NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 6TH



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Class: 6th

Subject : Social-Science-History

Chapter: 9

Chapter Name: Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

Q1 Match the following:

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

Answer. Muvendar: Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas Lords of the dakshinapath: Satavahana rulers

Ashvaghosha: Buddhacharita

Bodhisattvas: Mahayana Buddhism

Xuan Zang: Chinese pilgrim

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Q2 Why did kings want to control the Silk Route?

Answer. 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.

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Q3 What kinds of evidence do historians use to find out about trade and trade routes?

Answer. 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.

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Q4 What were the main features of Bhakti?

Answer. Following are the main features of Bhakti:

- 1. This was the result of people's struggle to free the religion from control of the priests.
- 2. A person was free to choose his ways and means to worship a god.
- 3. Pure devotion to a deity was most important aspect. Any object could be used as a symbol of the god.

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Q5 Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India.

Answer. The Chinese pilgrims were mainly interested in exploring about Buddha and Buddhism. Hence, they came to India.

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Q6 Why do you think ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti?

Answer. 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.

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Q7. 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. Sample answer:

(i) Books: Used by students for reading and others.

(ii) Note-books: Used by students for writing and others.

(iii) Food grains : Grown in villages.(iv) Vegetables : Grown in villages.

(v) Garments: Made in cities.

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Q8 There are several major pilgrimages performed by people in India today. Find out about any one 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. A part of the journey is covered by train, another part on 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.

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