

1: Traders, Kings and pilgrims CBSE History Class 6 Chapter Wise Solved Q&A

*Traders, Kings and pilgrims - Chapter Wise CBSE Solved Question and Answer Based On NCERT Very Short Q&A:
Q1: The Chinese rulers used to send gifts of silk to Iran and west Asia.*

This fine pottery, especially bowls and plates, were found from several archaeological sites throughout the subcontinent. How do you think it reached these places? Traders may have carried them from the places where they were made, to sell them at other places. South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper, and precious stones. Pepper was particularly valued in the Roman Empire, so much so that it was known as black gold. So, traders carried many of these goods to Rome in ships, across the sea, and by land in caravans. There must have been quite a lot of trade as many Roman gold coins have been found in south India. Can you think of how and why these reached India? Here is one which describes the goods brought into Puhar, an important port on the east coast: What would they be used for? Traders explored several sea routes. Some of these followed the coasts. There were others across the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, where sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds to cross the seas more quickly. So, if they wanted to reach the western coast of the subcontinent from East Africa or Arabia, they chose to sail with the south-west monsoon. And sturdy ships had to be built for these long journeys. New kingdoms along the coasts The southern half of the subcontinent is marked by a long coastline, and with hills, plateaus, and river valleys. Amongst the river valleys, that of the Kaveri is the most fertile. Chiefs and kings who controlled the river valleys and the coasts became rich and powerful. Sangam poems mention the *muvendar*. This is a Tamil word meaning three chiefs, used for the heads of three ruling families, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas see Map 7, page , who became powerful in south India around years ago. Each of the three chiefs had two centres of power: Of these six cities, two were very important: Puhar or Kaveripattinam, the port of the Cholas, and Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas. The chiefs did not collect regular taxes. Instead, they demanded and received gifts from the people. They also went on military expeditions, and collected tribute from neighbouring areas. They kept some of the wealth and distributed the rest amongst their supporters, including members of their family, soldiers, and poets. Many poets whose compositions are found in the Sangam collection composed poems in praise of chiefs who often rewarded them with precious stones, gold, horses, elephants, chariots, and fine cloth. Around years later a dynasty known as the Satavahanas became powerful in western India see Map 7, page The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni. We know about him from an inscription composed by his mother, Gautami Balashri. He and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the *dakshinapatha*, literally the route leading to the south, which was also used as a name for the entire southern region. He sent his army to the eastern, western and southern coasts. Why do you think he wanted to control the coasts? The story of the Silk Route The rich, glossy colours of silk, as well as its smooth texture, make it a highly valued fabric in most societies. Making silk is a complicated process. Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around years ago. While the methods remained a closely guarded secret for thousands of years, some people from China who went to distant lands on foot, horseback, and on camels, carried silk with them. The paths they followed came to be known as the Silk Route. Sometimes, Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and west Asia, and from there, the knowledge of silk spread further west. About years ago, wearing silk became the fashion amongst rulers and rich people in Rome. It was very expensive, as it had to be brought all the way from China, along dangerous roads, through mountains and deserts. People living along the route often demanded payments for allowing traders to pass through. Look at Map 6 pages which shows the Silk Route and its branches. Some kings tried to control large portions of the route. This was because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route. In return, they often protected the traders who passed through their kingdoms from attacks by robbers. The best-known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the Kushanas, who ruled over central Asia and north-west India around years ago. Their two major centres of power were Peshawar and Mathura. Taxila was also included in their kingdom. During their rule, a branch of the Silk Route extended from Central Asia down to the seaports at the mouth of the river Indus, from where silk was shipped

