

**CIVICS – KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT**

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**I FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. In South Africa, there lived black people, \_\_\_\_\_ and Indians
2. Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Through \_\_\_\_\_ in elections people elect leaders to represent them.
4. The African National Congress led the struggle against \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Blacks and Coloured people were not considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ to whites.
6. South Africa became a democratic country in the year \_\_\_\_\_
7. The two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In India, the government is elected for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
9. The leader of the African National Congress was \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Hector and his classmates wanted to learn their own language, their language was \_\_\_\_\_.

**II TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Non – Whites could vote in South Africa before 1994.
2. It was the effort of Nelson Mandela that made South Africa a democratic country.
3. Conflicts and differences are resolved by the laws laid by our constitution.
4. Apartheid system in South Africa was abolished in the year 1990.
5. In our society boys and girls are valued equally.

**III MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |                         |   |                             |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Untouchability       | - | through voting              |
| 2. Equality and justice | - | Black                       |
| 3. Africans             | - | Dr. B. R Ambedkar           |
| 4. Hector               | - | whites                      |
| 5. People elect leaders | - | Key elements of a democracy |

**IV VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Name the various races that live in South Africa.
2. What do you mean by apartheid?
3. Name one black township.
4. Who was Hector? What did he want?
5. Name the party that fought against the system of apartheid.
6. Who is responsible to resolve conflicts or differences?
7. What is the role of police when there is a chance of violence does not take place?
8. What does government do to promote justice among the girls?
9. How do our society views boys and girls?
10. How did Dr.Ambedkar and many others like his views equality and justice?



## **V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. Write a short note on “ The African National Congress”
2. When do conflicts occur? What happens afterwards?
3. What happened to Hector and his classmates? Why did it happen/
4. What are apartheid policy?
5. List five ways in which non –whites were discriminated against?

**SOCIAL SCIENCE- WORKSHEET**  
**HISTORY – KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC**  
**AND**  
**NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS**

**I MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The 'ashvamedha' was the sacrifice of \_\_\_\_\_.  
( horse, cow, bull, goat )
2. Which of these groups of people were not allowed to take part in the rituals after the 'Ashvamedha'?  
( Vish, Priests, Women, Shudras )
3. Vajji had its capital city at \_\_\_\_\_.  
( Rajagriha , Vaishali, Patna, Magadha)
4. Alexander was a ruler who lived in \_\_\_\_\_.  
( Solvenia, Greece, Rome, Macedonia)
5. The two words that constitute the word 'janapada' mean  
( Women and foot, citizens and foot, men and hand, goats and rajas )
6. The present name of Rajagriha is \_\_\_\_\_  
( Rajgir, Rajmahal, Rajgaon, Patna)
7. One-sixth of the produce was taken as tax from \_\_\_\_\_  
( Farmers, hunter-gatherers, traders, crafts-persons)
8. At the bank which river did Alexander troops stop?  
( Indus, Ganga, Narmada, Vaishali)
9. Jainism was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.( Tao, Zoroaster, Mahavira, Buddha)
10. The vinaya Pitaka is a sacred text of the \_\_\_\_\_.( Buddhists, jainas, Hindus, Sikhs)
11. Buddha used \_\_\_\_\_ to communicate with the people.( Urdu, Hindi, Pali, Prakrit)
12. Mahavira was the prince of the \_\_\_\_\_.( Lichchavis, Lumbini, Kusinara, Magadha)
13. The universal soul has been referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.( atman, karma, tanha, Brahmin)
14. A woman Upanisadic thinker was \_\_\_\_\_.( Urmila, Jabali, Gargi, Satyakama Jabala)
15. Jainism was initially supported by only the \_\_\_\_\_.( traders, farmers, fishermen, herders)

**II FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The taxes on crops were called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Painted Grey Ware is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Purana Qila was a settlement in a Janapada and is now located in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Herders were supposed to pay taxes in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Kammakara was a word used for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Archaeologists have discovered that people in 'janapada' lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A ruler called \_\_\_\_\_ extended the control of Magadha up to the north west part of the subcontinent.
8. Satyakama Jabala was the son of a \_\_\_\_\_ woman called Jabali.

9. The earliest viharas were made of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Buddha belonged to a small gana called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Buddha used the word \_\_\_\_\_ for desire of worldly things.

### **III TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Alexander was the only person to conquer Magadha.
2. Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to 'ganas' or 'sangha'.
3. The rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha.
4. The word 'janapadas' means the land where the jana set its foot.
5. The sprinkling of sacred water on the king was done by the shudras.
6. The Upanishad are part of the Rigveda.
7. The jaina were supposed to lead luxurious lives.
8. The original name of the Buddha was Siddhartha.
9. The Buddha passed away at Kusinara.
10. Both Jaina and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year and taught people.

### **IV VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How were the cities fortified?
2. Name two janapadas in North India.
3. Name a ritual used to recognize someone as a 'Raja'.
4. Name some places conquered by Alexander.
5. Which was the capital city of Vajji's?
6. State two basic rules of Jainism?
7. What was 'Karma' according to Buddha?
8. What did Mahavira do to get enlightenment?
9. What did the Buddha do after getting enlightenment?
10. How did monks take shelter in the rainy season?

### **V WRITE SHORT NOTE ON**

1. The Buddha's teaching
2. The Mahavira's teaching
3. Buddha's life
4. Viharas
5. Upanishadic thinkers
6. The ashvamedha Sacrifice
7. Mahajanapada of Magadha
8. How taxes were paid in Mahajanapadas.

