

## WHERE WHEN AND HOW

### A. Fill in the blanks

1. eight; eighteenth 2. Mughals 3. Numismatics 4. Inscriptions 5. Prithviraj Raso

B. Match the columns 1. b 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. d

C. True/False 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False

### D. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Which region of India was described as Hindustan by Minhaj-i-Siraj?

Ans- Minhaj-i-Siraj used the term 'Hindustan' to describe Punjab, Haryana, and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna.

2. What is epigraphy?

Ans- The study of inscriptions is known as epigraphy.

3. What is a chronicle?

Ans- The royal courts appointed chroniclers to document the daily proceedings in the king's court. This kind of documentation is known as a chronicle.

4. Name two foreign travellers and their accounts in India?

Ans- Portuguese traveller Domingos Paes wrote about Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar Empire  
William Hawkins the English ambassador at Emperor Jahangir's court.

OR

Al-Beruni wrote Tahqiq-i-Hind or An Enquiry into India and Ibn Battuta wrote about the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

5. Name two religious movements that originated during the medieval period

Ans- The Sufi Movement and the Bhakti Movement are the two religious movements that originated during the medieval period.

### E. Answer the questions in detail:

1. What are the limitations of the literary sources that are available for the medieval period of Indian history?

Ans- a) As many of the writings were accounts that revolved around the emperor's court and life. Very little or no references can be found for the common people.

b) Literary texts were written by hand even copies were also handwritten.

c) While copying the original text, the writer would make certain additions or deletions in the text.

d) These changes in some cases, changed the meaning of the original text.

2. With the help of an example, briefly explain the relevance of coins as an archaeological source to reconstruct medieval history.

Ans- Coins provide information about the economic conditions during a particular phase.

They also give us information about the rulers and events

The coins of one ruler found in a distant land also suggested the trade contacts one kingdom had with another kingdom. Eg: Coins witnessed during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign reflect the condition of the economy during his rule.

### HOTS

3. Why do you think India has so many different names? Give reasons

Ans- Different names came up in different periods of Indian history.

One unique thing about the names is that they have been derived from the Indus River

Eg: Bharat, Hindustan, Jambudvipa, Indos