westwards to the Roman Empire. The Kushanas were amongst the earliest rulers of the subcontinent to issue gold coins. These were used by traders along the Silk Route. Why do you think it would have been difficult to use carts along the Silk Route? Silk was also sent from China by sea. Trace the routes on Map 6 pages. What do you think would have been the advantages and problems in transporting silk by sea? The spread of Buddhism. The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka, who ruled around 100 years ago. He organised a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters. A sculpture from the stupa at Sanchi. Look at the tree and the empty seat below it. Sculptors carved this to indicate that the Buddha had attained enlightenment while meditating under the tree. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the *Buddhacharita*, lived in his court. Ashvaghosha and other Buddhist scholars now began writing in Sanskrit. A new form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana Buddhism, now developed. This had two distinct features. For instance, his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree. Now, statues of the Buddha were made. Many of these were made in Mathura, while others were made in Taxila. The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas. These were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. An image of the Buddha from Mathura. An image of the Buddha from Taxila. Look at these and note the similarities and differences that you may find. However, instead of doing that, they remained in the world to teach and help other people. The worship of Bodhisattvas became very popular, and spread throughout Central Asia, China, and later to Korea and Japan. Buddhism also spread to western and southern India, where dozens of caves were hollowed out of hills for monks to live in. Some of these caves were made on the orders of kings and queens, others by merchants and farmers. These were often located near passes through the Western Ghats. Roads connecting prosperous ports on the coast with cities in the Deccan ran through these passes. Traders probably halted in these cave monasteries during their travels. The older form of Buddhism, known as Theravada Buddhism was more popular in these areas. Read page once more. Can you think of how Buddhism spread to these lands? The quest of the pilgrims. As traders journeyed to distant lands in caravans and ships, pilgrims often travelled with them. The best-known of these are the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, Fa Xian, who came to the subcontinent about 400 years ago, Xuan Zang who came around 600 years ago and I-Qing, who came about 50 years after Xuan Zang. They came to visit places associated with the life of the Buddha Chapter 7 as well as famous monasteries. Each of these pilgrims left an account of his journey. They wrote of the dangers they encountered on their travels, which often took years, of the countries and the monasteries that they visited, and the books they carried back with them. He boarded a ship belonging to some merchants. They had barely travelled for two days when they were caught in a storm. The merchants began throwing their merchandise overboard so as to lighten the load and save the ship from sinking. Fa Xian threw away his meagre personal belongings, but clung to his books and the statues of the Buddha that he had collected. Finally, the storm subsided after 13 days. This is how he describes the sea: If it is dark, rainy weather, the only plan is to steer by the wind. Try and trace the route Fa Xian took on Map 6 page. Why do you think he did not want to throw away his books and statues? Xuan Zang, who took the land route back to China through the north-west, and Central Asia carried back with him statues of the Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood, and over manuscripts loaded on the backs of 20 horses.

2: Very Short Question Answers - Traders, Kings and Pilgrims, History, Class 6 | EduRev Notes

This is Mercantile era when silk route flourished and led to the prosperity in the country. Many pilgrims came to our country to explore their religion.

The Chinese rulers used to send gifts of silk to Iran and west Asia. Name the place from where silk was mostly exported. Name the ruler who controlled silk route effectively. Name the ruler used to demand payments for allowing traders to pass through the silk route. From where did Fa- Xian began his journey back to his home? Where is Nalanda located at present? Where is the site of Eran located? Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh Q9: The noble devotees graced by the Lord Shiva were known as Nayanars Q How many nayanars were there? Name the community of Appar, the famous Tamil poet. Who were Syrian Christians? The Christians of Kerala Q State the birth place of Jesus Christ. Name the port under the Cholas Ans: Name the most fertile river valley in southern India. Name The most important ruler of the Satavahanas. From where the raw silk is extracted? Muvendar is a Tamil word which means 3 chiefs Q Satavahanas became powerful in western India. Who issued gold coins for the first time? What was the purpose of gold coins? The gold coins were used by traders along the silk route. Who composed The biography of Buddha? Ashvaghosha and other Buddhists scholars began writing in English. What was the name of the new form of Buddhism? What is the meaning of Bodhisattvas? What is the name of the older form of Buddhism? Where the older form of Buddhism was more famous? Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand etc Q How do we come to know about the dangers faced by the pilgrims in their travels? Chinese Buddhists pilgrims wrote about the dangers they encountered on their travels Q Name the three chiefs mentioned in Sangam poems. Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas Q Christianity began from Palestine and moved to Greece, from there to Italy and to the rest of the Europe. Name the place where The images of Buddha were made predominantly. At Taxila a new form of Buddhist art influenced by the Greek style was developed. Name the Sanskrit word from which The term Bhakti has been derived. Who composed biography of the Buddha called Buddhacharita? Name the form of Buddhism that was popular in South- Eastern countries. Name the place where the philosophy of the Bodhisattvas was most popular. The pilgrims were both men and women who took journeys to holy places to offer prayers Q Name A book that contains discussions between Krishna and Arjuna. What was the most valued export commodity to the Roman Empire from India? Personal devotion was the central idea of bhakti movement. Name The deity who shelters river Ganga in his long hair.

3: Traders; Kings And Pilgrims / History - Our Past

More Videos, Visit: www.enganchecubano.com Traders, Kings And Pilgrims: Lesson 10 - CBSE Class VI (6th) - Social Studies (History).

