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## India, That is Bharat

## A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which river is the name 'Sindhu' associated with?  
a. Narmada                      b. Ganga                      c. Godavari                      d. Indus
2. Which of the following terms does not originate from the river Sindhu?  
a. Hind                      b. Hindu                      c. Bharat                      d. Indoi
3. What is the ancient name of India mentioned in the Mahabharata?  
a. Bharatavarsha                      b. Hindustan                      c. Indoi                      d. Jambudvipa
4. Which of the following terms was first used by the Persians to refer to India?  
a. Hindustan                      b. Bharat                      c. Indoi                      d. Hindu
5. According to the Vishnu Purana, what lies north of Bharata?  
a. Indian Ocean                      b. Himalayas                      c. Ganga River                      d. Vindhya Mountains
6. What name did the Greeks give to India, derived from the Persian term?  
a. Indika                      b. Bharat                      c. Hindustan                      d. Jambudvipa
7. What was the primary language in which Xuanzang translated the manuscripts?  
a. Sanskrit                      b. Chinese                      c. Tibetan                      d. Pali
8. According to the Vishnu Purana, what lies north of Bharata?  
a. Indian Ocean                      b. Ganga                      c. Himalayas                      d. Vindhya Mountains
9. Which Chinese word, derived from 'Sindhu', referred to India?  
a. Tianzhu                      b. Yindu                      c. Hind                      d. Sapta Sindhava
10. Which of the following terms was first used by the Persians to refer to India?  
a. Bharat                      b. Hindu                      c. Hindustan                      d. Indoi
11. In the ancient Tamil literature, which geographic feature is mentioned as the southernmost point of India?  
a. Cape Kumari                      b. Himalayas                      c. Vindhya                      d. River Sindhu
12. The Mahabharata mentions which of the following regions?  
a. Mesopotamia                      b. Egypt                      c. Tibet                      d. Kaccha
13. The Mauryan emperor who used the name of Jambudvipa to describe India was  
a. Samudra Gupta                      b. Ashoka                      c. Bindusara                      d. Chandragupta Maurya
14. What did Xuanzang collect during his journey?  
a. Hindu scriptures                      b. Buddhist texts  
c. Islamic teachings                      d. Jain philosophy

**B. Fill in the Blanks.**

|             |          |              |        |          |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1,800 years | English  | Mahabharata  | Bharat | Rig Veda |
| Xuanzang    | Persians | North, South | Hindi  | Sindhava |

1. The word \_\_\_\_\_ comes from 'Sindhu'.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ uses the terms 'Bharatavarsha' and 'Jambudvipa'.
3. Bharata is used today in \_\_\_\_\_ India as "Bharat" and in \_\_\_\_\_ India as Bharatam.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is India's oldest religious text written several thousand years ago.
5. The Indian Constitution was first written in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ version of the Constitution refers to India as 'Bharat Arthath India'.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ travelled from China to India in the 7th century CE.
8. The term 'Hindustan' was first used in a Persian inscription some \_\_\_\_\_ ago.
9. The Indian Constitution mentions 'India, that is \_\_\_\_\_'.
10. The first foreigners to mention India were the \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. State true or false.**

1. 'Indian Subcontinent', has many different names and shifting boundaries. ☐
2. The southwest region of the Sub-continent is known as 'Sapta-Sindhava'. ☐
3. The Mahabharata is India's most ancient text. ☐
4. The term "Bharata" was derived from the name of one of the main Vedic groups of people. ☐
5. The Mahabharata is an ancient Indian text that mentions various regions of the subcontinent. ☐
6. A Tamil poem from about 2,000 years ago. ☐
7. The Indian Constitution recognizes both "India" and "Bharat" as names for the country. ☐
8. The term "Indoi" or "Indike" was used by the ancient Greeks to refer to India. ☐
9. The term "Kurukshetra" is associated with the present-day state of Haryana. ☐
10. Xuanzang returned to China after 17 years. ☐

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. How has the concept of India evolved over time?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the primary sources for understanding India's past?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. How did the ancient Indians name their country?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the significance of the term "Bhāratavarṣha"?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. How did foreigners contribute to the naming of India?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the significance of the Chinese scholar Xuanzang's visit to India?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. How does the Indian Constitution recognize the dual identity of the country?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. What is the significance of the Tamil poem mentioned in the text?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. How has the understanding of India's geography evolved over time?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. What can we learn from the various names given to India throughout history?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### E. Give One Word Answer.

