

*Exercises***Let's recall****Question 1:**

Match the following:

Muvendar	Mahayana Buddhism
Lords of the dakshinapatha	Buddhacharita
Ashvaghosha	Satavahana rulers
Bodhisattvas	Chinese pilgrim
Xuan Zang	Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas

Solution 1:

Muvendar	Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas
Lords of the dakshinapatha	Satavahana rulers
Ashvaghosha	Buddhacharita
Bodhisattvas	Mahayana Buddhism
Xuan Zang	Chinese pilgrim

Question 2:

Why did kings want to control the Silk Route?

Solution 2:

Some kings tried to control large portions of the route. This was because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route. In return, they often protected the traders who passed through their kingdoms from attacks by robbers.

Question 3:

What kinds of evidence do historians use to find out about trade and trade routes?

Solution 3:

- Historians look basically for coins that tells a lot about the trade.
- They also look upon the particular items comes from which part of the world that tells about their trade relationship with the other countries.
- Historians look into accounts of the traders and pilgrims.

Question 4:

What were the main features of Bhakti?

Solution 4:

Bhakti emphasized on devotion for a God or Goddess.

If a devotee worships a deity with pure heart, the deity will appear in such a way that a devotee wants.

Let's discuss**Question 5:**

Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India.

Solution 5:

Chinese pilgrims came to India to visit the places associated with the teachings of Buddha and famous monasteries.

Question 6:

Why do you think ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti?

Solution 6:

The Bhakti movement gave freedom of choice to ordinary people. The temple was not only the place of worship. They could worship any God of their choice. Easier rules attracted people to Bhakti.