

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History

Chapter 9: Simple and Detailed Solutions

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9 is given in an easy-to-understand and detailed way for CBSE class 9 students. Students can find the solutions for Chapter 9 on this page!

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9: NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9 discusses traders, coastal kingdoms, the expansion of Buddhism, why pilgrims visit monasteries, the emergence of Bhakti, and why it became popular. Following these subjects, students will discover related questions in the exercises at the end of each chapter. In NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9 "Traders, Kings, and Pilgrims," we've given answers to these exercise questions. These answers are designed to assist students in getting ready for their yearly exams.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9 Traders, Kings, and Pilgrims

The NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9 Traders, Kings, and Pilgrims are given below in a simple but detailed way for CBSE class 6 students.

Question 1.

Match the following

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

Solution 1:

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

Question 2.

Why did kings want to control the Silk Route?

Answer:

Rulers aimed to manage the Silk Route as they could gain taxes, tributes, and gifts brought by traders and the people travelling along the route.

Question 3.

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

Answer:

Historians rely on various clues to learn about trade and the paths it took:

- Experts in archaeology have gathered data on the Northern Black Polished Ware. They have shared details about bowls and plates discovered at different locations across the subcontinent. Their assumption is that traders likely transported these items from where they were created to other places.
- Historians discover proof of trade in Sangam poems or literary works. For instance, one poem describes the goods brought to Puhar, a significant port on the east coast.
 - Swift prancing horses by sea in ships
 - bales of black pepper in carts
 - gems and gold born in the Himalayas
 - sandalwood born in the western hills
 - the pearls of the southern seas
 - corals from the eastern oceans
 - the yield of the Ganga and the crops from the Kaveri
 - foodstuffs from Sri Lanka
 - pottery from Myanmar and other rare and rich imports.
- Historians use various historical sources to tell us that in the past, south India was well-known for gold, spices—especially pepper—and precious stones. Pepper was highly valued in the Roman empire and was even called black gold. Indian traders transported these goods in ships and caravans across the sea to Rome. The discovery of many Roman

gold coins in south India serves as strong evidence of the trade ties between ancient India and the Roman empire.

4. Traders explored different sea routes along the coasts. Some routes went across the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, where sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds to travel across the seas more swiftly. So, if they wanted to reach the western coast of the subcontinent from East Africa or Arabia, they opted to sail with the southwest monsoon.

Question 4.

What were the main features of Bhakti?

Answer:

1. Bhakti is commonly understood as a person's deep love and loyalty to their chosen deity.
2. The concept of Bhakti is found in the Bhagavad Gita, a holy book of the Hindus.
3. In the Bhagavad Gita (part of the Mahabharata), Krishna, the God, advises Arjuna, his devotee and friend, to let go of all duties and seek refuge in him. According to Krishna, only he can free Arjuna from all wrongdoing.
4. Those who followed the Bhakti system stressed the importance of devotion and personal worship of a single god or goddess, rather than engaging in elaborate rituals.
5. Deities like Shiva, Vishnu, and goddesses such as Durga were revered through the practice of Bhakti. This form of worship became a significant aspect of Hinduism.

Question 5.

Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India?

Answer:

Chinese pilgrims like Fa-Xian, Xuan Zang, and I-Qing journeyed to India to explore sites linked to the Buddha's life and teachings, along with renowned monasteries. They also possessed Buddhist religious texts and brought some of these books back with them.

Question 6.

Why do you think ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti?

Answer:

1. Ordinary folks were drawn to Bhakti because Bhakti saints spoke in a way that people could easily understand.
2. The saints highlighted the worship of specific gods, which later became a key aspect of Hinduism and grew in importance.
3. These gods included Shiva, Vishnu, and goddesses like Durga. Bhakti is generally seen as a person's devotion to their chosen god.
4. Anyone, regardless of wealth, caste, gender, could follow the Bhakti path. They emphasised uncomplicated methods for Moksha or salvation, the ultimate goal of life.

Question 7.

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:

List of things that we buy from the market:

(a) Things made in our city

1. The pots and pans of shiny steel.
2. Bright plastic baskets.
3. Clothes printed with brilliant floral designs.
4. Clockwork or electronic toys.
5. Radio and Television sets.

