

KEY ELEMENTS OF TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

Class: VI

Handout 1

Subject: SST

Objective:

To familiarise the students with,

- Ideas of different contexts of contact with distant lands and the motivating forces.
- Introduce the concept of trade, traders and long distance exchange.
- Evidences and their traces.
- To understand interrelationship within the sub continents and distant lands.
- Examine the implications of journey and co-relation with geographical conditions
- To develop basic skills of map reading.

THE SILK ROUTE



Content

- About the 'New kingdoms' along the coast
- The Satavahanas (their journey, the story related to it)
- The silk route (importance of silk route)
- The Kushanas (their major centres)

1. About the 'New kingdoms' along the coast

- ✚ The southern half of the sub continent is marked by a long coastline , hills , plateaus and river valleys.
- ✚ Kaveri is the most important fertile river valley.

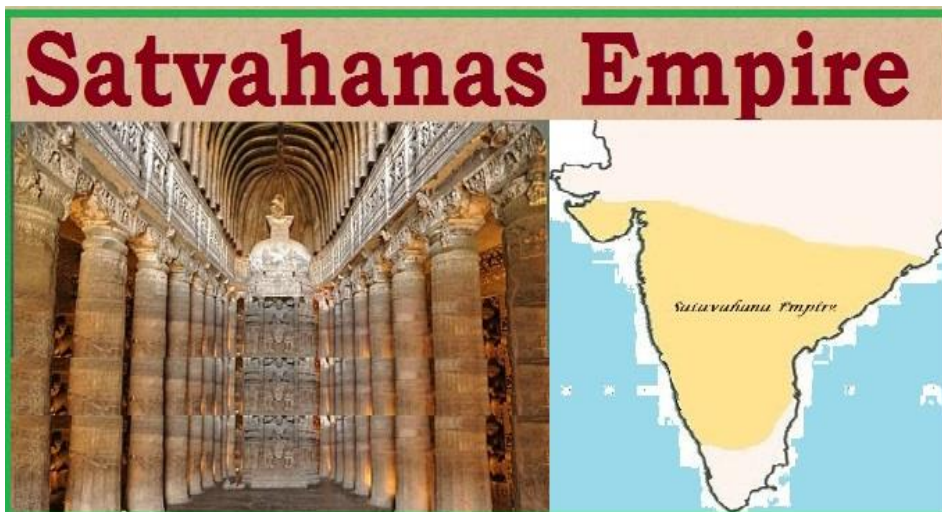
- ✚ Chiefs and kings controlled the river valleys and the coasts to become rich and powerfull.

Muvendar:

- ✚ Tamil word – (three chiefs)
- ✚ Three powerfull ruling families – The Cholas/ Cheras/ Pandyas
- ✚ They belonged to South India – 2300 years ago
- ✚ Each of the 3 chiefs has two cwntrres of powers- OnenIsland and one on the coast
- ✚ The most important were Puhar or Kaveripatnam.
- ✚ Instead of taxes the chiefs demanded and received gifts from the people.

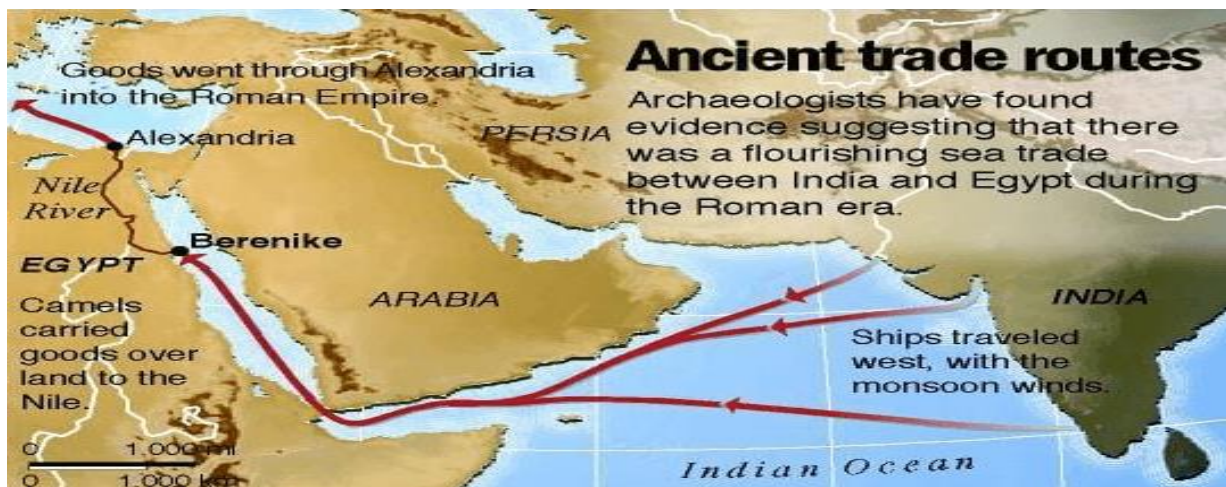


2. Satavahanas



- ❖ Powerful in Western India
- ❖ The most important ruler was- Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni
- ❖ His mothers name was – Gautami Balashri
- ❖ Satavahana rulers were known as Lords of Dakshinapatha (meaning the route leading to the South)

3. The Silk Route



- ✓ Techniques of making silk were first invented in China – 7000 years ago.
- ✓ Some people from China went to distant lands on foot, horseback and camels
- ✓ They carried silk along
- ✓ The paths they followed came to be known as Silk- route.
- ✓ Wearing silk became the fashion symbol amongst the rich rulers in Rome

4. The Kushanas

Ruled over Central Asia and North west India around 2000 years ago

Major centres of power were – Peshawar and Mathura

They controlled the Silk routes

They issued gold coins as well.

