

**Grade VII**

**Lesson 1. TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS**

**HISTORY**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Amir khusrau used the word
  - a) Hindu
  - b) Hindustan
  - c) India
  - d) None of these
2. Foreigners in Persian was called
  - a) Alien
  - b) Pardesi
  - c) Ajnabi
  - d) None of these
3. Manuscripts were kept in
  - a) Library
  - b) Archives
  - c) Both of these
  - d) None of these
4. Decline of Mughal empire led to emergence of
  - a) Regional states
  - b) Regions
  - c) Both of these
  - d) None of these
5. Holy book of Muslims is called
  - a) Quran
  - b) Gita
  - c) Bible
  - d) None of these

1) a	2) c	3) c	4) a	5) a
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**II. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Cartographer is one who draws
  - a) Pictures
  - b) Sketch
  - c) Maps
  - d) Paintings
2. Al -I drisi was a \_\_\_\_\_cartographer
  - a) Arabian
  - b) French
  - c) German
  - d) None of these
3. Archive was a place where \_\_\_\_\_were collected
  - a) Grains
  - b) Manuscripts
  - c) Coins
  - d) None of these
4. Ziyauddin Barani was a \_\_\_\_\_ century chronicler
  - a) 18<sup>th</sup>
  - b) 14<sup>th</sup>
  - c) 15<sup>th</sup>
  - d) 17<sup>th</sup>
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were the most dominant group in society
  - a) Kshatriyas
  - b) Traders
  - c) Muslims
  - d) Brahmanas

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. d
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### III. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Cartographer is a person who makes?  
a) Cartoons                      b) Caricatures                      c) Maps                      d) None of these
2. In which century Babur used Hindustan to describe geography of subcontinent?  
a) 17<sup>th</sup> Century                      b) 18<sup>th</sup> century                      c) 16<sup>th</sup> century                      d) None of these
3. Why do historians today have to be careful about the terms in the past?  
a) Because they do not know the meaning of terms  
b) Because the terms may have more than one meaning  
c) because the terms meant different in the past.  
d) None of these
4. Which of the following is not the meaning of 'foreigner' in the past?  
a) Stranger                      b) Pardesi                      c) Ajnabi                      d) Indigenous
5. In which period did the number and variety of textual records increase dramatically?  
a) 600 to 700                      b) 700 to 800                      c) 800 to 1000                      d) 700 to 1750
6. Which type of people collected manuscripts?  
a) Poor people                      b) Wealthy people                      c) Local people                      d) None of these
7. Where were the manuscripts placed?  
a) At home                      b) In libraries                      c) In archives                      d) Both (b) and (c)
8. Ziyauddin Barani wrote his Chronicle first in?  
a) 13<sup>th</sup> Century                      b) 12<sup>th</sup> Century                      c) 14<sup>th</sup> Century                      d) 15<sup>th</sup> Century
9. In which centuries was the term 'Kshatriya' applied more generally to a group of warriors?  
a) Between the eighth and fourteenth centuries  
b) Between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries  
c) Between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries  
d) None of these
10. Which language was spoken during 14<sup>th</sup> century in present Bengal region?  
a) Awadhi                      b) Gauri                      c) Telangani                      d) Lahori
11. Which is the holy book of Muslims?  
a) Gita                      b) Adi-puran                      c) Quaran                      d) Ramayana
12. Who had accepted the authority of the early Muslim leaders?  
a) Sunnis                      b) Shias                      c) Khalifas                      d) None of these



1. b	2. b	3. d	4. d	5. a	6. c	7. c	8. b	9. c	10. c
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**I Fill in the blanks**

1. Archives are places where .....are kept
2. ....was a fourteenth - century chronicler.
3. .... and .....were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.
4. The fresh cartographer made India's map in .....
5. .... used Hindustan to describe geography of India
6. Pardesi means .....
7. Barani wrote his first chronicle in .....
8. Rajputs derived their origin from the word .....

1. documents and manuscripts	2. Ziyauddin Barani	3. Potatoes, corn, chilli, tea, coffee	4. 1720
5. Babur	6. foreigner	7. 1356	8. Rajaputra

**II Fill in the blanks**

- i. The historians need to be sensitive to the different historical backgrounds, i.e. the \_\_\_\_\_ in which information about the past was produced.
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_used the term ' Hind'
- iii. Historians still rely on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ for information
- iv Through this period \_\_\_\_\_became gradually cheaper.
- v) Manuscripts were collected by \_\_\_\_\_ and temples

i) Context	ii) Amir Khusrau	iii) Coins, inscriptions, Architecture	iv) Paper	v) Wealthy people, Rulers, Monasteries
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**III Fill in the blanks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ provide a lot of information to the historians.
2. Rules and regulations of jatis were enforced by \_\_\_\_\_
3. Knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ earned Brahmanas a lot of respect
4. The Muslims had two divisions the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ had controlled an empire from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in the west.

