

QUESTION BANK

Grade 7- HISTORY

Chapter 1- Tracing through a thousand years

Q.No.	
	(Objective type questions)
A	Fill in the blanks
1	Archives are places where ----- are kept. Answer: Manuscripts/Documents/Records
2	----- was a 14 th century chronicler. Answer: Ziyauddin Barani
3	Cartographer is one who draws ----- Answer: Maps
4	_____ copied down the manuscripts by hands. Answer: Scribes
5	_____ used the term "HIND" in the 14 th century Answer: Amir khusrau
6	_____ is an example of a chronicle which describes the History Of the Kings of Kashmir. Answer: Rajatarangini
B	Match the following
8	Al-Idrisi - a) Hind
9	Hindustan - b) Archives
10	Amir Khusrau - c) 14 th century chronicler
11	Manuscript - d) Arab Cartographer
12	Ziyauddin barani - e) Assembly of elders
11	Jati panchayat - f) Minhaj-i-Siraj
	Answer : (8-d, 9-f, 10-a, 11-b, 12-c, 13-e.)
C	Write True or False
12	In the map made by Al-Idrisi the names of places are marked in English
13	The early medieval period is fixed between 9 to 14 th centuries.
14	The history of most countries is divided in to three periods.

15.	"Tuzuk-i-Babur" is the biography of Babur.
	Answer: 12.False 13.False 14.True 15.False
D	Answer the following questions.
16	2. What are the features of medieval period ?
	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ans: Sufficient historical materials are available as compared to the ancient period. • The medieval period gave India a multicultural society. • Most of the languages developed during this period. • Many temples and monuments were constructed. • The food and clothes we have now became popular during medieval period.
17	What is the difference between the two maps of India made in 1154 and 1720?
	<p>Answer:Al-Idrisi an Arab Cartographer made a map in 1154 CE. In this map south India was at that place where north is at present and Srilanka was at the top.Place names are marked in Arabic, Kanauj in UP is spelt as Qanauj.</p> <p>French Cartographers map was made about 600 years later</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This map is more familiar to us • Coastal areas are more detailed • This map was used by the Europeans sailors and merchants on their voyages.
18	What are the difficulties historians faced in using manuscripts?

	<p>Answer:Historians faced a lot of difficulties while using manuscripts because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was no printing press in the 13th and 14th centuries .Scribes in those days made manuscripts 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 of the scribes. • Therefore the manuscript of the same text became a great extent different from the original.
19	List some of the technological changes associated with the medieval period?
	<p>Answer: a) Persian wheel in irrigation. b) Spinning wheel c) Fire arms in combat</p>
20	In what ways has the meaning of the term HINDUSTAN changed over the centuries ?
	<p>Answer: The meaning of the term Hindustan has changed over the centuries in the following manner.</p> <p>In the 13th century Minhaj-i-siraj used the term Hindustan, he meant the areas Punjab and Haryana and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna.He used the term in a political sense for lands that belong to Delhi sultans.</p> <p>In 16 th century Babur used the term HIUNDUSTAN to describe the geography the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the Indian sub-continent.</p> <p>In 14th century poet " AMIR KHUSRAU" USED THE term HIND in the same sense as Babur did in the 16th century.</p>
21	What was the new food and beverages arrived in the Indian subcontinent?
	<p>Answer: Potatoes ,corn, chillies tea and coffee.</p>
22	Who was considered a foreigner in the past?
	<p>Answer: Ans :-In the past a person who was stranger or who was not a part of a society or culture was considered to be a foreigner.</p> <p>In Hindi a foreigner is termed as Pardeshi.</p> <p>In Persian a foreigner is called Ajanabi.</p>
23	What were some of the major developments in Hindu religion during this period?

	Answer: Some of the significant religious development occurred in Hinduism. Number of temples was constructed, the people started to worship new dieties.The importance of Brahmins grew up due to their knowledge in Sanskrit language.
24	How were the affairs of Jatis regulated?
	Answer : The affairs of Jatis were regulated in the following ways . -Jatis formed their own rules and regulations. -There was an assembly of elders called jati panchayat. -Jatis were also directed to follow the rules of the village. -Several villages were governed by a chieftain.
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