



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	
<b>Worksheet No:1</b>	<b>Topic: Tracing changes through a thousand years ( Hist)</b>	<b>Year: 2022-23</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>
1	Al-Idrisi was a _____ <b>(a) Geographer</b> (b) Historian (c) Poet (d) Ruler
2	Cholas, Khaljis and the Tughlaqs build empires that were _____ <b>(a) Imperial</b> (b) Pan-Regional (c) Religious (d) Economic organizations
3	Ghiyassuddin Balban was a _____ (a) French Ruler (b) Historian <b>(c) Delhi Sultan</b> (d) Khalifa
4	Hanafi and Shafi were the _____ (a) Sunni Muslims (b) Forest people (c) Shia Muslims <b>(d) Schools of Law</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
5	Dvarasamudri was the language spoken in <b>Southern Karnataka.</b>
6	Amir Khusrau described "Ma'bari" as the language of <b>Tamil nadu.</b>
7	Archives are places where <b>documents</b> and <b>manuscripts</b> are kept.
8	<b>Ziyauddin Barani</b> was a fourteenth century chronicler.
<b>III</b>	<b>State whether the given statements are true or false: -</b>
9	India got its name in the 13 <sup>th</sup> Century. <b>a) True</b> b) False
10	Babar used the term 'Hindustan' to specify geography, flora, fauna and cultures of the entire Indian subcontinent. <b>a) True</b> b) False
11	Sultan Ghiyassuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir. <b>a) True</b> <b>b) False</b>
12	Muslims had two schools of law Hanafi and shafi'i. <b>a) True</b> b) False
<b>IV</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions: -</b>
13	<b>Name the warrior clan that became popular between the 8<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.</b> Ans: The Rajput clan became popular between the 8 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
14	<b>What does the term 'Pan-regional empire' mean?</b> Ans: 'Pan-regional empire' means an empire spread to diverse regions.
15	<b>List some of the technological changes associated with the medieval period.</b> Ans: Persian wheel for irrigation, spinning wheel for weaving and the firearms in combat were the technological changes associated with this period.
16	<b>Name the language that was considered as the elite class language.</b> Ans: Sanskrit was considered the elite class language.
17	<b>Who were the Ulemas?</b> Ans: Theologians and Jurists were the Ulemas.
<b>V</b>	<b>Answer in details: -</b>

18	<p><b>What led to discontinuity in Historical sources?</b></p> <p>Ans: Coins, inscriptions and manuscripts are used by historians to reconstruct the ancient period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a few original manuscripts are available while others are the reproduction by the scribes and may not be reliable. Some texts do not follow time line.</li> <li>• In the medieval period, use of paper to issue Royal orders began instead of inscriptions.</li> <li>• As paper has less durability, much of the information got lost.</li> </ul> <p>This led to discontinuity in historical sources.</p>
19	<p><b>How are travelogues an important literary source?</b></p> <p>Ans: Many foreign travellers visited India during the medieval period. Their writing or travelogues gives lot of information about the places they visit and the people they met. They give a detailed account about political trade, events and commerce of that place.</p>
20	<p><b>What are the difficulties faced by the Historians in using manuscripts?</b></p> <p>Ans: The difficulties historians face in using manuscripts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was no printing press in those days so scribes copied manuscripts by hand which was sometime difficult to read and understand.</li> <li>• As scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes – a word here, a sentence there. These small differences grew over centuries of copying.</li> <li>• Original manuscript of the author is rarely found today. So, they have to depend upon the copies made by later scribes. As a result historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the author had originally written.</li> </ul>
21	<p><b>What were some of the major religious developments during the medieval period?</b></p> <p>Ans: Some of the major religious developments during the medieval period were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was during this period that important changes occurred in Hinduism. These included the worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmanas, the priests, as dominant groups in society.</li> <li>• There was emergence of the idea of bhakti among the people.</li> <li>• This was also the period when new religions appeared in the subcontinent. Merchants and migrants first brought the teachings of the holy Quran to India in the seventh century.</li> <li>• Many rulers were patrons of Islam and the ulama – learned theologians and jurists.</li> </ul>