



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: History
Chapter 5	Topic: India, That Is Bharat	Year :2026-27
Question Bank :5		

I	Choose the correct option: -																								
Q 1	Which of the following is not a historical name for India? A. Bhārata. B. Nirvana. C. Sapta Sindhava D. Hindustāns.																								
Q 2	What do you mean by the term “Tianzhu”? A. Heavenly Master. B. Chinese Culture. C. Heavenly Land. D. Lord Buddha																								
Q 3	The term “Hindustan” was first used in a historical record written in _____. A. Ancient Greece. B. A Persian Inscription. C. A Chinese Manuscript. D. The Mahabharata																								
Q 4	Which ancient text first mentions ‘Sapta Sindhava’ meaning of the ‘land of the seven rivers’? A. Mahabharata. B. Vishnu Purana. C. Ashoka Inscription. D. Rig Veda.																								
Q 5	Match the following: - <table><tr><td></td><td>Column I</td><td></td><td>Column II</td></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>Persian</td><td>i</td><td>Kanyakumari</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>Greek</td><td>ii</td><td>Northern boundary of Bharat</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>Chinese</td><td>iii</td><td>Hind or Hindu</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>Cape Kumari</td><td>iv</td><td>Yintu</td></tr><tr><td>e</td><td>Himalayas</td><td>v</td><td>A Indoi</td></tr></table> A. a-ii, b-iv, c-v, d- i, e- iii. B. a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d- ii, e- i. C. a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d- i, e- ii. D. a-iii, b-v, c-ii, d- i, e- iv.		Column I		Column II	a	Persian	i	Kanyakumari	b	Greek	ii	Northern boundary of Bharat	c	Chinese	iii	Hind or Hindu	d	Cape Kumari	iv	Yintu	e	Himalayas	v	A Indoi
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Q 6	Assertion (A) and Reason(R) Assertion (A): The Mahabharata is one of the earliest texts to list the various regions of ancient India. Reason (R): The Mahabharata contains description of places like Kashmir, Kutch and Kerala. A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).																								

	C. (A) is true, but (R) is false. D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
II	Very short answer questions: -
Q 7	Explain the significance of the phrase "India, that is Bharat" as used in the Indian Constitution. Ans: The phrase means that India and Bharat are the same country, recognizing both its modern and ancient names.
Q 8	How does the name 'Bharatavarsha' reflect India's ancient cultural heritage? Ans: Bharatavarsha is the ancient name of India, showing its rich history, culture, and civilization.
Q 9	Who was Hiuen Tsang and why was his visit to India important? Ans: Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller. His visit was important because he recorded valuable information about India's history, education, and culture.
III	Short answer: -
Q 10	Explain the term 'Sapta Sindhava' and its relevance to the Indian Subcontinent as described in the Rig Veda. Ans: ❖ Sapta Sindhava is a term mentioned in the Rig Veda that means "the land of seven rivers." It refers to the region around the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent, associated with seven important rivers. ❖ The term is significant because it shows how the Rig Vedic people identified and described the geographical region in which they lived. It also reflects the importance of rivers in the development of early Indian civilization.
Q 11	Analyze the description of Bharata in the <i>Vishnu Purana</i>, particularly its geographical boundaries. Ans: • It defines <i>Bharata</i> as the land situated north of the Southern Ocean and south of the Himalayan mountain ranges. • This definition establishes clear physical boundaries for the land, demonstrating that ancient scholars viewed the subcontinent as a single, bounded geographical and cultural entity.
Q 12	Explain the cultural and spiritual implications of the name 'Bharat' and how it reflects India's ancient heritage. Ans: ❖ The name 'Bharat' has deep cultural and spiritual significance in Indian tradition. It is mentioned in ancient Indian texts and is associated with the land and people of India. ❖ The name reflects India's ancient heritage, rich traditions, cultural diversity, and spiritual values. It represents a sense of unity and belonging among the people of the Indian subcontinent. Thus, the name Bharat connects modern India with its ancient civilisation and cultural heritage.
Q 13	Describe how ancient texts like the <i>Mahabharata</i> contributed to the concept of a united Indian Subcontinent. Ans: • The <i>Mahabharata</i> describes pilgrimage routes (<i>Tirthayatra</i>), kingdoms, and alliances spanning from Gandhara (modern Afghanistan/Pakistan) in the west to Kamarupa (Assam) in the east, and down to the southern kingdoms.

