

Rise of Empire ans key

- A. 1. (b) Small territories under one ruler
2. (c) Pataliputra
3. (c) Kautilya
4. (b) Iron

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Buddhism 2. Rajagriha 3. Kautilya 4. Brahmi

C. Very short

1. An empire is a large territory ruled by a single powerful ruler.
2. The Kalinga War changed Aśhoka' s life.
3. Bimbisara and Ajataśhatru are two important rulers of the Haryanka dynasty.
4. Aśhoka' s message of Dhamma mainly focused on non-violence, kindness, respect, and peaceful living.

D. Short Answers

1. Factors responsible for the transformation of kingdoms into empires:
 - Growth of powerful rulers.
 - Expansion of territories through wars or alliances.
 - Strong armies and wealth.
2. Empires created strong central governments, improved trade, built

roads, encouraged

learning, maintained peace, and connected different regions, helping Indian civilisation

to grow and become more organised.

3. Factors that led to the rise of Magadha

- Fertile land of the Ganga plains.
- Rich iron ore deposits for making weapons.
- Strong rulers like Bimbisara and Ajātaśhatru.
- Strategic location for trade and travel.
- Powerful army.

4. The terrible loss of life deeply shocked Aśhoka. He gave up warfare and adopted

Buddhism, choosing to rule with peace, non-violence, and compassion.

E. Long Answers

1. Other than warfare, rulers used several peaceful and strategic methods to expand their empires, such as:

- Marriage alliances to unite kingdoms and gain territory without fighting.
- Trade agreements to increase wealth and influence over other regions.
- Diplomacy and negotiations to win support from neighbouring

rulers.

- Treaties and agreements to control land or resources peacefully.
- Offering protection to smaller states in return for loyalty or tribute.

These methods helped rulers expand their power while avoiding the destruction caused

by wars.

2. Main features of Mauryan administration

- The empire was divided into provinces for easy control.
- A network of officers looked after law, taxes, trade, and roads.
- A strong spy system informed the king of all activities.
- The king was the supreme authority.
- Cities like Pataliputra had committees for sanitation, trade, and public works.

3. Chanakya guided Chandragupta Maurya in defeating the Nandas and establishing

the Mauryan Empire. He framed administrative rules, advised the king on politics and

economics, and wrote the Arthaśha-stra, which became the foundation of Mauryan governance.

4. Trade brought wealth to the empire. Well-built roads and routes connected cities and

ports, helping movement of goods. Guilds (groups of craftsmen and

traders) ensured

quality, fixed prices, trained workers, and supported economic growth.