1. Manuscripts	2. Jati Panchayat	3. Sanskrit	4. Shias, Sunnis	5. Balban
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**IV Fill in the blanks**

1. Minhaj - i -siraj was a chronicler, who wrote in .....
2. Manuscripts were placed in museum and .....
3. The name Rajput has been derived from .....
4. Jatis were also required to follow the .....of the villages.
5. ....referred to learned theologians and jurists.

1. Persian	2. archives	3. Rajputra	4. Rules	5. Ulama
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**I Match the Following**

Column A	Column B
1. Ali	a) Bengal
2. Khalifa	b) Brahamins
3. Sanskrit	c) Muslims
4. Gauda	d) Muhammad's son-in-law

1) d	2) c	3) b	4) a
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**II Match the Following**

Column I	Column II
1. Al - Idrisi	a) Hind
2. Hindustan	b) Archives
3. Amir - khusrau	c) 14 <sup>th</sup> Century chronicler
4. Manuscripts	d) Arabian
5. Ziyauddin Barani	e) Assembly of elders
6. Jati Panchayat	f) Minhaj - i - Siraj

1. d	2. f	3. a	4. b	5. c	6. e
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**III Match the Following**

Column A	Column b
1. Chronicler	a) dense and difficult
2. Poet	b. Al-Idrisi
3. Nastaliq style	c) Minhaj - I - Siraj
4. Shikaste style	d) Cursive and easy
5. Cartographer	e) Amirkhusrau

1. c	2. e	3. a	4. d	5. b
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**IV. Match the Following**

Column A	Column B
a) India	i) a caste of scribes and secretaries
b) Kayasthars	ii) Holy book of the Muslims
c) Bengal	iii) new rulers searching for prestige
d) Patrons	iv) a modern nation-state
e) Quran	v) Gauda

a. (iv)	b. (i)	c. (v)	d. (iv)	e. (iii)
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**I. True or False**

1. We do not find inscriptions for the period after AD 700
2. The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period of India
3. Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements
4. Minhaj- i - Siraj was from India
5. Scribes copied manuscripts
6. Change in habitant forced forest dwellers to migrate.

i) False	ii) True	iii) True	iv) False	v) True
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**II. True or False**

- i) In the map made by al-I drisi the names of places are marked in English
- ii) Historical records exist in a variety of languages which changed considerably over the centuries.
- iii) Minhaj- i - siraj, a 14<sup>th</sup> century chronicler wrote in Persian.
- iv) The term ' foreigner' was used for the person of the same community.

v) The number and variety of textual records increased during this period.

i) - False	ii) True	iii) True	iv) False	v) True
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### III True or False

1. Science of cartography differed between 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century
2. We have many original manuscripts to get information.
3. Between 8<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century the term Kshatriya was used for group of Brahmanas.
4. Status of a jati remained same from region to region.
5. Muslims had two schools of law hanafi and shafi'i

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. True
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1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False
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### Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. List some of the technological changes associated with this period

- a) The Persian wheel in irrigation
- b) The spinning wheel in weaving
- c) Firearms in combat



## 2. How were the affairs of Jatis regulated?

Jatis framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members. These regulations were enforced by an assembly of elders described in some areas as the jati panchayat. But jatis were also required to follow the rules of their villages.

## 3. What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

Pan regional empire means empire spanning diverse regions.

## 4. What is cartography?

The art of sketching maps is called cartography

## 5. How do we know about medieval history?

The information about medieval period is derived from two sources archaeological and literary. The monuments constructed during this period hold a valuable ground till date.

## 6. What is an archive?

A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is called an archive.

## 7. How are archives useful in medieval India?

Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples. They were placed in libraries and archives. These provide a lot of detailed information to historians

## 8. What were the languages according to Amir Khusrau, which existed in the region?

Sindhi, Lahori, Kashmiri, Dvasamudri, Telangani, Gujari, Ma' bari, Gauri, Awadhi and Hindavi. Further, Brahmins knew the Sanskrit language.

## 9. Who were patrons?

Patrons were influential wealthy individuals who supported another person an artistm a crafts person, a learned man or a noble.

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### Short Answer Type Questions

#### 1. Who was considered a " foreigner" in the past?

In the past, a foreigner was a stranger who appeared in a particular village, someone who wasn't part of that society or culture. In Hindi, the term pardesi is used to describe such a person and ajnabi in Persian.

## **2. How did the French cartographer depict India? How is it different from al-Idirisi?**

In 1720, A French Cartographer gave an improved version of the Indian subcontinent. It depicts the Indian subcontinent as it is shown now. It gives us information about the coastal areas. European traders came to India by using this map.