	By weaving these diverse regions into a unified narrative framework, the epic fostered a shared sense of political unity, cultural belonging, and spiritual connection across the entire subcontinent.
IV	Long Answers: -
Q 14	Discuss how different civilizations named India in their own way. Ans: ❖ The ancient Greeks referred to India as <i>Indoi</i>, derived from the River Indus. ❖ The Persians used the name <i>Hind</i> or <i>Hindustan</i>, referring to the land beyond the River Indus. ❖ In ancient Indian texts, the country is often referred to as <i>Bharat</i> or <i>Bharatavarsha</i>. ❖ The name <i>India</i> is derived from the River Indus, which was known as <i>Sindhu</i> in Sanskrit.
Q 15	Trace the origin and evolution of the name ‘Bharatavarsha’ and its significance in Indian literature. Ans: - The name derives from the legendary King Bharata or the <i>Bharatas</i>, a prominent Vedic tribe mentioned in the <i>Rig Veda</i>. - Over time, ancient texts like the <i>Puranas</i> defined <i>Bharatavarsha</i> geographically as the land stretching north of the Indian Ocean and south of the snowy Himalayas. - It symbolized a shared geographical and socio-cultural identity long before modern political statehood existed, uniting diverse communities under a single cultural framework.
Q 16	Describe the term ‘Jambudvipa’ and analyse how it symbolised India in ancient times. Ans: <i>Jambudvipa</i> literally translates to "The Island/Continent of the Rose-Apple (Jamun) Tree." - In ancient Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist traditions, it referred to the central continent of the known world. - It represented the vast Indian subcontinent as a distinct geographical realm, emphasizing its natural ecosystem and central place in ancient world geography and trade.
Q 17	Ancient text like the <i>Vishnu Purana</i> describes India as lying between the Himalayas and the ocean. How does this geographical definition contribute to India’s unique identity? Ans: - Bounded by the Himalayas in the north and the Indian Ocean on three sides, the region forms a self-contained geographical unit (the subcontinent). - This clear territorial definition fostered an early sense of "homeland," creating a shared civilizational space where diverse regional cultures could co-exist and flourish within a single defined boundary.
Q 18	Why did the ancient Chinese choose the word “Tianzhu,” meaning “heavenly master,” for India? How does this reflect their view of India’s cultural and spiritual influence? Ans: - Ancient Chinese pilgrims and scholars (such as Xuanzang and Faxian) associated India directly with the birthplace of the Buddha and the source of sacred Buddhist scriptures. - The term "Heavenly Master" reflects immense respect and spiritual deference. It shows that China viewed India not merely as a trading partner, but as a revered spiritual and intellectual lighthouse.

VI	Case study: -
Q 19	The Persians, Greeks, and Chinese had different names for India. The Persians called it 'Hind,' derived from the Indus River while the Greeks adapted it as 'Indoi'. The Chinese referred to India as 'Yintu' and 'Tianzhu' names that reflect their respect for India's spiritual and cultural legacy. (a) How do these foreign names illustrate India's influence on ancient civilisations? Ans: They show that India was well known and respected by many ancient civilizations for its culture and trade. (b) What do the Chinese names for India reveal about their perception of Indian culture? Ans: The Chinese names show that they admired India's spiritual and cultural heritage.
Q 20	The Indian Constitution uses the phrase "India, that is Bharat" formally integrating India's ancient name into its modern identity. This phrase links India's present to its cultural heritage and affirms a sense of continuity across thousands of years. (a) Why was it significant to include 'Bharat' alongside 'India' in the Constitution? Ans: It recognizes India's ancient heritage while accepting its modern identity. (b) What important values are reflected by the Constitution when this phrase is used right in the beginning? Ans: It reflects unity, continuity, and respect for India's history and culture. (c) In what ways does this phrase contribute to a sense of national unity? Ans: It reminds people that India and Bharat are one nation, strengthening national unity and pride.