Chapter Summary Archaeological remains always indicate that India had good trade relations with other countries. Trade routes have been the most important feature in the development of India. One of the most important trade route was the Silk Route. It was under the control of Kushana rulers around years ago with Mathura and Peshawar being the powerful centres. Apart from trade, the route was also used to travel for exchanging ideas, culture, art and traditions. Kanishka was one of the most famous rulers of Kushana, who was also a devotee of Buddha and ruled around years back. Buddhacharitra, a biography of Buddha was composed by Ashvaghosha, one of his courtiers. Sanskrit writings of some Buddhist scholars and councils in the Kanishka kingdom led to a new form of Buddhism, called the Mahayana Buddhism. In this form, the icons which depicted Buddha in different paintings and sculptures were replaced by his statues. Somehow, the concept of Bodhisattva also changed. The monks instead of living an isolated life started travelling the world to teach and help the ordinary people, spreading Buddhism across the globe via trade route. Buddhism became popular in India in the western and southern parts. Many caves in the west were used by monks and tired traders to stay. Theravada Buddhism, an older form of Buddhism also spread in Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and other countries through trade routes. At the same time, bhakti movement had also started in India, the concept of which came from the Mahabharata. Devotion to one God or Goddess without elaborate rituals started and hence painting images and making sculptures of Gods started. Question Why did the kings want to control the silk route? The kings want to control the silk route because they could benefit from the taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route. The remain of merchandise like pottery, especially bowls and plates have been found at various places. They were taken by the traders. Gold coins have been found at the trading posts. What are the main features of Bhakti? The main features of Bhakti are: Bhakti emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess rather than performance of elaborate sacrifices. Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India? The Chinese pilgrims like Xuan-Zang came to visit places associated with the life of Buddha as well as the famous monasteries. They also spent time studying in the monasteries. The people did not need to perform elaborate temple or religious ceremonies. Find out about anyone of them, and write short description. P Who can go on the pilgrimage men and women or children? How long does it take? How do people travel? What do they take with them? What do they do when they reach the holy place? Do they bring anything back with them? Amarnath ki Yatra is one of the most arduous journey undertaken by the pilgrims. It is a sacred place for the Hindus. Amarnath in Himalaya has natural shivilinga made of ice. The journey is undertaken by people of all ages. It takes about 15 days from Delhi. The journey starts in the month of August. Part of the journey covered by train, other part of foot and riding on animals. The security forces have to protect the pilgrims from terrorist attacks. The pilgrims carry offerings and after bathing they offer their prayers, they start on the return journey. Did you liked the post? Please tell us by your comment below..!!

4: Forging A Region - Samira Sheikh - Oxford University Press

Traders also helped in exchange of cultures and ideas. Trade Relations with Rome: South India was famous for gold and spices. Black pepper was the most valued spice and was often termed as 'Black Gold'.