## **3. What was the progress in Indian religion in this period?**

i) The earlier invaders like the Greeks who came to India, followed Indian Religions - Hinduism and Buddhism.

ii) The new invaders - Turks, Afghans and Mughals - brought a new religion, Islam with them.

iii) Islam spread in India, Later on, Sikhism was born and the advent of Europeans saw the spread of Christianity

iv) Hinduism also underwent major changes but remained the main religion of India.

v) Two new religious cults - Bhakti Movement and Sufi movement brought a new way of understanding between Islam and Hinduism.

## **4. How did medieval India affect caste system?**

Indian society continued to be divided into many castes and sub castes (Jatis and Upjatis). Most jatis had their own rules of marriages. In villages, Panchayats collected most of the taxes. Sati, polygamy and purdah systems were prevalent rapidly.

## **5. How do literary sources help in knowing about medieval history?**

Since paper was available, a lot of written accounts in the form of chronicles, autobiographies, farmaans and accounts of foreign travellers is available from this period in Persian and Arabic. These provide a detailed account of rulers, their achievements and lifestyle which existed during this period.

## **6. What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?**

Manuscripts were copied in large numbers as there was no printing press in these days. As scribes copied manuscripts, they introduced small changes in a word or sentence here and there. These small differences grew over centuries of copying until manuscripts of the same text became substantially different from one another. As a result historians have to read different manuscripts version of the same text to find out what the author had originally written.

### **7. What was the influence of pan-regional rulers on the character of regions in India?**

Years of imperial, pan-regional rule altered the character of the regions and small states which had ruled over them. This was visible in emergence of many distinct and shared traditions, in the realms of governance the management of the economy, and emergence of elite cultures and languages.

### **8. What does a Sanskrit Prashasti write about Balban?**

A Sanskrit prashasti praised the Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266 – 1287) by saying that he was the ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni (Gajjane) in Afghanistan in the west and included all of South India (Dravida). People of different regions – Gauda, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat apparently fled before his armies.

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## **Long Answer Type Questions**

### **1. What were some of the major religious development during this period?**

Some major developments in religious traditions were witnessed during this period which are as follows:

- (i) People's belief in the divine was sometimes deeply personal, but more usually it was collective
- (ii) It was during this period that important changes occurred in what we call Hinduism today. These included the worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty.
- (iii) One major development was the emergence of the idea of bhakti – of a loving, personal deity that devotees could reach without the aid of priests or elaborate rituals.

### **2. In what ways has the meaning of the term 'Hindustan' changed over the centuries?**

- i) In 13<sup>th</sup> century the term 'Hindustan' included the areas of Punjab, Haryana and lands between Ganga and Yamuna.
- ii) Babur used Hinduism term to describe geography, fauna and culture of Indians
- iii) Amir Khusro used the word 'Hind'

### **3. What were the difficulties historians faced in using manuscripts?**

- i) The historians faced difficulties in using manuscripts because there was not printing press in those days.

ii) Since scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes –a word here sentence there.

iii) This is a serious problem because the original manuscripts are rarely found today.

iv) Historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the author had originally written

#### **4. How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?**

i) British historians divided the history of India into three periods – ‘Hindu’ , ‘Muslim’ and ‘British’

ii) This division was based on the idea that religion of rulers was the only important historical change.

iii) Few historians follow this periodisation even today.

iv) Most historians look to economic and social factors to characterise the different moments of the past

#### **5. What do you know about ‘Rajputs’?**

i) The Rajputs derived their origin from “Rajputras”.

ii) This term was used for the Kshatriya caste, warriors and included rulers, chieftains, commanders and soldiers of the different monarchs all over the subcontinent.

#### **6. How are chronicles a valuable source of medieval history?**

It is a record of rule of kings and life at the court. Some of the major chronicles of this period include:

i) Rajatarangini by Kalhana, a ruler of Kashmir.

ii) Tarikh – i-Firoz Shahi by Zia – ud-din Barani which describes accession from Balban to Firoz Shah Tughluq.

iii) Tughluqnama by Amir Khusrau dealing with reign of Khiljis and Tughluqs

iv) Prithvirj Raso by Chand Bardai

#### **7. Describe the jati system in India?**

People in India were grouped into Jatis or sub-castes and ranked on the basis of their background and different occupations. Jatis framed their own rules and regulations. These were enforced by an assembly of elders called jati panchayat. But jatis were also required to follow the rules of their villages. Several villages were governed by a chieftain.

## 8. How did Islam grow as a major religion in medieval India?

Merchants and migrants first brought the teachings of the holy Quran to India in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Many rulers were patrons of Islam and the ulema -learned theologians and jurists. Islam was interpreted in a number of ways. There were the Shia Muslims, who believed that the Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali was the leader of the Muslim community and the Sunni Muslim accepted the authority of the Khalifas.

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