(b) Things made in our village

1. Clay pots crafted by our village potter.
2. Leather shoes and sandals created by our village shoemaker.
3. Wooden toys and items produced by our village carpenter.
4. Iron and metal tools and items crafted by our village blacksmith.
5. Rings and other jewellery crafted by our village goldsmith.

(c) Things brought by our traders

1. Swift prancing horses by sea in ships.
2. Bales of black pepper in carts.
3. Gems and gold from southern India.
4. Sandalwood collected from the forests of Karnataka.
5. The pearls of the southern seas.

Question 8.

There are several major pilgrimages performed by people in India today. Find out about any 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:

Self Study or Self Exercise.

However some useful hints for students' help are given below:.

India is a secular country. We find here the followers of almost all major religions of the world including Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, Parsi etc.

Major Pilgrims performed by the people in India are:

1. Going to a shrine, temple, or dargah can be done by walking, taking a bus, a train, or an aeroplane, and some even use ponies or horses or simply walk. Examples include visiting places like Kailash Mansarovar, the ShivLing near Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir, Vaishno Devi shrine, Ajmer-Pushkar, or the Dargah of Chisti.
2. Participating in the Rath Yatra in Puri, Orissa is also an option.
3. People visit places like Tirupati, Meenakshi temple, or Char Dham.
4. Hajj is a pilgrimage specifically performed by Muslims.
5. The Golden Temple, Hazur Sahib, and other historical Gurudwaras are visited by Sikhs, Hindus, and others.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

- (i) Puhar was an important port on the
 - (a) West coast
 - (b) East coast
 - (c) Malabar coast
 - (d) None of the above.
- (ii) The most fertile river valley was
 - (a) Kaveri
 - (b) the Yamuna
 - (c) Ganga
 - (d) None of the above.
- (iii) The capital of the Pandyas was
 - (a) Madurai
 - (b) Mudumalai
 - (c) Patliputra
 - (d) Ujjain.
- (iv) The Satavahanas became an Important dynasty In
 - (a) Northern India
 - (b) Eastern India
 - (c) Southern India
 - (d) Western India
- (v) The rulers who ruled over central Asia and north-west India around 2000 years ago were
 - (a) Pandyas
 - (b) Cholas
 - (c) Kushans
 - (d) Cheras.

Answer:

- (a) – (b), (iii) – (a), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (d), (v) – (c).

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. Gold, and were in abundance in South India.
2. Gautamiputra Shri Satakami and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the
3. The famous Kushan ruler organised a Buddhist council.
4. The older form of Buddhism was known as
5. Buddha's attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of thetree.
6. Anyone could follow the path of.....
7. Xuan Zang, a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim took the..... route to return to China.
8. was the most famous Buddhist monastery.
9. The two major centres of power of the Kushanas were and
10. The images of deities were placed within special homes or places known as

Answer:

1. spices, precious stones
2. dakshinapatha

3. Kanishka
4. Kanishka
5. peepal
6. Bhakti
7. land
8. Nalanda
9. Peshawar, Mathura
10. temples.

III. TRUE/FALSE

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. FaXran started his journey back home from Nalanda.
2. Pepper, a very important spice grown in South India, was known as black gold in the Roman Empire.
3. Muvendar is a Bengali word meaning three chiefs.
4. Puhar or Kaveripaltinam was the port of the Pandyas.
5. The statues of Buddha were made in Mathura and Taxila.
6. Bodhisattvas were persons who had attained enlightenment.

Answer:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True.

IV. MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A

- (i) Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni
- (ii) Mahayana
- (iii) Ashvaghosha
- (iv) Bhakti
- (v) The Kushanas

Column B

- (a) A poet who wrote a biography of the Buddha
- (b) Satavahanas
- (c) Controlled the Silk Route
- (d) A new form of Buddhism
- (e) It emphasised devotion and individual worship of a good or goddess

Ans. (i)–(b), (ii)–(d), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(e), (v)–(c).

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where can evidence of trade be found?

Ans: Evidence of trade can be found in the Sangam poems.

2. What was South India famous for? [Imp.]

Ans: It was famous for items like gold and precious stones and spices like pepper. Q. 3. How can you say that Rome had a flourishing trade with south India? **Ans:** Many Roman gold coins have been found in south India.

