NCERT Solutions for Class 6

Social Science History - Our Past

Chapter 9 – Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

Let's recall:

1. Match the following:

Muvendar	Mahayana Buddhism
Lords of the dakshinapatha	Buddhacharita
Ashvaghosha	Satavahana rulers
Bodhisattvas	Chinese pilgrim
Xuan Zang	Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas

Ans:

Muvendar	Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas
Lords of the dakshinapatha	Satavahana rulers
Ashvaghosha	Buddhacharita
Bodhisattvas	Mahayana Buddhism
Xuan Zang	Chinese pilgrim

2. Why did kings want to control the Silk Route?

Ans: Some kings attempted to take control over wide stretches of the route. This was due to the fact that they could benefit from the taxes, tributes, and presents carried by traders along the route. In exchange, they frequently protected traders passing through their kingdoms from robbers.

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

Ans: The following kind of evidences are used by historians-

1. Historians are mostly looking for coins that reveal a great deal about a particular trade.

2. They also consider which items originate in which parts of the world, as this reveals information about their economic links with other nations.

3. Historians examine traders and pilgrim's accounts.

4. What were the main features of Bhakti?

Ans: The following are the main features of Bhakti:
1. Bhakti placed a strong emphasis on devotion to a God or Goddess.
2. If a devotee worships a deity with a pure heart, the deity will show in the manner as desired by the devotee.

Let's discuss:

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

Ans: Chinese pilgrims travelled to India to see notable monasteries and places related with Buddha's teachings.

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

Ans: Ordinary people gained freedom of choice as a result of the Bhakti movement. The temple serves many things in addition to the worship. They were free to worship whichever God they wanted. People were drawn to Bhakti because of the simpler norms.