CLASS VI







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CHAPTER 9

TRADES, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

- Trade and Traders
- New kingdoms along the coasts
- The story of the Silk Route
- The spread of Buddhism
- The quest of the pilgrims
- The beginning of Bhakti



☐ Trade and Traders



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☐ Trade and Traders

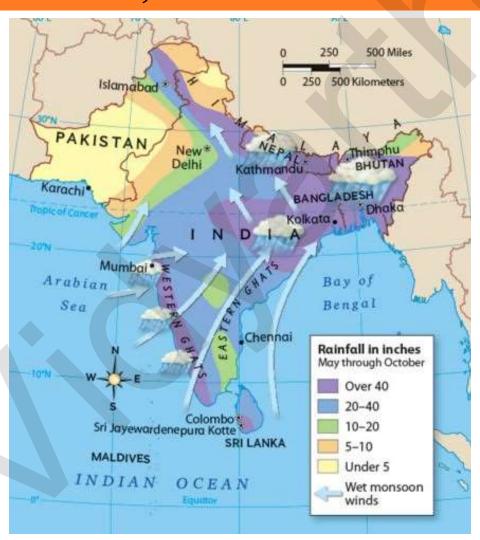
- Northern Black Polished Ware were found from several archaeological sites throughout the subcontinent
- Traders may have carried them from the places where they were made, to sell them at other places.

- South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper, and precious stones
- Pepper was particularly valued in the Roman Empire and was know as black gold.
- Traders carried many of these goods to Rome in ships, across the sea, and by land in caravans.





- Traders explored several sea routes.
 - Some of these followed the coasts.
 - ➤ Others were across the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, where sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds to cross the seas more quickly.
- Many Roman gold coins have been found in south India.



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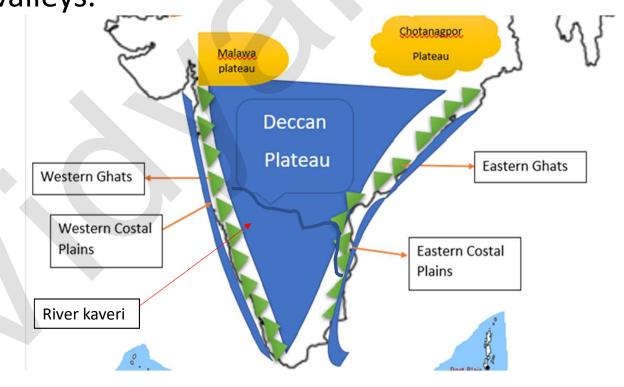
☐ New kingdoms along the coasts



☐ New kingdoms along the coasts

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southern half of the subcontinent coastline, and with hills, plateaus, and river valleys.



- Amongst the river valleys, that of the Kaveri is the most fertile.
- Chiefs and kings who controlled the river valleys and the coasts became rich and powerful.

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- The Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas became powerful in south India around 2300 years ago.

- These three chiefs had two centers of power: one inland, and one on the coast.
- Of these six cities, two were very important:
- > Puhar or Kaveripattinam, the port of the Cholas.

- ➤ Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas.
- These chiefs demanded and received gifts from the people and went on military expeditions.
- Many poets compositions are found in the Sangam collection composed poems in praise of chiefs.

☐ Satavahanas

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Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni

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☐ Satavahanas

- Around 200 years later a dynasty known as the Satavahanas became powerful in western India.
 - The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.
 - ➤ We know about him from an inscription composed on behalf of his mother, Gautami Balashri.

- Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the dakshinapatha, literally the route leading to the south.
- He sent his army to the eastern, western and southern coasts.

☐ The story of the Silk Route



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☐ The story of the Silk Route

- Silk is a fiber.
- The rich, glossy colors of silk and smooth texture, make it a highly valued fabric in most societies.

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Silk







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Process of Making silk

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

 Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago.

- Some people from China who went to distant lands on foot, horseback, and on camels, carried silk with them.
 - ✓ The paths they followed came to be known as the Silk Route.
- Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and west Asia, and from there, the knowledge of silk spread further west.

- About 2000 years ago, wearing silk became the fashion amongst rulers and rich people in Rome.
- Some kings tried to control large portions of the route because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route.

> The Kushanas



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> The Kushanas

- The best-known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the Kushanas, who ruled over central Asia and north-west India.
- ✓ Two major centres of power of
 Kushanas were Peshawar and Mathura.

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✓ The Kushanas were amongst the earliest rulers of the subcontinent to issue gold which coins were used by traders along the Silk Route.

☐ The spread of Buddhism



- ☐ The spread of Buddhism
 - Kanishka organized a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters 1900 years ago.
 - Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the Buddhacharita, lived in his court.
 - During this period, a new form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana Buddhism developed.



- Mahayana Buddhism had two distinct features:
 - Earlier, buddha's presence was shown by using certain sign, but now the sculpture of buddha are made. At places like Mathura and Taxila.
 - ➤ Bodhdhistavas can live their life in complete isolation, but after Mahayana Buddhism, they remain in this world, teaching and helping others.

- The worship of Bodhisattvas became very popular, and spread throughout Central Asia, China, and later to Korea and Japan.
- Buddhism also spread to western and southern India, where dozens of caves were hollowed out of hills for monks to live in.
- The older form of Buddhism, known as Theravada Buddhism spread to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand and other parts of Southeast Asia including Indonesia.

Bodhisattvas - These were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment.



- ☐ The quest of the pilgrims
 - Pilgrims are men and women who undertake journeys to holy places in order to offer worship.
 - The best-known of these are the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims:

- Fa Xian, who came to the subcontinent about 1600 years ago.
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- ➤ Xuan Zang who came around 1400 years ago and carried back with him statues of the Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood, and over 600 manuscripts loaded on the backs of 20 horses.
- > I-Qing, who came about 50 years after Xuan Zang.
- Each of these pilgrims left an account of his journey.

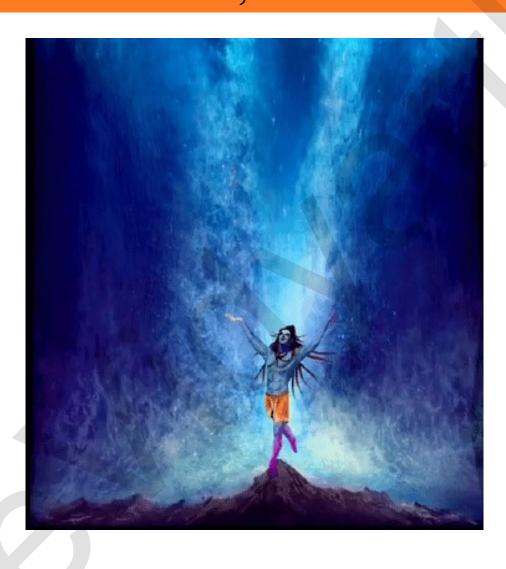
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☐ The beginning of Bhakti





- ☐ The beginning of Bhakti
- During this time, worship of certain deities, which became a central feature of later Hinduism, gained in importance.
 - ✓ These deities included Shiva, Vishnu, and goddesses such as Durga.



- These deities were worshipped through Bhakti which is generally understood as a person's devotion to his or her chosen deity.
- The idea of Bhakti is present in the Bhagavad Gita, a sacred book of the Hindus, which is included in the Mahabharata.

- Those who followed the system of Bhakti emphasized 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 worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire.