4. Name the three ruling families of south India

Ans: The Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.

5. How did the chiefs use the tribute that they collected from neighbouring areas?

Ans: They kept some of the wealth for their use and distributed the rest amongst their supporters.

6. Who were the supporters of the chiefs?

Ans: Their family members, soldiers and poets.

7. Name the items that the chiefs gave to the poets as a reward.

Ans: Precious stones, gold, horses, elephants, chariots and fine cloth.

8. Why do you think Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni wanted to control the coasts?

Ans: He wanted to do this to become more efficient and powerful

9. What qualities of silk make it a highly valued fabric?

Ans: Silk has a rich, glossy colour and smooth texture.

10. How is making silk a complicated process? [V. Imp.]

Ans: Raw silk is extracted from the cocoons of silkworms, spun into thread, and then woven into cloth.

11. Who were the earliest rulers of the subcontinent to issue gold coins?

Ans: The Kushanas were the earliest rulers to issue gold coins

12. Who was Kanishka? Mention one of his achievements. [V. Imp.]

Ans: Kanishka was the famous ruler of the Kushana dynasty. He organised a Buddhist council where scholars used to discuss important issues,

13. Who were Bodhisattvas?

Ans: They were holy persons who had attained enlightenment.

14. Name the countries where the worship of Bodhisattvas became popular.

Ans: Central Asia, China, Korea and Japan

15. Name some Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.

Ans: Fa Xian, Xuan Zang and I-Qing.

16. Mention the important features of later Hinduism. [V. Imp.]

Ans: The worship of deities like Shiva, Vishnu, and Goddess Durga became popular

17. What was given much importance under the system of Bhakti? [V. Imp.]

Ans: The devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess were given much importance under the system of Bhakti.

VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni? How do we come to know about him? [Imp.]

Ans: Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni was a well-known leader of the Satavahana dynasty. Information about him is found in an inscription written by his mother. As per the inscription, he, along with other Satavahana rulers, were recognized as leaders of the dakshinapatha, a term referring to the whole southern region. He dispatched his army to the eastern, western, and southern shores.

2. How did the knowledge of silk spread far and wide? [V. Imp.]

Ans: China is where silk originated first. Even though the methods of making silk were a secret in China for a long time, eventually, people from other places learned about them.

- Chinese people travelled to faraway lands using walking, riding horses, and camels, taking silk with them.
- At times, rulers from China sent silk as gifts to leaders in Iran and West Asia. This helped in spreading the knowledge of silk to the west.

3. Why was silk so expensive? [Imp.]

Ans: Silk had to be obtained from China. The journey was quite lengthy, and traders had to travel through risky paths across mountains and deserts. Those living along the way would sometimes ask for money from the traders to allow them to pass through.

4. Write a brief note on the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.

Ans: Fa Xuan, Xuan Zang, and I-Qing were renowned Chinese Buddhist travellers who journeyed to India to explore sites linked to Buddha's life. They toured well-known monasteries and documented their experiences. They talked about the challenges they encountered while travelling to the monasteries and discussed the books and Buddha statues they brought along on their journey.

5. What was the Bhakti system of belief? [V. Imp.]

Ans: As per the Bhakti belief system, when a follower sincerely worships their preferred deity, the deity will manifest in the desired form. So, the deity might be envisioned as a person, a lion, a tree, or any other form. When people accepted this concept, artists created lovely depictions of these deities.

VII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by Silk Route? What was its significance? [V. Imp.]

Ans:

The path through which traders transported silk is called the Silk Route. Silk was first created in China, and the methods of making it were kept a secret for many years. However, traders eventually shared the knowledge of silk widely. People were attracted to it because of its smooth texture. Wearing silk became a trend among rulers and wealthy individuals in Rome.

In India, rulers also attempted to regulate the Silk Route. This was done to gain benefits from taxes, tributes, and gifts brought by traders using the route. The Kushanas were well-known rulers who governed the Silk Route. During their reign, a segment of the Silk Route stretched from Central Asia to the seaports at the mouth of the river Indus. From there, silk was shipped westward to the Roman Empire.

