Chapter 11

Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

I. Multiple choice questions

1. Lords of Dakshinapath

2. Ashvaghosha

3. Bodhisattvas

4. Pepper

5. Kushanas

6. Theravada

II. Very short answer type questions.

1. Muvendar is a Tamil word that means 'three chiefs'.

2. Kanishka was the most famous Kushana ruler.

3. Karur or Karur Vanji was Cheras capital. It was situated on the banks of the river, Amravali.

4. In Tamilnadu Madurai was the capital of the Pandyas.

5. Kanishka was called the second Ashoka by the historians.

6. The two sects of Buddhism are Hinayana and Mahayana.

7. Bhakti means a person's loving devotion to his or her chosen diety.

8. Some Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who came to India are Faxian, Xuan Zand and I-Qing.

II. Short answer type questions.

1. Many Kings wanted to control the silk route this was because:-

1. They could benefit from taxes tributes and gifts brought by traders.

2. Silk was very expensive because it had to be brought from China.

3. the rich glossy colours and smooth texture of silk makes it a highly valued fabric in most societies.

2. The Chinese pilgrims came to India to visit places associated with the life of Buddha as well as famous monasteries.

3. The ordinary people attracted to bhakti because:-

1. This system emphasised on devotion and individual worship of a god or goddesses rather than performing elaborate rituals and sacrifices.

2. According to bhakti, devotees head complete devotion to their dieties. So they wanted to do their best to please their dieties.

3. Anybody, whether man or woman, rich or poor, belonging to high or low castes, could follow the path of bhakti. So ordinary people were also attracted towards bhakti.

4. The condition was of trade in India during the post Mauryan Period are as follows:-

1. Trade florished significantly during this period. The Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, Satvahanas, Greeks and Kushanas promoted trade and commerce.

2. They issued a large number of gold , silver and copper coins.

3. The Ports like Puhar, Sopara, Kalyan and Baroach were the main centres of trade with other countries.

5. For making silk, raw silk has to be extracted from the cocoons of silkworms. Further, raw silk is spun into thread and then woven into cloth. Silkworms are reared and fed mulberry leaves. About 5500 silkworms are required to produce 1 kg of raw silk.

 The techniques of making silk were first discovered in the China around 7000 years ago.

IV long answer type questions.

1. Common features of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas are as follows:-

1. Centres of power- Each of these three kingdoms had two centres of power - one inland and the other on the coast.

2. Taxes- The chiefs of these kingdoms did not collect regular taxes. But they demanded and accepted gifts from the people.

3. Distribution of wealth - The things kept some of the wealth for themselves and distributed the the the rest amongst their supporters, family members, soldiers and poets.

4. Reward- Poets generally composed poems in praise of Kings. The kings often rewarded them with gold, precious stones, horses, elephants, chariots and fine clothes.

2. 1. The satavahanas were the most important successes of the Mauryas in the Deccan.

2. Simuka was the founder of this dynasty. Gautamiputra Shri Satkarni what's the most important ruler of this dynasty.

3. Satavahana rulers were known as the Lords of Dakshinapatha.

4. Continuous was especially against the Sakas gradually weakend the Satvahanas. The provincial governors declared themselves Independent and thus the empire broke up into many new kingdoms.

3. Historians use the following kinds of evidence to find out trade and trade routes:-

1. Pottery- The northern black polished ware , plates, bowl have been found from various archaeological sites throughout the subcontinent. So, historians hold that traders we have carried them from one place to other place where they were sold.

2. Coins- Many Roman coins have been found in South India this suggests there must have been quiet a lot of trade with Rome.

3. Literature- Evidence of trade route are found in Sangam Literature.

4. The following were the main features of bhakti:-

1. Loving Devotion- This system emphasised on devotion and individual worship of a God or goddesses rather than performing elaborate rituals and sacrifices.

2. Spiritual images- According to the idea of bhakti, if a devotee worships The chosen diety with a a pure heart, that it will appear in the form in which he or she may desire.

3. Beginning of temples- Since the diabetes were special, their images were placed within special homes. These homes came to be known as temples.

4. Unversality- A nybody, whether man or woman, rich or poor, belonging to high or low castes, could follow the path of bhakti. So ordinary people were also attracted towards bhakti.

V. Fill in the blanks.

1. Gautmiputra Sri Satkarni

2. Hinayana and Mahayana

3. Chinese and Xuan Zang

4. Buddhacharita.