

When, Where, how

1. ~~What~~ which is the medieval period of India's history?

Ans The time from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> Century is known as the Medieval period. This refers to the post classical Era in the Indian subcontinent.

2. In what ways have a the meaning of the term Hindustan changed over time?

Ans over the centuries there has been a vast change in the meaning of the term "~~Hindus~~" "Hindustan". Today it is understood as India the modern nation state. The term stood for the lands used, ~~at~~ the Delhi Sultanate.

3. How is medieval period distinctive in terms of availability of sources?

Ans The sources of the medieval period are different from the sources of periods before that. There are plenty of written records and memoirs.

4. Write a note on the impact of revision of chronicles.

Ans Some authors revised their chronicles at different times. The fourteenth century chronicler Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in 1356 and wrote another version two years later. Both the versions differ from each other.

5. Describe the copying of manuscripts.

Ans As there was no printing press before

17:50, scribes used to copy down the manuscripts which were hand-written original script.

6. Write a short notes on the term "Sapta sindhu"

Ans) ~~Sapta~~ Sapta Sindhu refer to seven rivers in hindu mythology. In fact seven rivers like - Ravi, Jhelum, Indus, Beas

(7) What are prashastis? Why are they not always authentic?

Ans) Prashastis were inscriptions written in praise something. They were not always authentic because they were written by brahmins who rarely helped in administration.

(8) What kind of information can be drawn from painting?

- Ans (i) The theme of painting congive us information about society and hivity of the period
- (ii) The material used in the painting, can provide information about the economy that existed during the period
- (iii) Through the date and signature on the painting, we can get to know about the time period.

9. Name Indian literary sources of the medieval history?

Ans. Arab and persian were the two literary sources of the medieval history?

10. Mention ~~three~~ three foreign travellers to India in the medieval age and the places they came from.

Ans) Marco Polo from Italy travel -  
Pandya Kingdom

2. Ibn-e-Batuta from Morocco period of travel - 1333-1342 AD.

Under Reglon Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

3. Nicolai Conti from Italy, period of travel - 1420-1422 AD.

Under reglon - Dev Raya, (Vijay Nagar)

11. Write a brief note on the medieval period of Indian History. ~~What~~ What two events mark the beginning and end of the period?

Ans) The medieval period of India is marked from 8<sup>th</sup> century CE to 18<sup>th</sup> century CE.

It is further classified into early medieval period and late medieval period".

The events that marked the beginning of the period is the death of King Harshavardhana

Harshavardhana and the end of this period is declination of the mughal.

Q Describe the effect of the physical features of the land on the history of India.

Ans The Himalayas have protected India

from the cold central Asian winds and

forced the rain bearing monsoon winds

to shed its moisture in India.

13. Explain with examples how inscriptions and coins serve as the history of the medieval India.

Ans Inscriptions and coins have served as

major sources of history in medieval India. It is through these informations about various activities and events of the past for ex. - It is through coins the information about the sultanate.

14. Explain in detail how monument and buildings are useful sources of information on medieval India.

Monument and building of that period provide information about the period during which they built. Temples, palaces and mosques can tell us only of religious practices but also about the political, economic and social conditions of that time.

15 How do books and other written manuscripts help us understand the history of medieval India? Give examples to support your answer?

~~Ans~~

Ans Medieval manuscripts in India were mainly written on palm leaf, cloth, Bamboo leaf.

It deals with a wide variety of subjects, such as religion, philosophy, systems of science

They are composed in different Indian

languages. Ex- ex-Annals and ~~and~~ Antiquities of Rajasthan by Colonel Todd.