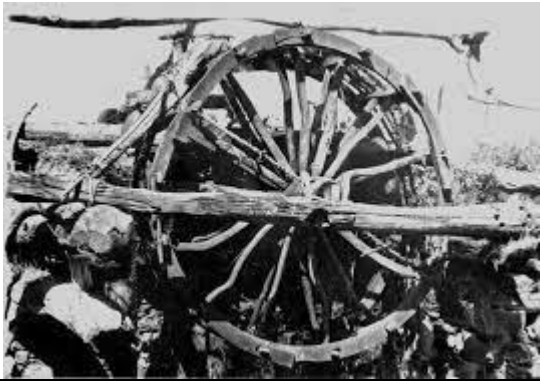




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| Class: VII | Department: Social Science | Sub: History |
| Worksheet No: 1 | Topic: Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years | Year: 2024-25 |
| I | Multiple Choice Questions: - | |
| 1 | The places where the manuscripts are preserved is called, (a) Scribes (b) Library (c) Archives (d) Classroom | |
| 2 | The person who draws a map is called as (a) Cartographer (b) Pardesi (c) Ajnabi (d) Historian | |
| 3 | Which poet observed that there were different languages used in different regions of the Indian Subcontinent? (a) Khalifa (b) Gauri (c) Harshavardhana (d) Amir Khusrau | |
| II | Fill in the blanks: - | |
| 4 | <u>Al-Idrisi</u> was an Arab cartographer. | |
| 5 | The word Rajput was derived from <u>Rajaputra</u> | |
| 6 | <u>Scribes</u> were those professionals who used to copy down the manuscripts. | |
| 7 | The <u>Sunnis</u> had accepted the authority of the early Muslim leaders. | |
| III | Match the following: - | |
| 8 | Holy book of Muslims | (a) foreigner |
| 9 | forest-dweller | (b) Library |
| 10 | Language in Bengal | (c) Minhaj-i-Siraj |
| 11 | Wrote in Persian | (d) Quran |
| | | (e) Gauri |
| | Answers: 9 - d ,10 - a ,11 - e ,12 - c | |
| IV | Answer the following in one sentence: - | |
| 12 | What do you mean by Jati Panchayat? Jati Panchayat was the assembly of elders that controlled the conduct of the members of their jati. They had their own rules and regulations. | |
| 13 | Who was the Chief of the village? Villages were controlled by a Chieftain. Even the smaller Jati Panchayats were bound to follow the village administration. | |
| 14 | Who were the patrons? Patrons were a group of rulers and rich class of people who provided protection and livelihood to the Brahmanas, artists, and poets. | |
| V | Answer the following questions: - | |
| 15 | What was the extent of the Empire of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban? According to a Sanskrit Prashasti Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban's empire was stretched from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni (Gajjana) in Afghanistan in the west. It also included all of south India (Dravida) | |
| 16 | Who were the new groups of people prominent between 700 and 1750 in India? The Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms, and Kayasthas were the groups which came to be prominent in this age. They availed most of the opportunities of society. | |

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| 17 | <p>Explain manuscript?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manuscripts are the hand-written documents by the scribes. • Since there was no printing press during the period between 700 and 1750, Scribes used to copy down the manuscripts which were hand-written. • Sometimes it was difficult to recognize the original script. So, the Scribes used their own way of interpreting the facts. |
| 18 | <p>Trace out the major changes taken place in the Indian society during 700 and 1750?</p> <p>A number of changes took place in society between 700 and 1750.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This period traced the technological appearance of Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat. • Potatoes, com, chilies, tea, and coffee were some of the new foods and beverages. These developments came with the arrival of the people who migrated to this land. • As a result, this period saw various changes in the economic, political, social and cultural life. |
| VI | <p>Picture – based question: -</p> <p>With reference to the given picture, answer the following question.</p> |
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| 19 | <p>Identify the picture?</p> <p>❖ It is a Persian Wheel.</p> |
| 20 | <p>What is it used for?</p> <p>❖ It is used for irrigation.</p> |
| VII | <p>Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -</p> |
| | <p>Today we understand it as “India”, the modern nation-state. When the term was used in the thirteenth century by Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler who wrote in Persian, he meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. He used the term in a political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan.</p> |
| 21 | <p>Who used the term “India” in thirteenth century?</p> <p>❖ Minhaj – I – Siraj</p> |
| 22 | <p>What did the chronicler who wrote in Persian meant when he used the term “India”?</p> <p>He meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna.</p> |
| 23 | <p>What was the chronicler’s idea when he used the term “India”?</p> <p>He used the term in a political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan.</p> |