Trade has been taking place since ancient times. Traders travelled long distances to buy and sell things. Traders also helped in exchange of cultures and ideas. Trade Relations with Rome: South India was famous for gold and spices. Traders from Rome traveled by ships and by caravans. They carried black pepper to Rome. Many Roman coins have been discovered from south India. This shows that there was good amount of trade between India and Rome. Ancient Sea Routes through India: The traders also explored many sea routes through India. Some of the sea routes were along the coastline. Some others were through the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The sailors took advantage of the southwest monsoon while sailing through these seas. Ships were made strong so that they could withstand the rigours of a tough voyage. This coastline is dotted with hills, plateaus and river valleys are also present along the coastline. There was thriving trade along this coastline. Due to this, chiefs and kings who controlled the coastline and river valleys became very powerful and rich. About years ago; three ruling families became very powerful in south India. These were; the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas. Important Trade Centres of South: Each chief had two centres of power. One centre was power was inland and another was on the coast. Thus there were six important cities; in terms of power. Puhar or Kaveripattinam and Madurai were the two highly important cities among them. While Kaveripattinam was the port of Cholas, Madurai was the capital of Pandyas. These powerful chiefs provided protection to the traders. But they did not collect taxes for giving protection to the traders. Rather they demanded and received tributes from the traders. They usually went on military expeditions too and collected tributes from surrounding areas. Some of the collected wealth was kept by the chiefs. But most of the wealth was distributed among others; like family members, soldiers and poets. Many poets of the Sangam literature have composed poems in the praise of these chiefs. The poets usually received precious stones, gold, horses, elephants, chariots, and fine cloth as gifts. The Satavahanas was a powerful dynasty. It rose to prominence in western India around years later. Gautamiputra Sri Satakarni was the most powerful ruler of the Satavahana dynasty. His mother, Gautami Balashri had composed an inscription about him. We know about him through that inscription. The Satavahana rulers were known as the lords of the dakshinapatha. He also sent his army to the eastern, western and southern coast of India. Due to this, silk has always been taken as premium fabric. Silk was first discovered in ancient China about years ago. But the process of making silk was kept as a closely guarded secret by the Chinese. However, silk cloths were sent to faraway lands as gift for rich merchants and kings. Silk was also carried by traders to be sold in different countries. Silk always attracted premium price. The silk traders had to cross a difficult route which went through rough mountains and narrow passes. There was always the threat of attacks from robbers on these routes. The ancient routes through which the silk traders traveled is called the Silk Route. This map shows the ancient silk route. The land route passed through the Himalayas and the Hindukush. The sea route passed through the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Some kings tried to gain control of the Silk Route. They did so to protect the traders. This helped in flourishing the trade. A flourishing trade ensured that the kings could collect taxes and tributes from those traders. The Kushana dynasty ruled over central Asia and north-west India about years ago. They had the best control over the ancient silk route; compared to any other ruler of that time. Their two major centres of power were; Peshawar and Mathura. Taxila also came under their kingdom. During the Kushana rule, a branch of the silk route extended from central Asia to the sea ports at the mouth of the Indus river. Silk was shipped towards west to Rome from these ports. The Kushanas were one of the earliest rulers to issue gold coins. These gold coins were used by the traders along the silk route. Kanishka was the most famous Kushana ruler. He made great contributions to spread Buddhism to different parts of the world. There was a famous poet in the court of Kanishka. His name was Ashvaghosha. Buddhacharita; a biography of Buddha was written by Ashvaghosha. Many writers; including Ashvaghosha; of that period began to write in Sanskrit. A new form of Buddhism developed during this period. This form of Buddhism is called the Mahayana Buddhism. It had two distinct

features; which are as follows: In the earlier form of Buddhism, Buddha was depicted by certain signs and symbols. In the new form, statues of Buddha were also made. Many of those statues were made in Mathura. Such statues were also made in Taxila. There was also a change in belief in Bodhisattvas. A person who attained enlightenment was considered as the Bodhisattva. Earlier; he was supposed to live a life of isolation to meditate in peace. But now, they remained along with the people to teach them. The worship of Bodhisattva became very popular. During this period; Buddhism also spread to western and southern India. Many caves were made in the hills of western India; especially along the Western Ghats. These caves were made for the monks. Many kings and queens made arrangements for making monasteries in these caves. Some monasteries were also made from contributions by rich merchants and farmers. Since these caves en route between mainland and ports, hence they were also used by traders for halt. Buddhism also spread to the south-east of India during this period. Theravada Buddhism was more popular in these areas. It was another form of Buddhism. Many pilgrims also travelled along with the traders. Traders normally accepted a pilgrim in their caravan. All of them were Buddhist pilgrims. Their main purpose was to visit the places associated with Buddha and Buddhism. The accounts of these pilgrims give valuable information about this period. We come to know about the tortuous routes, dangers involved in travel, social life in India and many more; from their accounts. Nalanda University was famous and was in modern day Bihar.

5: Navarre - Wikipedia

Short Q & A: Q1: Why the demand of silk increased in the European markets? Ans: Before entering into these markets, the Chinese traders along with their goods used to pass through dangerous roads or through mountains and deserts.

