

WORKSHEET, Class 7th, History, chapter 1, S.St.

A. Answer these questions:-

Answer:- 1 Some of the important foreign travellers and writers who visited India during the Medieval period were Al Beruni, Ibn Batuta and Marco Polo etc.

Answer:- 2 Since the court poets and historians were commissioned by the rulers for fear of offending their benefactors they almost always portrayed them as gold like figures and saviours of the people. Hence the accuracy of these chronicles are debated and doubted.

Answer: 3 Coins are particularly useful to study the history of any period because they are important sources of economy and politics of that period. Coins are inscribed either with the names of the rulers and their dynasty or with the dates of their reign. Coins are also indicators of trade relations, specially when coins of

one empire or country are discovered in another empire.

B. Choose the correct answer

1. an autography

2. Ibn Batuta

3. Abul Fazl

4. Indoi

5. Chola period

C. Fill in the blanks:-

1. 1300CE to 1800 C E

2. Calligraphy , flora and geometrical

3. numismatics

4. Plassey, East India Company

5. Rajatarangini , 12th

D. Match the following columns:

1. Tahqiq I hind

2. Thanjavur

3. Travelogue

4. Bhakti movement

5 Prithvirajraso

E. Answer the following questions in brief

Answer:- 1 The period from the 8th to the 18th century is known as the medieval period in Indian history.

Answer:- 2 Bhakti and Sufi movements.

Answer:- 3 Al Beruni Who came from Central Asia in his travelogue Tahqiq I hind wrote extensively about life in India during the time of Mahmud of Ghazni .The Moroccan explorer Ibn Batuta'a Rihla is a huge source of information about medieval India's geography.

Answer: 4 . Chronicles and archives **were two literary sources which were not as reliable as travelogues.**

F. Answer the following questions in detail:-

Answer:- 1 Archaeology is a branch of study that tries to find information about the past by digging artefacts and trying to understand the sequence of events of the past.

Monuments and Inscriptions are two archaeological sources of information.

Monuments- Monuments tell us about the architectural style of the period especially the design and the materials used to construct them. They include everything from forts and palaces to mosques and Toms to temples and public structures. Some of the monuments of the medieval are the purana qila the JAMA Masjid and the red Fort in Delhi etc.

Inscriptions- Inscriptions are writings found on various monuments and pillars or on the walls of Royal palaces. The study of inscription is called epigraphy.

The Taj Mahal in Agra has passages from the Quran inscribed all over.

Answer:- 2 Literary sources are existing written material.

Examples are:-

Autobiographies- A life history of a person written by himself is known as an autobiography. Many rulers of the mediaeval. Wrote their auto biographies which are a great source of information. Tuzuk I Jahangir is an example of autobiography of Jahangir.

Biographies- A life history of a person written by someone else such as a scholar or a close friend through personal knowledge is known as a biography. Some of the important biographies of the medieval period include Prithiviraj raso and Humayunama.

Answer:- 3 In the earlier times, India was known as Bharat (or Bharatvarsha) or

Jambudwipa, that is, the island of the Jambu tree .The early Sanskrit and Vedic texts referred to it as Aryavarta, that is, the land of the Aryans . Indoi and Hindustan ,the ancient Greeks called it Indoi, while the Persians referred to it as Hindustan. Both names referred to the River Indus and to the people and settlements of the region. Hindustan, literally meaning the "land of the Hindus', was used in the thirteenth century by Minhaj-i-Siraj,a chronicler who wrote in Persian. Hind referred to the region of Sindh (Indus).

Answer:- 4 Cultural developments-Arrival of new religions in medieval period ,especially Islam created a Fusion of traditions giving birth to an Indo Islamic culture. This culture influenced religious beliefs- bhakti and Sufism, architecture like Taj Mahal and Red fort, food like kababs and biryani ,clothing like kurta-pyjama, kaftan and may other things.

More languages began to be used as a result of the Indo Islamic culture .Urdu was one of the most popular among them.

Technological developments- foreigners who established their rule in India in medieval period brought with them the knowledge of knew and superior technology especially the wheel that was used in irrigation and to spin yarn. They also introduced artillery and firearms techniques in India.