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CLASS: VII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: HISTORY

CH-1

CHANGES IN MEDIEVAL PERIOD

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which of the following rulers ruled during the Early Medieval period? **Palas and Pratiharas**
2. Who among the following wrote Akbar Nama? **Abul Fazl**
3. What is not an important feature of inscription? **Most inscriptions existed on paper.**
4. Which of the following is true? **Hindustan meant land beyond the river Indus.**

B. Give an example for each of the following Medieval history structures:

1. Mosque: **Jama Masjid.**
2. Fort: **Red Fort.**
3. Temple: **Brihadeeswara Temple.**
4. Capital City: **Delhi.**
5. Tomb: **Humayun's Tomb.**

C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'

1. The Medieval period in India lasted between 600 CE to 1400 CE. **(False)**
2. The Late Medieval period dates from 13th century to the 18th century i.e., from 1200 CE to 1700 CE. **(True)**
3. A monument depicts the style of architecture of a particular period in History. **(True)**
4. Chronicles are pillars, tombs, walls of important buildings etc. **(False)**

D. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Name the two sources of History?

The two main sources of History are- 1. Archaeological sources 2. Literary sources.

2. How did paper help in creating sources of History?

Paper helped a lot in creating sources of History. During the Medieval period paper was widely available, thus it was used in abundance. It was used to write accounts of religion, chronicles of kings, about judicial systems, wars, revolts, cultures and traditions, societies, life of people, etc.

3. Write some of the major religious developments during Medieval period.

- a. Hinduism saw the worship of new deities and temple constructions by royalty.
- b. Brahmins gained importance due to their Sanskrit knowledge.
- c. The idea of Bhakti emerged, which means loving a personal deity and reach him without the aid of priest.
- d. Islam spread with the arrival of merchants and migrants.

4. How did sub-castes come into existence?

With the rise of agriculture, people settled down and became landowners. A social divide appeared as people with better occupations and resources began to differentiate themselves from those who did not have resources. This led to the creation of sub-castes or Jatis.

E. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. How did our country get the name Hindustan and how has its interpretation changed with time?

During the Medieval period our country was called Hindustan. Many foreigners like the Afghans, Turks and Mughals came from the north or north-west to invade India. River Indus also known as Sindhu and its five tributaries formed the western frontier. Sindhu could not be pronounced correctly by them as 's' in their languages became 'h'. So, Sindhu became Hindu. And the land beyond river Hindu, was called Hindustan. However, the name 'Hindustan' and its interpretation changed with time. Geographical descriptions of the country also differed.

- The name Hindustan which was used in the 13th century by Minhaj-i-Siraj, described the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the fertile land between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna.
- Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire went a step ahead to include the geography, culture, people and natural vegetation of the subcontinent to explain Hindustan.
- In the 19th century, during the British Raj, Hindustan identified with India and its territory included present day Pakistan and Bangladesh.

2. Write a note on Medieval period?

- The Medieval period is derived from the Latin term ‘medium aevum’.
- In this era social, political, and economic changes happened drastically.
- Varied faiths and cultures flourished which shaped unique traditions in different regions.
- In India, the medieval period spans from 700 CE to 1700 CE.
- The Early Medieval period was from 8th to 13th century.
- The Late Medieval period was from 13th to 18th century.

3. How are archaeological sources different from literary sources? Explain with the help of examples.

Archaeological sources are different from literary sources. This difference is explained here under:

Archaeological Sources	Literary Sources
It includes monuments like palaces, mosques, temples, art objects like paintings, sculptures, inscriptions or epigraphs and coins. They give valuable information about the past.	These are the written records like biographies, autobiographies, records of accounts, chronicles of courts, farmans or official notices or royal letters that include day to day matters of public interest, court records and travelogues.
Examples: coins, inscriptions	Examples: autobiographies, biographies, chronicles

4. Explain the rise of new social and political groups during Medieval period.

The rise of new social groups during Medieval period can be explained through the following points:

- The Medieval period introduced innovations like the Persian wheel for irrigation, spinning wheel for weaving, and firearms for combat, reshaping societal practices
- Growth and innovations of new food items and beverages such as potatoes, corn, chillies, tea, and coffee emerged in the subcontinent.
- The period witnessed significant mobility as group of people travelled in search of growth and development.
- Settlement on lands and the emergence of landowners contributed to a social divide. Those with better occupations and resources differentiated themselves, giving rise to sub-castes or jatis.