**History**

**Lesson 10**

**The post mauryan period**

**I.Answer the following**

**1. Write short notes on**

**a. The silk route**

**b. the kingdoms of the south**

**A. The silk route**

* **The silk route was the main route through which the Chinese supplied silk and other goods to other parts of the world.**
* **The route started from China, ran across Central Asia and ended at the west Asian provinces of the Roman Empire.**
* **Besides silk, India exported pearls, textiles, ivory and precious stones through this route.**

**B .The kingdoms of the south**

* **The Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandyas were the three powerful kingdoms of South India.**
* **The Cholas ruled from Uraiyur, the Cheras from Vanji and the Pandyas from Madurai.**
* **The three kingdoms often fought against one another.**

**2. What major changes did Hinduism undergo during this period?**

**During this period, rituals and sacrifices became less important.**

**Devotion and selfless love expressed for God in the form of ‘Bhakti’ gained popularity.**

**3. How did Kanishka patronize Buddhism?**

* **Kanishka was a patron of Buddhism.**
* **He honoured Buddhist monks and donated money to build monasteries.**
* **He organized an assembly of Buddhist monks in Kashmir, which came to be known as the Fourth Buddhist Council.**
* **Scholars met and discussed issues related to Buddhism In that assembly.**

**4. Why were Sangams organized?**

**Sangam was an assembly of Tamil poets and Scholars, held under the patronage of the Pandyas. They were organized to compile the works of tamil poets and scholars.**

**5. Why was the Silk route called so? How did the rulers try to control the Silk route?**

**The Silk route was called so because silk was the main item traded through that route. In order to get a share in the trade profits, many rulers offered protection to the traders against robbers.**

**6. Trade was an important activity during this period .Explain this statement with examples.**

* **Trade flourished during this period.**
* **The increasing use of money and the development of new crafts led to an increase in trading activities.**
* **The silk route was the most important trade route of the period.**
* **The towns that were centres of trade prospered.**