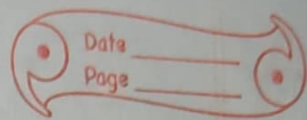


Ch-6 - Janapadas and Mahajanapadas



1) What were the 2 types of early states?
ans) The two types of early states are ~~Janapadas~~ ^{Monarchies} and Mahajanapadas. Republics,

2) What are punch marked coins?
ans) Punch marked coins were made of silver and copper with symbols of hills and trees.

3) Name any 2 taxes collected by rulers of Mahajanapadas.

ans) The 2 types of taxes collected by rulers of Mahajanapadas are :-

- The farmers were required to pay $\frac{1}{6}$ th of their agricultural produce as tax.
- Crafts men paid taxes either by supplying craft items or by working for a certain no. of days for the king.
- The herders and hunters used to provide a portion of their produce as tax.
- Traders were also taxed on goods bought and sold.

4) Give an account of Bimbisara and his son in running of Magadha successfully.

ans) Bimbisara was the first known ruler of the Magadha and belonged to the Haryanka dynasty. A capable ruler, he set up an excellent administrative system and built an extensive network of roads and communication. He patronised sages; and we find that both the Jains and the Buddhists claimed him as their devotee. He strengthened his position by annexing the neighbouring state of Anga. Around 492 BCE, Bimbisara's son Ajatashatru, killed his father and seized the throne. Ajatashatru was an efficient ruler and was also considered fair and just. Like his father, he too had an interest in religious matters especially in Buddhism. Ajatashatru shifted his capital to Pataliputra. Magadha had a very good supply of forest timber and elephants. It had control over the lands bordering the Ganga, and this gave it ready access to trade. Magadha controlled the important river ports of Champa and in times of war which gave it a great advantage in matters of trade and in times of war. Magadha also had abundant

iron and copper deposits. Iron was needed to make weapons. It was also used to make agricultural tools like the plough. Magadha was located in the fertile Gangetic plain. This helped the growth of agriculture and made Magadha prosperous. All these factors worked to make Magadha more powerful than its rival.