

CBSE CLASS 6 — SOCIAL SCIENCE**Chapter 5: India, That Is Bharat****Worksheet — Set 1**

Name: _____

Class: 6 ____

Date: _____

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

1. Who wrote the quotation about 'spiritual and cultural unity' at the start of Chapter 5?
 - a) Ashoka
 - b) Sri Aurobindo
 - c) Xuanzang
 - d) Panini
2. Which text gives the northwest region of the Indian Subcontinent the name 'Sapta Sindhava'?
 - a) Mahābhārata
 - b) Vishnu Purāṇa
 - c) Ṛig Veda
 - d) Rāmāyaṇa
3. 'Sapta Sindhava' means:
 - a) land of the seven mountains
 - b) land of the seven rivers
 - c) land of the seven kings
 - d) land of the seven seas
4. The word 'Sindhava' comes from the name of which river?
 - a) Ganga
 - b) Sindhu (Indus)
 - c) Yamuna
 - d) Brahmaputra
5. Which text lists regions like Kāshmīra, Kurukṣetra, Vanga, Prāgjyotiṣha and Kaccha?
 - a) Ṛig Veda
 - b) Mahābhārata
 - c) Vishnu Purāṇa
 - d) Constitution of India
6. 'Jambudvīpa' means:
 - a) island of gold
 - b) land of the seven rivers
 - c) island of the fruit of the jamun tree
 - d) land of snowy mountains

7. Which Indian emperor used the term 'Jambudvīpa' in his inscriptions (around 250 BCE)?
- Chandragupta
 - Ashoka
 - Akbar
 - Harsha
8. According to the Vishnu Purāṇa, Bhārata is the land that lies:
- south of the ocean, north of the snowy mountains
 - north of the ocean, south of the snowy mountains
 - east of the Himalayas
 - west of the Indus
9. In north India, 'Bhārata' is generally written as:
- Bharatam
 - Bharat
 - Hindustan
 - Jambudvīpa
10. The Indian Constitution, first written in English, begins with the phrase:
- 'Bharat, that is India'
 - 'India, that is Bharat'
 - 'Hindustan, that is India'
 - 'Jambudvīpa, that is Bharat'

Section B: Fill in the Blanks (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

- The Ṛig Veda is India's most _____ text.
- 'Sindhava' comes from the word 'Sindhu', which refers to the _____ River.
- The Mahābhārata uses the terms 'Bhāratavarṣha' and '_____' for the whole Subcontinent.
- 'Bhāratavarṣha' means 'the country of the _____'.
- The emperor Ashoka can be dated to about _____ BCE.
- In south India, 'Bhārata' is often written as '_____ '.
- The Hindi version of the Constitution mentions India as '_____ arthāth India'.
- The first foreigners to mention India were the _____.
- The ancient Greeks called India '_____' or 'Indike'.
- _____ travelled from China to India in the 7th century CE and collected Buddhist texts.

Section C: True or False (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

- The Ṛig Veda describes the entire geography of India.
- The Viṣṇu Purāṇa describes the entire Subcontinent.
- In Aśhoka's time, 'Jambudvīpa' included what is today India, parts of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.
- The Mahābhārata lists many regions, including Kashmir, Kutch and Kerala.
- The term 'Hindustān' first appeared in a Greek inscription more than 2,000 years ago.
- In ancient Persian, the word 'Hindu' refers to the Hindu religion.

7. 'Bhārata' is a name given to India by foreign travellers.
8. The ancient Chinese referred to India as 'Yintu' or 'Yindu'.
9. Xuanzang stayed in India, and returned to China after 17 years.
10. The ancient Chinese word 'Tianzhu' can also be understood as 'heavenly master'.

Section D: Answer in Two Lines (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

1. What does 'Sapta Sindhava' mean, and which text uses this term?

2. Name any three regions mentioned in the Mahābhārata.

3. What is the meaning of 'Jambudvīpa'?

4. According to the Vishnu Purāṇa, what are the boundaries of Bhārata?

5. What does the Indian Constitution state about the name of the country?

6. Why did the ancient Greeks call India 'Indoi' instead of 'Hindu'?

7. What does 'Hindu' mean in ancient Persian, and how is this different from its meaning today?

8. Who was Xuanzang, and why is he remembered?

9. How did the Persians refer to India in their earliest inscriptions?

10. What was the significance of Emperor Ashoka's use of the term 'Jambudvīpa'?

Section E: Write Short Notes (5-8 lines) (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

