



ANSWERKEY- GRADE 7

HISTORY

CHAPTER 1- TRACING CHANGES THROUGH THOUSAND YEARS

1. Manuscripts
2. Ziyauddin Barani
3. Potatoes, corn, Chillies, Tea and Coffee
4. 8th to 18th century.
5. Geography, fauna and culture of Indian subcontinent.
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. In the medieval period new technologies made their appearance
Like the Persian wheel in irrigation, the Spinning wheel in weaving and
firearms in combat.
11. Some of the significant religious development occurred in the
medieval period, number of temples was constructed and the people
started to worship new deities. The importance of Brahmins grew
gradually due to their knowledge in Sanskrit language. The idea of
Bhakti emerged among people. The merchants and the migrants
brought the teaching of Quran with them.

12. The meaning of the term HINDUSTAN has eventually changed over the past few centuries. Today we understand it as INDIA, but during the 13th century the term was used by Minhaj-i-siraj for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi sultan. During the 14th century the term HIND was used by Amir Khusrau to refer to the culture and people of the Indus river. During the 16th century Babur used the term Hindustan to describe the geography, fauna and culture of Indian subcontinent.

13. The term pan-regional was used in the sense of the areas of empires spanning diverse regions. The dynasties like Cholas, Khaljis, Tughluqs and Mughals extended their empires panregional.

14. There was no printing press in 13th and 14th centuries, Scribes in those days made manuscript by hand. To copy was not an easy exercise; scribes could not read the handwriting of the other writers. They were forced to guess, so there were small but significant differences in the copy. These small words or sentences here and there grew over centuries of copying as a result the manuscripts of the same text became a great extent different from the original.

15. Jatis framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members. These regulations were enforced by an assembly of elders, described in some area as the jatis panchayat. But jatis were also required to follow the rules of their villages. Several villages were governed by a chieftain.