

R. S. M. Public School, Supaul

Class-6

Chapter-10

Subject-History

Q1. Match the following :

Muvendar Mahayana Buddhism

Lord of the
Dakshinapatha Buddhacharita

Ashvaghosha Satavahana pilgrims

Bodhisattvas. Chinese pilgrims

Xuan Zang cholas, Cheras,
and Pandyas

Ans-

Muvendar cholas, Cheras,
and Pandyas

Lord of the
Dakshinapatha Satavahana rulers

Ashvaghosha Buddhacharita

Bodhisattvas. Mahayana Buddhism

Xuan Zang. Chinese pilgrims

Q2. Why did kings want to control the Silk Route?

Ans-

Kings wanted to control the Silk Route because they could benefit from taxes, tribute and gifts that were brought by traders and the people along the route.

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

Ans-

Archaeologists have collected information about the Northern Black Polished ware. They have provided information about bowls and plates which were found from several cities. They guess that traders might have been carried from the place where they were made to other places. Gold coins have also been found at various places.

Q4. What were the main features of Bhakti?

Ans-

Bhakti emphasised devotion and individual worship of a God or Goddess rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices. 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.

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

Ans-

The Chinese pilgrims comes to India to visit the places associated with the life and teachings to the Buddha as well as famous monasteries . They also spent time studying in Nalanda.

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

Ans-

Ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti because it was a devotion to a particular deity, eg- Shiva, Vishnu, Durga. Anybody whether rich or poor, belonging to the So called 'high' or 'low' caste, man and woman could follow the path of Bhakti. The people did not need to perform elaborate sacrifices.

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?

Ans -

- (a) Foodgrains - grow in the villages
- (b) Readymade garments - made in the cities
- (c) Stationary garments - made in the cities
- (d) Mobile phone, TV sets - made in the cities
- (e) Sandalwood, Gems, gold, bales of black pepper - brought by traders.

Q8. There are several major pilgrimages performed by people in India today. Find out about anyone of them and write a short description.

Ans -

- (I) Visit to shrine or Temple or Dargah on foot or by bus or by train.
- (ii) Visit to Tirupati or Vishwanath temple
- (iii) Amarnath Ki Yatra ,one of the most arduous journey undertaken by the pilgrims. Amarnath Ki Yatra is one of the most journey undertaken by the pilgrims. Amarnath in the Himalayas has a natural Shivlinga made of ice. It is a sacred place for the Hindus.

MCQ

Q1. Puhar was an important part on the - east coast

Q2. The most fertile river valley was - Kaveri

Q3. The capital of the Pandyas was - Madurai

Q4. The Satavahana become an important dynasty in - Western India

Q5. The rulers who ruled over Central Asia and North West India around 2000 years ago were - Kushanas

Fill in the blank

(I) Gold, _____, and _____, were in abundance in South India.

Ans - Spices, precious stones

(II) Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the _____

Ans- Dakshinapatha

(III) The famous Kushan ruler _____organised a Buddhist council.

Ans- Kanishka

(IV) The older form of Buddhism was known as_____.

Ans-

(V) Buddha's attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculpture of the _____ tree.

Ans- Peepal

(VI) Anyone could follow the path of _____.

Ans- Bhakti

(VII) Xuan Zang, a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim took the _____ route to return to China

Ans- land

(VIII) _____ was the most famous Buddhist monasteries.

Ans - Nalanda

(IX) The two major centres of powers of the Kushans were _____ and_____.

Ans- Peshawar and Mathura

(X) The image of deities were placed within special homes or places known as _____.

Ans- Temples

