

4. The _____ literally means the land where the jana set its foot.
5. One special type of pottery found in janapadas is known as _____.
6. _____ was the ruler of Maedonia in Europe.
7. _____ was the capital of Vajji.
8. _____ means organization or association.
9. _____ means a group that has many members.
10. _____ in Bihar was the capital of Magadha.

LN: ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was the founder of Mauryan dynasty.
2. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called _____.
3. The most famous Mauryan was _____.
4. _____ is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
5. _____ were the special officials appointed by Ashoka to teach people about dhamma.
6. _____ was a gateway to the north-west.
7. _____ is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.
8. _____ was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler Seleucus Nicdator.
9. Ashoka's inscriptions were written in _____ language and in _____ script.

LN: NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is a sanskrit word meaning 'in praise of'
2. _____ was a famous ruler from Gupta dynasty.
3. _____ was the first ruler of Gupta dynasty.
4. _____ was a great poet in the court of ChandraGupta II.
5. _____ was a great astronomer in the court of ChandraGupta II.
6. _____ was the court poet of Harshavardhana.
7. Harshacharita was written by _____.
8. _____ was a famous Chinese traveller who visited the court of Harshavardhana.
9. _____ was the capital of chalukyias.

10. The best-known Chalukya ruler was _____.
11. _____ was the court poet of Pulakeshin II.
12. _____ was the capital of Pallavas.
13. _____ was an assembly of Brahmin land owners.
14. _____ was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins.
15. Abhinavna Shaktalam was written by _____.
16. _____ was the organization of Merchants.
17. During the Gupta reign military leaders were called _____.
18. The Chinese scholar who came to India during Gupta period was _____.
19. The ruler of _____ bought tribute to Samudra Gupta.
20. _____ was the title adopted by ChandraGupta II.
21. The account of descent from ancestors is called _____.

URBAN ADMINISTRATION

1. Administration body in big cities are called -----
2. Administration body in small towns and cities -----
3. Every Municipal Corporation has a ----- who is appointed by the government.
4. ----- is the head of the Municipal corporation.
5. ----- is the head of the Municipality.
6. In a municipal corporation, the elected members are called -----.
7. The city is divided into several ----- for election purpose.
8. Elections are held once every ----- years for the panchayat as well as Municipality.

9. While the councilors make decisions, the administrative staff led by the commissioner ----- these.
10. The Municipal corporation earn the money to do its work through -----.

Answers:

1. Corporation 2. Municipality 3. Municipal
Commissioner 4. Mayor 5. Municipal Chairman 6. Ward
councilor 7. Wards 8. 5 years 9. Implement 10. Taxes.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

1. ----- is the head of the Panchayat.
2. The Gram Panchayat is elected for ----- years.
3. The Gram Panchayat has a ----- who is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.
4. Each ward elects a representative who is known as -----
-----.
5. The ward punches and sarpanch form the -----.
6. The ----- system is the first tier or level of democratic government.
7. Local government in the block level is called -----.
8. Local government in the district level is called

RURAL ADMINISTRATION

1. There are more than ----- villages in India.
2. ----- is the head of the police station
3. Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the --
-----.
4. ----- is the head of administration in a district.
5. Revenue officers in a district is called -----
6. ----- supervise the work of Patwari.
7. Hindu succession Amendment Act was passed in -----

LN- 8 : ASHOKA THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR.

1. _____ was the second ruler of Maurya Dynasty.
2. _____ known as Patna which was the capital of the Maurya Empire.
3. _____ wrote Arthashastra.
4. _____ is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term Dharma.
5. Ashoka was the most famous _____ ruler.
6. Ashoka gave up war after the _____ war.
7. _____ and _____ - were the main centers of the Maurya Empire.
8. When members of the same family become rulers one after another is often called a _____.
9. Ashoka's _____ did not involve worship of a God or performance of a sacrifice.

LN: 11 NEW EMPERORS AND KINGDOMS

1. _____ was the court poet of Samudragupta.
2. Prayaga was the old name for _____.
3. Chandragupta II was the son of _____.
4. .
5. _____ was one of the best ruler of the Vardha Dynasty.
6. Harsha Vardhana's biography is called _____ which was written by _____.
7. The _____ and _____ were the most important ruling dynasties in South India.
8. _____ was the capital of the Pallavas.
9. _____ was considered as the basic unit of administration.
10. The _____ was the chief judicial officer.
11. The military leaders under the king were called _____.
12. _____ is the most famous play of Kalidasa.