

Worksheet

Tracing Changes through a Thousand Years

- By _____ many regions already possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language and cultural characteristics.
 - 700
 - 800
 - 500
 - 600
- _____ had knowledge of Sanskrit texts, which made them respectable in the society.
 - Jatis
 - Brahmans
 - Ahoms
 - Shudras
- Two style of writing in Persian and Arabic are
 - Nastaliq and Shikaste
 - Nasliq and Shikast
 - Natali and Shikaste
 - Nasaliq and Shikaste
- Ziauddin Barani was a chronicler of which century?
 - 14th
 - 17th
 - 15th
 - 18th
- Siraj used the term Hindustan in
 - Cultural sense
 - Social sense
 - Political sense
 - Economic sense
- Match the following questions:-**

(a) Ali	(i) Bengal
(b) Khalifa	(ii) Brahmins

(c) Sanskrit	(iii) Sunni Muslim
(d) Gauda	(iv) Muhammad's son-in-law

7. Fill in the blanks:

Historical _____ exist in a variety of languages and forms.

8. State true or false:

Persian wheel was used in transportation.

9. What is cartography?

10. What is an archive?

11. How did the French cartographer depict India? How is it different from al-Idrisi?

12. How is the study of **time** carried on by historians?

13. Describe the process of copying the manuscripts. What were its drawbacks?

CBSE Worksheet 01
Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

Solution

1. (a) 700 **Explanation:** Many regions already possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language and cultural characteristics by 700.
2. (b) Brahmans **Explanation:** Brahmanas earned a lot of respect in society because of their knowledge of Sanskrit texts.
3. (a) Nastaliq and Shikaste **Explanation:** Different kinds of handwriting like the Nastaliq style and the shikaste style could make the reading of Persian and Arabic difficult.
4. (a) 14th **Explanation:** 14th
5. (c) Political sense **Explanation:** Minhaj-i-Siraj used the term "Hindustan" for the first time. He used the term in a political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan.
6. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
7. records
8. False
9. The art of sketching maps is called cartography.
10. A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is called an archive.
11. In 1720, a French cartographer gave an improved version of the Indian subcontinent. It depicts the Indian subcontinent as it is shown now. It gives us information about the coastal areas. European traders came to India by using this map.

12. 'Time' is used by historians in a way, different from the other people in the society. It does not mean just a passing of hours, days or years. For them, it reflects the changes in social and economic organisation, in the persistence and transformation of different ideas and beliefs. The study of time is made somewhat easier by dividing the past into large segments- periods- that possess shared characteristics.
13. As there was no printing press during the period between 700 CE and 1750 CE, 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. Consequently, there differences were found in the copies written by different Scribes. As all the copies were handwritten, it was difficult to recognize which was the original one. It was the drawback of such copying.