2. How did Buddhism grow during the Kushan dynasty? [Imp.]

Ans: Kanishka was a highly respected ruler of the Kushana dynasty. Under his rule, Buddhism expanded significantly. He arranged gatherings called Buddhist councils, where scholars met to discuss important matters. In his court, Ashvaghosha, a famous poet, wrote the life story of Buddha. A new form of Buddhism called Mahayana emerged, introducing two notable changes. Initially, Buddha's presence was represented in sculptures using specific symbols, but later on,

statues of Buddha were crafted. Cities like Mathura and Taxila became renowned for producing numerous Buddha statues.

The second significant change was the belief in Bodhisattvas, revered individuals who had achieved enlightenment. The worship of Bodhisattvas became popular in Central Asia, China, and eventually reached Korea and Japan. Buddhism also extended its influence to western and southern India, as well as southeastwards to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, and other parts of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia.

3. What was the Bhakti movement? Why did it become more popular? [V. Imp.]

Ans: Bhakti movement was a new way of worship. Bhakti means devotion to a particular deity. During the post-Vedic era some deities like Shiva, Vishnu, and Durga became popular among the devotees. This inclination towards deities came to be known as the Bhakti movement. It became popular because there was no discrimination among the worshippers or devotees. There was no difference whether one was rich or poor, high or low, man or woman. Everyone was allowed to worship the deities of his/ her own choice. The Bhakti movement discarded the performance of elaborate sacrifices.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9

The NCERT solutions for Class 6 History Chapter 9, titled "Traders, Kings, and Pilgrims," provide a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the historical events and concepts covered in the chapter. Here are some key benefits of using NCERT solutions for Class 6 History Chapter 9:

1. **Comprehensive Coverage:** NCERT solutions ensure that the entire chapter is thoroughly covered. The solutions are structured to include all the important topics and subtopics, leaving no gaps in the students' understanding of the historical content.
2. **Clarity of Concepts:** The solutions are written in a clear and concise manner, making it easy for students to grasp the concepts explained in the chapter. The language used is student-friendly, ensuring that even complex historical ideas are presented in an accessible way.
3. **Accurate Information:** The NCERT solutions for Class 6 History Chapter 9 are based on accurate historical information. Students can rely on these solutions to obtain authentic and verified content that aligns with the curriculum.
4. **Exam Preparation:** NCERT solutions serve as an excellent resource for exam preparation. They not only help students understand the concepts but also provide them with practice questions and exercises that are in line with the examination pattern. This enables students to be well-prepared for their history exams.
5. **Structured Format:** The solutions are presented in a well-structured format, with each topic and subtopic organised systematically. This helps students in creating a coherent framework of historical events and understanding their chronological order.
6. **Enhanced Learning:** By using NCERT solutions, students can enhance their overall learning experience. The solutions often include additional information, interesting facts, and

relevant examples that go beyond the textbook, making the learning process more engaging and enjoyable.

7. **Self-Assessment:** NCERT solutions typically include exercises and questions that allow students to assess their understanding of the material. This self-assessment aspect is crucial for identifying areas of weakness and working on them for improvement.
8. **Promotes Critical Thinking:** The solutions often encourage students to think critically about historical events, analyse different perspectives, and draw conclusions. This promotes a deeper understanding of history and helps students develop critical thinking skills.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science History Chapter 9 FAQs

1. **How do trade routes discussed in Chapter 9 impact historical developments?**
Explore the intricate connections between trade routes and historical developments in Chapter 9, understanding how economic exchanges shaped the course of ancient civilizations.
2. **What role did kings play in ancient societies, as discussed in Chapter 9?**
Chapter 9 sheds light on the multifaceted roles of kings in ancient societies, from political leadership to cultural patronage, providing a nuanced perspective on governance.
3. **Are there real-life examples of pilgrimages discussed in Chapter 9?**
Delve into the cultural significance of pilgrimages by exploring real-life examples mentioned in Chapter 9, connecting historical contexts to tangible experiences.
4. **Can the concepts from Chapter 9 be applied to modern-day scenarios?**
Gain insights into the relevance of historical concepts by examining how the principles discussed in Chapter 9 can be applied to understand contemporary trade, governance, and cultural practices.
5. **How do NCERT Solutions encourage critical thinking about history?**
NCERT Solutions prompts critical thinking by providing detailed explanations and encouraging students to analyse and interpret historical events, fostering a deeper engagement with the subject.