

# **WELCOME TO VIRTUAL CLASS- VII**

## **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**SUBJECT : (HISTORY)**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 1**

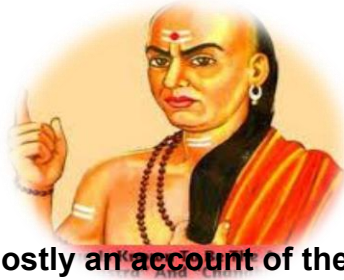
**CHAPTER NAME : WHEN, WHERE AND HOW-  
MEDIEVAL PERIOD OF INDIA.**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# Textual records- Literary Evidence.



## Religious Literature:

History is not a record of only the rulers. It is mostly an account of the people's life and living. The literature of every time is like a mirror of that time. Mental and social conditions of the people are known from literary sources.

The Religious Literature of India is too vast. It includes the Vedas, the Upanishads, the great epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, and the Puranas of the Hindus. These are like mines of information about religious beliefs, social systems, people's manners and customs, political institutions, and conditions of culture.

**Kautilya's Arthashastra** is a famous work. It not only speaks of the State and polity, but also of socio-economic system. Authors like Patanjali and Panini, though they wrote Sanskrit grammar, also described some political events. The dramas of Kalidasa, Vishakhadatta, and Bhasa give us useful information about the people and

# Accounts of Foreigners:

<b>FOREIGN TRAVELERS</b>	<b>BOOKS</b>
Alberuni	Tahqiq-i Hind
Ibn Batuta	Mohammad Bin Tughalaq
Marco Polo	Social Customes Of South India
<b>Indigenous Sources Of Literature</b>	
Colonel Told- Annals of Antiquities of Rajasthan 1829 CE	
Kalhana- Rajatarangini	
Chand Bardai- Prithviraj Raso	
Bilhana- Athirajendra Chola	

Ibn Battuta



**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**