

CBSE Class –VI Solcial Science
NCERT Solutions
History Chapter 10
TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

Question 1. Match the following :

Answer.

(1) Muvendar	Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas
(2) Lords of the dakshinapatha	Satavahana
(3) Ashvaghosha	Buddhacharita
(4) Boddhisattvas	Mahayana Buddism.
(5) Xuan Zang	Chinese pilgrim

Question 2. Why did the kings want to control the silk route?

Answer. The land route used by traders to carry Chinese products especially silk to Western Asia was known as the silk route. Some Indian kings who had their kingdom adjacent to the silk route 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.

Question 3. What kind of evidence do historians use to find out about trade and trade routes?

Answer. India established trade links with distant lands -West, Roman empire, Central Asia, China etc. Archaeologists have found the remains of non-Indian origin merchandise like pottery, gold and silver coins, bowls and plates at various places. They were taken by the traders. South India was famous for gold, spices and precious stones. Traders carried these goods to Rome in ships across the sea and by land in caravans. A number of gold coins have been found at the trading posts.

Question 4. What are the main features of Bhakti?

Answer. Bhakti is generally understood as a person's devotion to his or her chosen deity. It is

regarded as a two way relationship between the deity and the devotee. The main features of Bhakti are:

1. Bhakti emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess rather than performance of elaborate sacrifices.
 2. According to this system of belief, if a devotee worship the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire.
-

Question 5. Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India?

Answer. Pilgrims are men and women who undertake journeys to holy places in order to offer worship. The best known of these are the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims like Fa- Xian, Xuan-Zang and I-Qing. They came to visit places associated with the life of Buddha as well as the famous monasteries. They also spent time studying in the monasteries. Xuan-Zang and other pilgrims spent time studying in Nalanda (Bihar).

Question 6. Why do you think ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti?

Answer. Ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti because it was a devotion to a particular deity, e.g. Shiva, Vishnu, Durga etc. The people did not need to perform elaborate temple or religious ceremonies.

Question 7. List five things that you buy from the market. Which of these are made in the city/village in which you live, and which are brought by traders from other areas.

Answer. I buy following things from the market.

- (a) Food grains ----- grown in the villages.
 - (b) Vegetable-----in the nearby areas and also from villages.
 - (c) Readymade garments-----made in the cities.
 - (d) Exercise note books and stationery goods-----made in the cities.
 - (e) Electronic toys and mobile phones---- made in the cities.
-

Question 8. There are several major pilgrimages performed by people in India today. Find out about anyone of them, and write a short description. (Hint: Who can go on the pilgrimage- men 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?)

Answer. 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 shiva linga 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. Very often pilgrims bring 'prasad' which is distributed among the people back home.