Sangam poems mention the *muvendar* is a Tamil word that means three chiefs which is used for the heads of three ruling families, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas, in south India they became powerful around years ago. Each of the three Chiefs had two centres of power: The rulers did not collect regular taxes. Instead, they required and received gifts from the people. Pandyas Dynasty Pandyas dynasty A dynasty known as the Satavahanas which is became powerful in western India about years later. Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni was the most important ruler of the Satavahanas which was known as lords of the *dakshinapatha*, literally the route leading to the south. *Sikh Road Silk Road* At that some of the kings had tried to control route with the aim to get taxes, tributes and gifts that were carried by traders travelling along the route but in return, they protected the agents who passed finished their kingdoms from attacks by robbers. Kushanas was the most popular rulers among them who have tried to controlled the Silk Route were the, who have ruled over central Asia and north-west India around years ago. Their two chief centres of power were: Peshawar Taxila was also included in their kingdom. The Kushanas brought gold coins. These were secondhand by traders with the Silk Route. Spread of Buddhism Kanishka was the most popular Kushana ruler, who had ruled about years ago. He organized a Buddhist council, where researchers met and discussed important substances. Ashvaghosha, a poet has composed a biography of the Buddha, the *Buddhacharita*, was the part of Kanishka court and other Buddhist researchers along with him is scholars now created writing in Sanskrit. A new form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana Buddhism and now it is known as developed. Here it got 2 distinct features: Now statues are made. From Mathura and Taxila. Regarded with belief in Bodhisattvas. Previously once they reached Enlightenment they could live in complete isolation and meditate in peace. Now they sustained in the world to teach and help other people and this type of worship prevailed all over Central Asia, China, and later to Korea and Japan. Traders probably lived in cave priorities during their travels. About years ago FaXian was the well-known Chinese Buddhist travelers, who came to the subcontinent, Xuan Zang came about years ago and I-Qing, who came about 50 years after Xuan Zang. Bhakti The worship of certain idols, which became a main feature of Hinduism and then grown in position were the generations of additional religion. In the Bhagavad Gita the idea of Bhakti is current. Those who followed the system of Bhakti underscored devoutness and separate worship of a god or goddess, slightly than the performance of decorative sacrifices and once this idea acceptance increased, artists made beautiful images of these deities.

6: Fur Trappers and Traders : The Indians, the Pilgrims and the Beaver | eBay

Kublai Khan tried to restore China from the ravages of war when allowed traders, pilgrims, teachers, and artists to travel to China on the Silk Road and continued the tradition of giving civil service exams to people who wanted to work in the government.

Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas Lords of the dakshinapath: Chinese pilgrim Why did kings want to control the Silk Route? The kings wanted to control the Silk Route to protect the traders. This was done with the aim of ensuring a flourishing trade. The flourishing trade could ensure good tax collection and collection of tributes. Hence, the kings wanted to control the Silk Route. What kinds of evidence do historians use to find out about trade and trade routes? Historians look for various items of trade. If a particular item comes out to be from a distant land, this shows the existence of trade relations with that part of the world. Historians also look for coins which tell a lot about history. Historians also look into accounts of traders and pilgrims. What were the main features of Bhakti? Following are the main features of Bhakti: A person was free to choose his ways and means to worship a god. Pure devotion to a deity was most important aspect. Any object could be used as a symbol of the god. Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India. The Chinese pilgrims were mainly interested in exploring about Buddha and Buddhism. Hence, they came to India. Why do you think ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti? The Bhakti movement gave freedom of choice to ordinary people. They could worship any god by any method they wished. There was no need for elaborate rituals. The temple was no longer the only place of worship. Easier rules attracted people to Bhakti. Which spice was also known as Black Gold? Black Pepper Which city was the capital of the Pandya rulers? Madurai Which city was the capital of the Chola rulers? Kaveripattinam Kushanas were very powerful in which part of India? North-west India Buddhacharita was written by whom? Ashvaghosha What do you understand by a pilgrim? A traveler who undertakes a journey for religious purpose is called a pilgrim. What was Silk Route? The ancient trade route through which the silk traders traveled from China to other parts of the world is called Silk Route. Who was called a Bodhisattva? A person who attained enlightenment was called a Bodhisattva. Name some poets of the Bhakti movement. The Mahayana Buddhism had two distinct features; which are as follows: In the earlier form of Buddhism, Buddha was depicted by certain signs and symbols. In the new form, statues of Buddha were also made. Earlier; a Bodhisattva was supposed to live a life of isolation to meditate in peace. But now, they remained along with the people to teach them. The worship of Bodhisattva became very popular.

7: CBSE NCERT Notes: Traders, Kings and Pilgrims - TET Success Key

Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (PPC) At the moment, stock is trading at \$ and moved %. Meanwhile, the stock investors and analysts deem this stock on the go as it shuffled with million shares contrasting its Average Volume of million shares.

