

HISTORY

CHAPTER-10

CONTACT WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- The assemblies of poets held in South India are known as the _____.
(a) Tamilkam (b) sangams (c) satraps (d) both (a) and (c).
- The famous king Rudraraman I belonged to the _____.
(a) Pallavas (b) Cholas (c) Sakas (d) Parthians.
- The Parthians had come to India from _____.
(a) Central Asia (b) Iran (c) Iraq (d) Afghanistan.
- The Kushanas were instruments in spreading _____ in Central and China.
(a) Mahayana Buddhism (b) Hinduism
(c) Jainism (d) none of these.
- The technique of silk-making first started in _____.
(a) Sri Lanka (b) China (c) France (d) India

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- Important Saka kingdoms in the Indian region were in Taxila, Mathura, Nasik and Ujjain.
- King Kanishka was the greatest ruler of the Kushana dynasty.
- Sangam literature was written in the Tamil language.
- The idea of bhakti or intense devotion to one God emerged during this time.

C. WRITE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE.

- Hiuen Tsang visited India during the reign o Chandragupta Maurya. False
- Fa-Hien visited India to learn Buddhism. True
- Kanishka was a Chinese king. False
- Kanishka convened the fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir. True

D. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN BRIEF:

1. Who were the Sakas?

Ans.1 The Sakas were a group of nomadic Iranian people.

2. What is the Mahayana Buddhism?

Ans.2 Mahayana Buddhism is a group of Buddhism followers that believe Buddha is a God.

3. Name the main Gods and Goddesses worshipped by the Hindus?

Ans.3 Vishnu and Shiva were worshipped by the Hindus.

4. Who were the Parthians?

Ans.4 The Parthians were people who came to India from Iran. They ruled over a small part of the North West territory of the Indian sub-continent.

5. Which religion did the Pallavas and Cholas promote?

Ans.5 The Pallavas and Cholas promoted Hinduism.

E. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IN DETAIL:

1. Explain the significance of the Silk Route?

Ans.1 The Silk Route was a network of trade routes that existed between China and the Mediterranean. People started to travel to distant lands; they carried the rich, glossy silk fabric with them. The paths they followed came to be known as the Silk Route. The Silk Route led to the exchange of religious and cultural ideas. It helped many pilgrims to come to India to study Buddhism. This route was used for the spread of Buddhism during Kanishka's rule.

2. Discuss the main factors responsible for the popularity of Buddhism in ancient India?

Ans.2 Buddhism spread to many parts of India. Emperor Ashoka was one of the first rulers to help spread Buddhism. Kanishka the Kushana emperor also patronized Buddhism in the second century. He sent missionaries to China and other countries to preach the teachings of Buddhism.

3. How did Kanishka sponsor Buddhism?

Ans.3 Kanishka was deeply inclined towards the Buddhist faith and sponsored the buildings of many Buddhist monasteries. The important meetings of Buddhist monks took place in Kashmir during his reign. The Kushanas were instrumental in spreading Mahayana Buddhism, In Central Asia and China. They also developed the Gandhara and Mathura school of art.

4. Write about the expansion of trade during that period?

Ans.4 During the period of second urbanization trade took an active form where people established contact with different lands. Port cities developed along the Indian coastline. By 200 BCE India has established trading relations with many countries like Greece, Rome, The Arab countries, China, South East Asia and Africa through both sea and land routes. Indo-Roman trade flourished particularly during the reign of Emperor Augustus in Rome.