1. People who live in a particular place. - \_\_\_\_\_
2. The island of the fruit of the jamun tree. - \_\_\_\_\_
3. The term 'Hindustan' was first used in which language. - \_\_\_\_\_
4. An ancient text first mentions the name 'Bharata'. - \_\_\_\_\_
5. An emperor who ruled around 250 BCE. - \_\_\_\_\_
6. It referred to the Indian Subcontinent. - \_\_\_\_\_
7. A Chinese scholar who travelled to India in the 7th century CE. - \_\_\_\_\_

#### F. Match the following.

| Column A          | Column B                          | Ans.    |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Sapta Sindhava | i. Roughly today's Assam          | 1. ____ |
| 2. Kashmira       | ii. Parts of Bengal               | 2. ____ |
| 3. Bharata        | iii. More or less today's Kashmir | 3. ____ |
| 4. Kurukshetra    | iv. Land of the seven rivers      | 4. ____ |
| 5. Vanga          | v. The country of the Bharatas    | 5. ____ |
| 6. Pragjyotisha   | vi. Parts of Haryana today        | 6. ____ |

**Answer**

- A.
- |                  |              |                    |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Indus         | 6. Indika    | 11. Cape Kumari    |
| 2. Bharat        | 7. Chinese   | 12. Kaccha         |
| 3. Bharatavarsha | 8. Himalayas | 13. Ashoka         |
| 4. Hindu         | 9. Tianzhu   | 14. Buddhist texts |
| 5. Himalayas     | 10. Hindu    |                    |

- B.
- |                 |                |              |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Sindhava     | 5. English     | 9. Bharat    |
| 2. Mahabharata  | 6. Hindi       | 10. Persians |
| 3. North, South | 7. Xuanzang    |              |
| 4. Rig Veda     | 8. 1,800 years |              |

- C.
- |          |          |          |          |         |         |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. True  | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True  | 5. True | 6. True |
| 7. False | 8. True  | 9. True  | 10. True |         |         |

- D.
- India has evolved from a region with shifting boundaries and various names to a modern nation with defined borders and a known population. The term "India" itself has been adopted from foreign sources and has undergone various transformations.
  - Primary sources include ancient texts, accounts of travellers and pilgrims, and inscriptions.
  - Ancient Indians used various names to refer to their country, including "Sapta Sindhava," "Bharatavarsha," and "Jambudvipa." These names reflect different geographical and cultural perspectives.
  - "Bharatavarsha" is a term that refers to the entire Indian Subcontinent. It derives its name from the "Bharata," one of the main Vedic groups of people. This term has been in use for centuries and continues to be relevant today.
  - Foreigners, such as the Persians, Greeks, and Chinese, introduced their own names for India based on their interactions with the region. These names, like "Hind," "Indoi," and "Yindu," were derived from the Indus River.
  - Xuanzang's visit to India in the 7th century CE was significant for his collection of Buddhist texts and his subsequent translations into Chinese. This helped to spread Buddhism to China and deepen cultural exchanges between the two countries.
  - The Indian Constitution uses the phrase "India, that is Bharat" to acknowledge the dual identity of the nation. This reflects the country's historical and cultural diversity.
  - The Tamil poem, dating back around 2,000 years, highlights the shared understanding of geography among different regions of ancient India. It describes the country's boundaries from Cape Kumari in the south to the Himalayas in the north and from the eastern to the western oceans.
  - The understanding of India's geography has evolved from a regional perspective to a more comprehensive and unified view. Ancient texts and inscriptions reveal a shared understanding of the country's boundaries, while modern maps and geographical surveys provide a more precise and detailed understanding.
  - The names reflect the country's diverse cultural and historical influences and provide insights into the perspectives of different peoples.

- E.
- |               |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Inhabitant | 4. Rig Veda | 7. Xuanzang |
| 2. Jambudvipa | 5. Ashoka   |             |
| 3. Persian    | 6. Bharata  |             |

- F.
- |       |        |      |       |       |      |
|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. iv | 2. iii | 3. v | 4. vi | 5. ii | 6. i |
|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|