

CBSE CLASS 6 — SOCIAL SCIENCE**Chapter 5: India, That Is Bharat****Worksheet — Set 2**

Name: _____ Class: 6 _____ Date: _____

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

1. Which river's name is the origin of 'Sindhava', 'Hindu', 'Indoi' and 'India'?

- a) Ganga
- b) Sindhu (Indus)
- c) Yamuna
- d) Brahmaputra

2. The Rig Veda refers to the northwest region of the Subcontinent as:

- a) Bhāratavarṣha
- b) Sapta Sindhava
- c) Jambudvīpa
- d) Hindustān

3. Which text first uses 'Bhāratavarṣha' for the whole Subcontinent?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Vishnu Purāṇa
- c) Mahābhārata
- d) Constitution of India

4. According to the chapter, 'Bharata' first appears as the name of:

- a) a mountain
- b) a Vedic group of people
- c) a river
- d) a city

5. Which term did Ashoka's inscriptions use for the whole of India?

- a) Bhāratavarṣha
- b) Sapta Sindhava
- c) Jambudvīpa
- d) Hindustān

6. In which century did a Persian emperor gain control of the Indus region?

- a) 6th century BCE
- b) 3rd century CE
- c) 7th century CE
- d) 1st century BCE

7. Which letter did the ancient Greeks drop from 'Hindu' to form 'Indoi'?

- a) I
- b) N
- c) H
- d) D

8. Which ancient Chinese term for India also means 'heavenly master'?

- a) Yintu
- b) Tianzhu
- c) Sindhu
- d) Hindustān

9. The term 'Hindustān' was first used in a:

- a) Greek inscription
- b) Chinese text
- c) Persian inscription
- d) Tamil poem

10. In which year did the Indian Constitution come into force?

- a) 1947
- b) 1950
- c) 1857
- d) 1930

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

1. The Mahābhārata mentions the region 'Kāshmīra', which is more or less today's _____.
2. 'Kurukṣhetra', mentioned in the Mahābhārata, corresponds to parts of today's _____.
3. 'Vanga', mentioned in the Mahābhārata, corresponds to parts of today's _____.
4. 'Prāgjyotiṣha', mentioned in the Mahābhārata, roughly corresponds to today's _____.
5. The Vishnu Purāṇa states that Bhārata lies north of the ocean and south of the _____ mountains.
6. An ancient _____ poem, from about 2,000 years ago, praises a king known from Cape Kumari to the great mountain in the north.
7. The Persians referred to India as 'Hind', 'Hidu' or '_____ '.
8. In Latin, the name for India is '_____ '.
9. In French, India is called '_____ '.
10. _____ visited India in the 7th century CE, met scholars, and collected Buddhist texts.

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

1. 'Jambudvīpa' means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree'.
2. The R̥ig Veda is a relatively modern text, only a few hundred years old.
3. The Mahābhārata is one of India's most famous texts.
4. Ashoka's 'Jambudvīpa' included parts of today's Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.
5. In north India, 'Bhārata' is written as 'Bharat', and in south India, often as 'Bharatam'.

6. The Indian Constitution was first written in Hindi and later translated into English.
7. The ancient Greeks called India 'Yintu'.
8. The ancient Chinese respected India as the land of the Buddha.
9. Xuanzang returned to China after spending 17 years in India.
10. The names 'Hind', 'Indoi' and 'Yindu' are all unrelated words with different origins.

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

1. What is the meaning of 'Bhāratavarṣha'?
2. Name two regions mentioned in the Mahābhārata along with their modern equivalents.
3. How did the name 'Jambudvīpa' come to describe the whole Subcontinent?
4. What natural boundaries does the Vishnu Purāṇa use to describe Bhārata?
5. What does the ancient Tamil poem (about 2,000 years old) say about the extent of the king's fame?
6. Why is 'Hindu' in ancient Persian not connected to religion?
7. How did the Chinese term 'Tianzhu' reflect their respect for India?
8. What was Xuanzang's contribution after he returned to China?
9. Name any three languages/civilisations and their word for India.
10. What is the difference between how India is described in the Ṛig Veda and in the Vishnu Purāṇa?