Why the demand of silk increased in the European markets? Before entering into these markets, the Chinese traders along with their goods used to pass through dangerous roads or through mountains and deserts. People living along these routes often demanded money to allow passes due to which their demand increased in the European markets. Write about Kushanas income in the form of taxes. The Kushanas used to rule over central Asia and north-west India. They ruled around years ago. They used to demand payments for allowing traders to pass through the silk route; thus, earned huge income in the form of taxes. Write about Christians of Kerala. They were called Syrian Christians because they came from west Asia. They were amongst the oldest Christian communities of the world. Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity, was born in Bethelhem. Christianity emerged in West Asia about years ago. Why Satavahana rulers were called the lords of Dakshinapatha? All Satavahana rulers were called the lords of Dakshinapatha as they were ruling in the west often controlling the route to the southern regions. Why silk was expensive in ancient time? Silk was expensive because it had to be brought all the way from China, along dangerous roads, through mountains and desert as only Chinese knew the technique for making silk. Ashvaghosa was a poet and is considered to be the first Indian dramatist. He is considered as the great Indian poet before the Kalidasa. Among his other composition was Saundranandakavya. It is believed that he lived during the first or second century AD. Was it easy for foreign traveller to enter the Buddhist Monastery at Nalanda? It was very difficult to enter this Monastery. New entrants were asked difficult questions from by the gatekeeper. Only those who gave correct answer were allowed to enter. Mostly seven or eight out of ten were not able to answer the questions asked by them. How did the chiefs of the sangam period gather their resources? The chiefs did not collect regular taxes. Instead, they demanded gifts from the people. They also went on military expeditions and collected tribute from the neighbouring areas. They kept some of the wealth and distributed the rest among their family members and supporters. Who were the muvendar during the sangam period? Muvendar is a Tamil word which means three chiefs. It was used for the heads of three ruling families- the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas, who became powerful in south India around years ago. What were the things carried by Xuan Zang while returning from India? Xuan Zang carried back with him statues of the Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood, and over manuscripts loaded on the back of 20 horses. Some 50 manuscripts were lost when the boat on which he was crossing the Indus capsized. Explain the Silk Route. The techniques of making silk were kept very secretly in China. People who went to distant lands from China on foot, on horseback and on camels, carried silk with them. The paths which they followed came to be known as the Silk Route. Why did the kings try to control the Silk Route? In return these kings protected these traders from the robbers. What is the meaning of Bhakti? Whether rich or poor, low or high caste, man or woman, anyone could follow the path of Bhakti. Who were the best known rulers who controlled the Silk Route? Their two major centers of power were Peshawar and Mathura. During their rule, a branch of the Silk Route extended from Central Asia down to the seaports at the mouth of the river Indus. What was Theravada Buddhism? The older form of Buddhism was known as Theravada Buddhism. What do the accounts of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims throw light on? View Answer The accounts of the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims throw light on The dangers they encountered on their travel and The monasteries and places that they visited Q What was emphasized by those who followed the Bhakti? Those who followed the path of Bhakti emphasized devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices. It was used by Arabs and Iranians to refer to people who lived to the east of the river, and to their cultural practices, including their religious belief. Who were the Kushanas? They were the rulers who ruled over central Asia and north-west India around years ago. Peshawar and Mathura were their two major centres of power. Taxila was also a part of their kingdom. Kushanas were the best-known rulers who controlled the Silk Route. During their rule, a

branch of the Silk Route extended from Central Asia down to the seaports at the mouth of the river Indus, from where silk was shipped westwards to the Roman Empire. They also issued gold coins, which were used by traders along the Silk Route. Who was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni? Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni was the most important ruler of the Satavahanas. An inscription composed by his mother, Gautami Balashri, gives a lot of information regarding him. Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the dakshinapatha. Dakshinapatha was the route leading to the south, which was also used as a name for the entire southern region. In order to control the coasts, he sent his army to the eastern, western and southern coasts. What does the term Sangam Age signify? Tamilakam or what we today know as South India was ruled in the post Mauryan period by three powerful dynasties. The Sangam literature is our main source of information about these dynasties. It is this period of history that is known as the Sangam Age. Kanishka patronized Buddhist monks and donated money to build monasteries. The Fourth Buddhist council was organised during his reign. What are the features of the southern half of the Indian sub-continent? The southern half of the Indian sub-continent is marked by a long coastline, hills, plateaus and river valleys. Kaveri is the most fertile river valley. Traders, Kings and pilgrims.

8: Short and Long Question Answers - Traders, Kings and Pilgrims, History, Class 6 | EduRev Notes

Very Short Question Answers - Traders, History, Kings and Pilgrims, Sample Paper, Semester Notes, shortcuts and tricks, Class 6, History, Class 6.

