

**PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH**

**CLASS- VI (HISTORY)**

**CHAPTER-10 FLOWERING OF TRADE AND RELIGION**

**TEXTBOOK WORK**

**\*MCQs (Page no. 73)**

1. a
2. c

**\*MCQs (Page no. 75)**

1. b
2. b

**EXERCISE**

**\*MCQs**

1. b
2. c

**\*FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. In India, the first Roman travellers arrived at the port of **Muziris (Kerala)** on the Malabar Coast.
2. Ashvaghosha, lived in the court of **Kanishka**.
3. **Nedunchezhyan** was a powerful ruler of the Pandya dynasty.
4. Ashvaghosha composed the **Buddhacharita**.

**\*WRITE (T) FOR TRUE AND (F) FOR FALSE STATEMENTS**

1. False.
2. True
3. True
4. False

**NOTEBOOK WORK**

### **\*MCQs**

1. a
2. b

### **\*SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Why is the period of the Pandyas and Cholas known as the Sangam Age?**

**A1.** The period of Pandyas and Cholas is called the Sangam Age because most of the information of this period is obtained through Sangam literature.

**Q2. Over which area did the Kushanas rule? Name their two major centres of power.**

**A2.** The Kushanas ruled over Central Asia and north western India. There are two major centres of power were Peshawar and Mathura.

**Q3. Who was Kanishka? Write what you know about him.**

**A3.** Kanishka was the greatest Kushana ruler. He became king in 78 CE. His empire included parts of Central Asia. He was greatly influenced by Buddhism. He donated money to build monasteries and patronised Buddhist monks.

**Q4. Who were Satvahanas? Who was their most important ruler?**

**A4.** The Satvahans ruled the Deccan for nearly 300 years. They were also known as Andhras. Their most powerful ruler was Shri Satakarni.

### **\*LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Write about Roman trade and its story.**

**A1.** When silk route became popular in China, it also became the fabric of the rich and the rulers of Rome. As a result, the silk route became a very important trade route starting at China and ending at the West Asian provinces of the Roman Empire. This route gave a boost to trade of Indian items like pearls, textiles, ivory and silk.

**Q2. Name the 3 ruling families of the Tamil region. Write about one famous king from each ruling family.**

**A2.** The three most powerful kingdoms of the Tamil regions were :

- a) **The Cholas:** The most powerful king was Karikala. He fought against the Cheras and Pandyas and occupied a part of Sri Lanka. He encouraged and supported trade and welfare schemes.
- b) **The Cheras:** Neduncheraladan was the most famous Chera King. He captured a Roman fleet and fought against the Pandyas and Cholas.
- c) **The Pandya:** Nedunchezhyan was their most powerful ruler. He controlled the region in and around Madhurai. He defeated both the Cholas and the Cheras. He was a patron of art and literature.

**Q3. Why was the Silk Route named so? Why did the rulers want to control it? How did they control it?**

**A3.** Chinese traders who went long distances carrying silk, followed the Silk Route. It was a very important trade route starting from China running across Central Asia and ending at the West-Asian provinces of the Roman Empire. It gave a boost to Indian trade. It was controlled by the Pandyas and Kushanas. Kings who controlled Silk Route, benefitted from it as they gained from taxes, tributes and gifts from the traders using this route in return of their protection against robbers.

**Q4. What were the changes that the Buddhism underwent during this time?**

**A4.** Buddhism underwent several changes during this period. The religion was formally divided into two sects- the Hinayana and the Mahayana. Earlier, Buddha was shown through signs in sculpture but later statues of Buddha were made.

The other major change during this period was a belief in Bodhisattvas. They were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. Earlier, it was considered that once Bodhisattvas attained enlightenment, they had to live in isolation and meditate in peace. During this period, this belief changed.

Bodhisattva started to mingle with common people. The Bodhisattvas were worshipped from then on.

**Q5. What does Bhakti mean? What does this system of worship emphasise upon? How is it included in the Mahabharata?**

**A5.** 'Bhakti' comes from the Sanskrit word 'bhaj' which means to divide or share. During this period, people started worshipping deities including Shiva,

Vishnu and Durga. They were worshipped through Bhakti. During this time, people, rich or poor, of high or low caste, man or woman, all were allowed and could follow the path of Bhakti. Tamil Nadu was the main centre from where Bhakti started. It is believed that the idea of Bhakti is present in the 'Bhagavat Gita', which is a part of Mahabharata. Here, Krishna the God, asks Arjuna, his devotee and friend, to take refuge in him and abandon all dharmas so that he can be free of all evils.