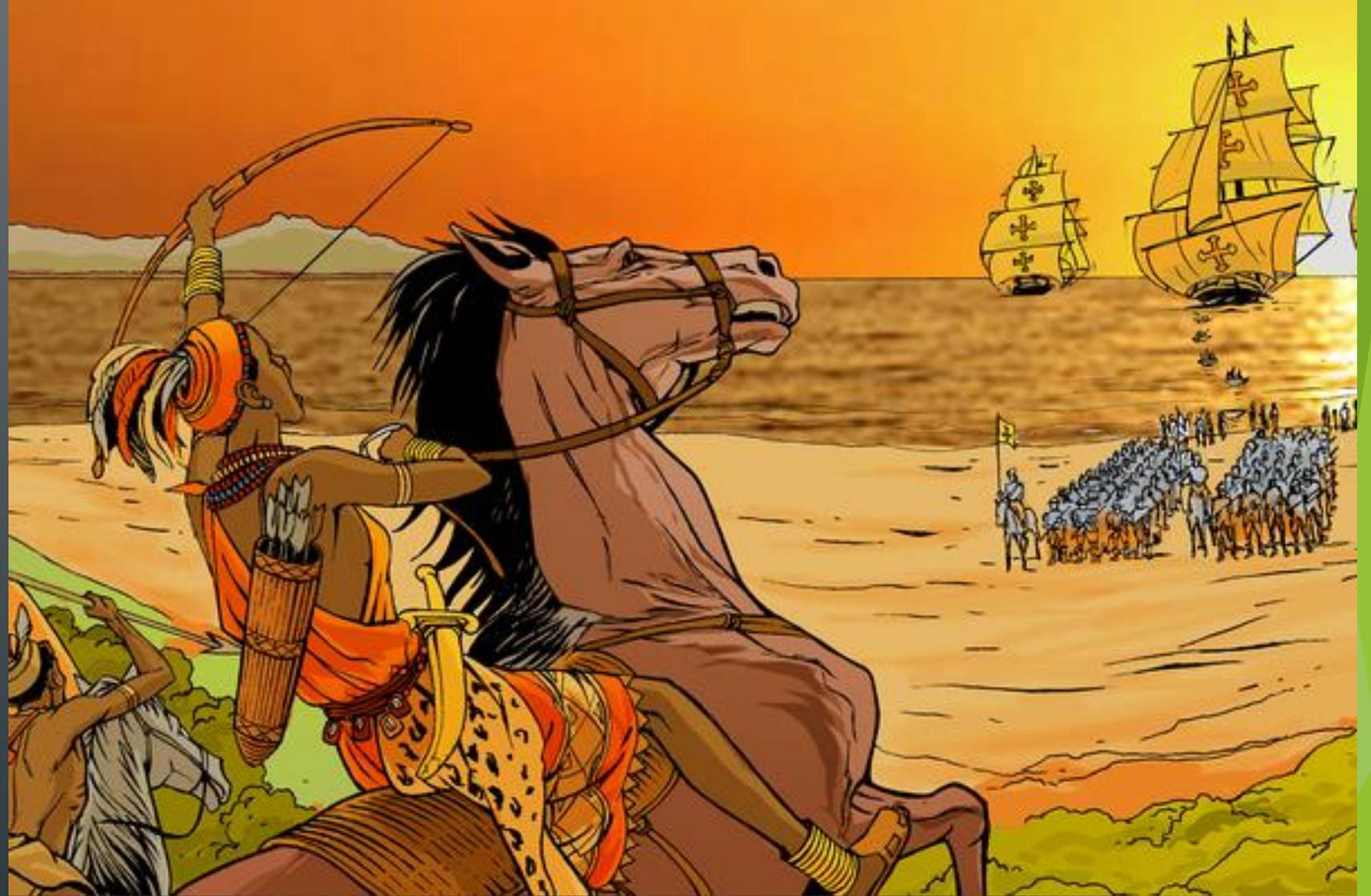


Class 6



Chapter 10 - Traders, Kings and Pilgrims Module 1

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 powerful.



Muvendar:

- Tamil word - (three chiefs)
- Three powerful ruling families - The Cholas/ Cheras/ Pandyas
- They belonged to South India - 2300 years ago
- Each of the 3 chiefs has two centers of powers- One on land 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

- ❖ They were powerful in Western India
- ❖ The most important ruler was- Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni
- ❖ His mother's name was – Gautami Balashr
- ❖ 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.





Credits:
Google, Wikipedia