Antiquity[edit] During the Roman Empire , the Vascones , a pre-Roman tribe, populated the southern slopes of the Pyrenees , including the area which would ultimately become Navarre. In the mountainous north, the Vascones escaped large-scale Roman settlement, except for some coastal areasâ€”for example Oiasso in what is now Gipuzkoa â€” and the flatter areas to the south, Calagurris in what is now La Rioja , which were amenable to large-scale Roman farming â€”vineyards, olives, and wheat crops. There is no evidence of battles fought or general hostility between Romans and Basques, as they had the same enemies. Kingdom of Navarre[edit] Main article: Kingdom of Navarre Neither the Visigoths nor the Franks ever completely subjugated the area. The Vascones to become the Basques assimilated neighbouring tribes as of the 7th century AD. The native line of kings came to an end in ; their heirs intermarried with French dynasties. To the south of the Pyrenees, Navarre was annexed to the Crown of Castile , but kept a separate ambiguous status, and a shaky balance up to â€” King Henry III ready to march over Spanish Navarre. Tensions with the Spanish Government came to a head as of , when Spanish premier Manuel Godoy attempted to suppress Navarrese and Basque self-government altogether, with the end of the First Carlist War definitely bringing the kingdom and its home rule fueros to an end â€” However, the Act for the Modification of Fueros later called the "Compromise Act", Ley Paccionada definitely made the kingdom into a province after a compromise was reached by the Spanish government with officials of the Provincial Council of Navarre. Amid instability in Spain, Carlists took over in Navarre and the rest of the Basque provinces. The end of the Third Carlist War saw a renewed wave of Spanish centralisation directly affecting Navarre. Except for a small faction the so-called Alfonsinos , all parties in Navarre agreed on the need for a new political framework based on home rule within the Laurak Bat , the Basque districts in Spain. Among these, the Carlists stood out , who politically dominated the province, and resented an increased string of rulings and laws passed by Madrid, as well as left leaning influences. Unlike Biscay or Gipuzkoa, Navarre did not develop manufacturing during this period, remaining a basically rural economy. Thousands of landless labourers occupied properties of wealthy landowners in October , leaving the latter eager for revenge. The triumphant military revolt was followed by a terror campaign in the rearguard against blacklisted individuals considered to be progressive "reds" , mildly republicans, or just inconvenient. Basque nationalists were also chased to a lesser extent, e. Humiliation and silence ensued for the survivors. Pamplona became the rebel launching point against the Republic during the War in the North. The victors came to cluster around two main factions, Carlists and Falangists , [18] while the totalitarian ultra-Catholic environment provided fertile grounds for another religious group, the Opus Dei , to found their University of Navarre , ever more influential in Pamplona. The coming of the society of consumption and incipient economic liberalisation saw also the establishment of factories and workshops during the early s automobile manufacturing and accessories, etc. It was followed by labour and political unrest. In the run-up to Spanish democracy Constitution ratified in , Navarre plunged into a climate of violence practised by ETA , police forces, and state-sponsored paramilitary groups, extending through the s and beyond. They also refused to join the Basque process to become an autonomous community, where recently legalised Basque nationalist and leftist parties held a majority. In a 3-year span, the Spanish Socialists in Navarre veered in their position, quit the Basque process, and joined the arrangement adopted for Navarre Chartered Community of Navarre, The reform was not ratified by referendum, as demanded by Basque nationalist and minority progressive forces. Unlike most other autonomous communities of Spain but like the Basque Autonomous Community , Navarre has almost full responsibility for collecting and administering taxes which must follow the overall guidelines established by the Spanish government but may have some minor differences. She is the first Basque nationalist president in Navarre. Basque nationalist parties have as a key point in their agendas to merge Navarre into the Basque Autonomous Community by referendum as predicted in the Spanish constitution. Present-day political dynamics[edit].

9: class six history traders kings and pilgrims ncert solution

NCERT Solutions for Class 6th Social Science History Chapter 10 Traders, Kings and Pilgrims. I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below.