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

1. Write a short note on the meaning and importance of the term 'Jambudvīpa' in ancient Indian history.

2. Describe the regions mentioned in the Mahābhārata and what this tells us about ancient India's geography.

3. Explain how foreigners such as the Persians, Greeks and Chinese named India.

4. Write a note on the natural boundaries of India as described in ancient texts.

5. Describe the importance of the Indian Constitution's mention of 'India, that is Bharat'.

ANSWER KEY — Worksheet — Set 2

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. b) Sindhu (Indus)
2. b) Sapta Sindhava
3. c) Mahābhārata
4. b) a Vedic group of people
5. c) Jambudvīpa
6. a) 6th century BCE
7. c) H
8. b) Tianzhu
9. c) Persian inscription
10. b) 1950

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Kashmir
2. Haryana
3. Bengal
4. Assam
5. snowy
6. Tamil
7. Hindu
8. India
9. Inde
10. Xuanzang

Section C: True or False

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

Section D: Answer in Two Lines

1. 'Bhāratavarṣha' means 'the country of the Bharatas', and it refers to the entire Indian Subcontinent.
2. Any two of: Kāshmīra–Kashmir, Kurukṣhetra–Haryana, Vanga–Bengal, Prāgjyotiṣha–Assam, Kaccha–Kutch, Kerala–Kerala.

3. Ashoka used the term 'Jambudvīpa' in his inscriptions (around 250 BCE) to describe the whole of India, which helped establish it as a name for the entire Subcontinent.
4. The Vishnu Purāṇa describes Bhārata as the land lying north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains (the Himalayas).
5. It praises a king known 'from Cape Kumari in the south, from the great mountain in the north, from the oceans on the east and on the west', covering the whole Subcontinent.
6. In ancient Persian, 'Hindu' was purely a geographical term derived from 'Sindhu' (the Indus River); it did not refer to the Hindu religion.
7. 'Tianzhu' could also mean 'heavenly master', showing the respect ancient Chinese had for India as the land of the Buddha.
8. After returning to China, Xuanzang translated the Sanskrit manuscripts he had collected in India into Chinese.
9. Any three of: Persian – Hind/Hindu, Greek – Indoi/Indike, Latin – India, Chinese – Yindu/Tianzhu, Arabic & Persian – Hindustān, French – Inde.
10. The Rīg Veda names only the northwest region ('Sapta Sindhava'), while the Vishnu Purāṇa describes the boundaries of the entire Subcontinent as 'Bhārata'.

Section E: Short Notes

1. 'Jambudvīpa' literally means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree', a tree native to India also called the Malabar plum tree. The term is used in the Mahābhārata alongside 'Bhāratavarsha' to refer to the whole Subcontinent. Its importance grew when Emperor Ashoka used it in his stone inscriptions around 250 BCE to describe the whole of India, which at that time included parts of today's Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. This shows that by Ashoka's time, there was already a clear idea of India as one large connected land.
2. The Mahābhārata lists many regions spread across the Subcontinent, such as Kāshmīra (Kashmir), Kurukṣhetra (Haryana), Vanga (Bengal), Prāgyotiṣha (Assam), Kaccha (Kutch) and Kerala. This wide spread of named regions, from the north to the east to the west and south, tells us that the composers of the Mahābhārata had a fairly complete knowledge of the geography of the Subcontinent, not just of one small area.
3. The Persians were the first foreigners to mention India; after gaining control of the Indus region in the 6th century BCE, they called it 'Hind', 'Hidu' or 'Hindu', based on 'Sindhu'. The Greeks, whose language had no 'h' sound, dropped it to say 'Indoi' or 'Indike'. The ancient Chinese changed the word further into 'Yintu' or 'Yindu', and also used 'Tianzhu', meaning 'heavenly master', to show respect for India as the land of the Buddha. All these names trace back to the river Sindhu.
4. Ancient Indian texts describe Bhārata using natural boundaries. The Vishnu Purāṇa states that Bhārata lies north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains (the Himalayas). A similar idea appears in an ancient Tamil poem, which praises a king known from Cape Kumari in the south to the great mountain in the north, and from the oceans in the east and west. This shows that ancient Indians across different regions had a shared understanding that the land was naturally bounded by mountains in the north and seas on the other sides.
5. The Indian Constitution, the document laying down the basic principles and laws of the nation, was first written in English and came into force in 1950. Right at its beginning, it uses the phrase 'India, that is Bharat', while the Hindi version says 'Bhārat arthāth India'. This is important because it officially recognises both names for our country — 'Bharat', the ancient indigenous name found in texts like the Mahābhārata and Vishnu Purāṇa, and 'India', the name that developed through foreign contact via the word 'Sindhu'.