1. Describe how India's names evolved from 'Sindhu' to 'India', mentioning at least four names/civilisations involved.

2. Write a short note on the Rig Veda's description of ancient India.

3. Explain the significance of the phrase 'India, that is Bharat' in the Indian Constitution.

4. Write about Xuanzang's journey to India and its importance.

5. Describe the meaning and origin of the name 'Bhārata' as found in ancient Indian texts.

ANSWER KEY — Worksheet — Set 1

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. b) Sri Aurobindo
2. c) Rig Veda
3. b) land of the seven rivers
4. b) Sindhu (Indus)
5. b) Mahābhārata
6. c) island of the fruit of the jamun tree
7. b) Ashoka
8. b) north of the ocean, south of the snowy mountains
9. b) Bharat
10. b) 'India, that is Bharat'

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. ancient
2. Indus
3. Jambudvīpa
4. Bharatas
5. 250
6. Bharatam
7. Bhārat
8. Persians
9. Indoi
10. Xuanzang

Section C: True or False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. True

Section D: Answer in Two Lines

1. 'Sapta Sindhava' means the 'land of the seven rivers'. It is used in the Rig Veda for the northwest region of the Subcontinent.

2. Any three of: Kāshmirā (Kashmir), Kurukṣhetra (Haryana), Vanga (Bengal), Prāgjyotiṣha (Assam), Kaccha (Kutch), Kerala.
3. 'Jambudvīpa' means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree', and it came to mean the whole Indian Subcontinent.
4. The Vishnu Purāṇa says Bhārata is the land that lies north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains (the Himalayas).
5. The Constitution, first written in English, begins with the phrase 'India, that is Bharat'; the Hindi version says 'Bhārat arthāth India'.
6. The Greeks dropped the initial letter 'h' because it did not exist in the Greek language, turning 'Hindu' into 'Indoi'.
7. In ancient Persian, 'Hindu' was a purely geographical term (derived from Sindhu); today it commonly refers to the Hindu religion.
8. Xuanzang was a Chinese traveller who visited India in the 7th century CE, collected Buddhist texts, and translated them into Chinese.
9. The Persians referred to India as 'Hind', 'Hidu' or 'Hindu' in their earliest records and stone inscriptions.
10. Ashoka's use of 'Jambudvīpa' in his inscriptions shows that by 250 BCE the term was used for the whole of India, including parts of today's Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Section E: Short Notes

1. The name of India travelled through many languages, all going back to the river 'Sindhu' (the Indus). The Persians turned it into 'Hind'/'Hidu'/'Hindu'. The Greeks, who had no 'h' sound, dropped it to get 'Indoi'/'Indike'. The Chinese changed it further to 'Yintu'/'Yindu'. Finally, through Latin 'India' and later English usage, it became the modern name 'India'. This shows how one river's name spread across many cultures over centuries.
2. The Ṛig Veda is India's oldest text, several thousand years old. It does not describe the whole of India; instead, it names only the northwest region of the Subcontinent as 'Sapta Sindhava', meaning the 'land of the seven rivers'. This name comes from 'Sindhu', referring to the Indus river or rivers in general. It shows that in the earliest period, Indians only knew and named a smaller part of the land that later became known as India.
3. The Indian Constitution, the document that lays down the basic principles and laws of the nation, opens with the phrase 'India, that is Bharat' in its English version. The Hindi version similarly states 'Bhārat arthāth India'. This shows that both names, 'India' (derived from foreign terms based on the Sindhu river) and 'Bharat' (an ancient indigenous name), are officially and equally recognised for our country, honouring both its ancient heritage and its more recent history.
4. Xuanzang, earlier spelt Hiuen Tsang, was a Chinese Buddhist scholar who travelled from China to India in the 7th century CE. During his stay of 17 years, he visited many parts of India, met scholars and collected Buddhist manuscripts. After returning to China, he translated these Sanskrit texts into Chinese. His journey is important because it shows the strong cultural and religious links between ancient India and China, and because his detailed travel accounts remain a valuable historical source about India of that time.
5. 'Bhārata' is a name that first appears in the Ṛig Veda, where it refers to one of the main Vedic groups of people. Later literature mentions several kings named 'Bharata'. Over time, the term 'Bhāratavarṣha' ('the country of the Bharatas') came to describe the whole Subcontinent, as seen in the Mahābhārata. Later still, the Vishnu Purāṇa describes 'Bhārata' as the land north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains. This name remains widely used today, as 'Bharat' in north India and 'Bharatam' in the south.