Trade with early European settlers[edit] Plymouth and Jamestown In order to set up a thriving colony, settlers in the New World needed the five factors of production that contribute to the creation of wealth: Often, trading with Native Americans resulted in colonists gaining needed knowledge and natural resources. Examples of this can be seen in the English settlements of Plymouth Bay and Jamestown. Chief Massasoit , a Wampanoag, and Squanto , a Patuxet Indian, helped the Pilgrims of Plymouth Bay establish their colony by teaching them skills in cultivating this land and hunting. The war ended with the defeat of the Indian tribe, causing a serious fracture amongst relations between the Pilgrims and Native Americans. Initially, the Powahatan aided the English settlers with food and clothing, helping them survive the early difficult years. However, relations between the two groups deteriorated after three years, resulting in a war. Fur trading posts Fur trading was one of the main economic activities in Northern America from the late 16th century to the midth century. At the time, demand for fur was surging in Europe as it was used to make cloth and fancy hats. Data collected from England in the 18th century highlights that the years from to saw an increase of 12 shillings per pelt. It has been calculated that over 20 million beaver hats were exported from England alone from to The opportunity cost of hunting beavers in Europe was extremely high: Native Americans made use of the trade goods received, particularly knives, axes, and guns. The fur trade provided a stable source of income for many Native Americans until the midth century, when changing fashion trends in Europe and a decline in the beaver population in North America brought about a collapse in demand for fur. The Spanish mainly intended to spread the Christian faith to Indians and to use them as slaves for work. The most significant effect of trading with the Spanish was the introduction of the horse to the Ute in New Mexico. Gradually, horses bred and their use was adopted across the Great Plains, dramatically altering the lifestyles and customs of many Native American tribes. Many Indians switched from a hunter- gatherer economy to a nomadic lifestyle after they began using horses for transportation. They had a greater range for hunting bison and trading with other tribes. When Europeans first encountered a tribe, they would often be offered fur, food or other items as gifts. The Europeans did not understand they were supposed to take on an alliance with the natives, including helping them against their enemies. Native American tribes regularly practice gift giving as part of their social relations. Because the Europeans did not or most of them , they were considered to be rude and crude. After observing that Europeans wanted to trade goods for the skins and other items, Native Americans entered into that. Both sides became involved in the conflicts of the other. Practical within their own cultures, decorative baskets were also important trade items for many tribes. Later the Indian Office , which was then part of the War Department, issued licenses to traders in the Indian Territory. Under removal, the largest tribes from the Southeast and north of the Ohio were moved west of the Mississippi river. By Indian Territory had been designated as what was then most of the United States west of the Mississippi, primarily what became Arkansas, Kansas and Oklahoma. Territories of the upper West were still occupied by native tribes as well. Mountain men and traders from Mexico freely operated there independently of the US. After the formation of the United States, the commerce clause of the constitution gave Congress the power to "regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. The Indian Removal Act of forced tribes such as the Cherokee and the Choctaw to move out of their homelands. Forcing tribes to relocate and to adjust to isolated reservations often unsuitable for the subsistence farming they were encouraged to undertake, made many of them dependent on the U. They had difficulty trying to develop economic systems of their own. Strategies and Institutions in American Indian Economic Development, on reservations, tribes lacked access to capital, were assigned to areas with poor natural resources or had their resources stolen or kept from their control , and did not possess skilled labor. Today, many programs, such as the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development , exist to foster conditions that will help reservations become independent and financially stable communities. Since the late

20th century, many tribes have established gaming casinos. The most successful ones use part of the revenues for economic development of their nations, as well as for welfare and education for all their tribal members.

Discrete mathematics with applications answers Handbook of Parenting, Second Edition: Volume 5 The epistle from the Yearly-Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 21st to the 29th of the fi 52 Ways to Pamper Yourself Pharmacology for dental hygiene practice Teaching Modern Languages In Primary Schools Midscale analysis of streamside characteristics in the upper Grande Ronde subbasin, northeastern Oregon Sentimental songs = Journey Beyond Life The Faces of Love Analyzing Learners Driving Mr. Buddha Golden rules for everyday life. Optimization practice problems and solutions Samsung galaxy note 10.1 n8010 user manual Zurich international chess tournament, 1953 Pediatric cervical spine injuries Shauna Jain Voices of wisdom 6th edition Bangla science book Golden Girl&grdn Gemst 55 Delta-Wing-Bladed Rotors. 104 Controlling Movement Judgments and presenting a rationale for these site and sample decisions go Acts of legislative assembly of Oklahoma, letter transmitting.] Union 2000: Kosovo and transatlantic cooperation. Teachers Choice for the Young Pianist Chemistry, Matter, the Universe The Integral Operating System Introduction to galaxies and cosmology Practice examination one Breath, mind, and consciousness Counterpoint : social security is a wise investment Importance of research and development in business The SKI SLOPE MYSTERY NANCY DREW NOTEBOOKS 16 The desert kings bejewelled bride Uncle Louies Sticker Tricks Computing for historians De Celorons expedition to the Ohio in 1749 Modern physics for dummies The Day the World Ended