



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS



NAME: _____ **CLASS/SEC:** VI ___ **ROLL NO:** _____ **DATE:** ___/___/12/18

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I FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was famous for gold, spices especially pepper and precious stones.
2. Many _____ gold coins have been found in South India.
3. Traders who wanted to reach the western coast of the Indian sub-continent from East Africa or Arabia chose to sail with the _____.
4. _____ and _____ who controlled the river valleys became rich and powerful.
5. The Chiefs did not collect regular _____ instead demanded and received _____ from the people.
6. Gautamiputra, Satakarni and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the _____.
7. Techniques of making silk were first invented in _____ around 7000 years ago.
8. The best known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the _____.
9. Kanishka organised a _____ council where scholars met and discussed important matters.
10. The worship of _____ became very popular and spread throughout Central Asia, China and later to Korea and Japan
11. _____ are men and women who undertake journeys to holy places in order to offer worship.
12. Those who followed the system of _____ emphasised devotion and individual worship of a God or Goddess rather than the performance of elaborate _____.
13. _____ inspired some of the best expressions in art-sculpture, poetry and architecture.
14. The word Hindu is derived from the river _____.

II NAME THE FOLLOWING:

12

1. This spice was known as black gold in the Roman Empire _____
2. This Tamil word means three chiefs- heads of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandiyas.

3. The port of the Cholas. _____

4. The capital of the Pandyas. _____
5. The most important rulers of the Satavahanas. _____
6. The most famous Kushana ruler. _____
7. The older form of Buddhism. _____
8. The new form of Buddhism. _____
9. The three best known Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.
_____, _____, _____
10. Xuan Zang studied in this famous Buddhist monastery in Bihar.

11. The court poet of Kanishka. _____
12. The biography of Buddha composed by Ashvaghosha.

CONNECT TO HISTORY - THE NALANDA



The highly formalized methods of Vedic learning helped inspire the establishment of large teaching institutions such as Taxila, Nalanda, and Vikramashila which are often characterized as India's early universities. Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries and later under Harsha, the emperor of Kannauj.

At its peak, the school attracted scholars and students from near and far with some travelling from Tibet, China, Korea, and Central Asia. Archaeological evidence also notes contact with the Shailendra dynasty of Indonesia, one of whose kings built a monastery in the complex.

Much of our knowledge of Nalanda comes from the writings of pilgrim monks from Asia such as Xuan Zang. All students at Nalanda studied Mahayana as well as the texts of the eighteen (Hinayana) sects of Buddhism. Their curriculum also included other subjects such as the Vedas, logic, Sanskrit grammar, medicine etc.

