman and Brahman were ultimately one. **(True)**

Question 3. What were the questions that Upanishadic thinkers wanted to answer?

Answer. The questions which Upanishadic thinkers wanted to answer were the following:

- (1) They wanted to know about life after death.
 - (2) They wanted to know why sacrifices should be performed.
 - (3) They believed that there was something permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They described this as 'atman' or 'individual soul' and the 'brahman' or the 'universal soul'.
 - (4) They believed that ultimately both the atman and the brahman were one.
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Question 4. What were the main teaching of Mahavira?

Answer. Vardhamana Mahavira was the founder of Jainism. The main teaching of Mahavira are:

1. Ahimsa (non-violence towards all beings) According to him all beings long to live and to all things life is dear.
2. Satya (speaking the truth) They had to be absolutely honest.
3. Asteya (the practice of not stealing) They were asked not to steal.
4. Tyaga (not owning property) He taught a simple doctrine that men and women who wished to know the truth must leave their homes and lead a detached life.
5. Brahmacharya (leading a life of celibacy) Those who supported these ideas became monks and nuns and monasteries were built for them

Question 5. why do you think Anagha's mother wanted her to know the story of Buddha?

Answer. Anagha's mother wanted her to know about the story of Buddha because she was going on a school trip to Varanasi. Varanasi as many places like Sarnath, which are closely related to the life of Buddha It would have enriched her knowledge about one of the greatest teacher and preacher of ancient times.

Question 6. Do you think it would have been easy for slaves to join the sangha? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer. Those who wanted to join the sangha had to take permission of their parents or their masters. The masters would not give permission easily, because slaves worked very hard and did not get wages. So it was difficult for the slaves to join the sangha.

Question 7. Make a list of at least five ideas and questions mentioned in this lesson. Choose three from the list and discuss why you think that they are important even today.

Answer. The five ideas are:

1. Life is full of sufferings.
2. People should be kind to other and respect all lives.
3. People should be taught in their own language.
4. People should know about life after death.
5. People should lead simple lives.

These ideas have great importance even today. We should give importance to kindness and ahimsa or non-violence. These ideas can change our life and prevent the unrest in our society

Question 8. Find out more about men and women who renounce the world today. where do they live, what kinds of clothes do they wear, what do they eat? Why do they renounce the world?

Answer. Mother Teresa was one such lady who gave up worldly pleasures and decided to serve humanity. She had become a nun at a very early age. The sufferings of the people, especially the people affected by leprosy, made her serve humanity. She started many homes, where the sick, old and infants were looked after. She wore simple clothes, a white cotton sari with a blue border and ate the same food as others. She dedicated her life for the poor and considered one of the greatest humanitarians of the 20th century.