

His Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

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1. Babar used the term 'Hindustan'

- (A) In political sense
- (B) In geographical sense
- (C) Historical sense
- (D) None of these

2. In past the term 'foreigner' meant:

- (A) One who was not an Indian
- (B) One who was not a part of a specific social unit like village or city etc.
- (C) (1) and (2) both
- (D) None of these

3. Which of the following is the holy book of Islam religion?

- (A) Zent Avesta
- (B) Quran
- (C) Bible
- (D) Shia

4. The term "Rajaputra" is derived from which of the following words?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Raja Raja Chola
- (C) Rajputs
- (D) Rajendra Chola

5. What are the divisions in Islam religion?

- (A) Sunni
- (B) Shia
- (C) Only a
- (D) a & b

6. Ziauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in

- (A) 1356
- (B) 1358
- (C) 1456
- (D) 1458

7. Who made the map in 1720?

8. Who is a Cartographer?

9. According to Sanskrit Prashasti the eastern limit of Ghiyasuddin Balban's empire was

- (A) Assam
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Punjab
- (D) None of these

10. Which one was considered as elite class language?

- (A) Sanskrit
- (B) Pali
- (C) Hindi
- (D) None of these

11. Choose the correct statements:

- (A) Merchants first brought the holy Quran
- (B) Shia Muslims believed that Ali, the Prophet Mohammad's son-in-law was legitimate leader of Muslim community.
- (C) Sunni Muslims accepted authority of Khalifas.
- (D) All are correct

12. Who is called cartographer?

- (A) One who rules over a kingdom
- (B) One who does trade by oceanic routes
- (C) One who makes maps
- (D) None of these

13. Who made Maps in 1154 AD?

14. The term 'Hindustan' was used by Minhaj-us-Siraj to refer to :

- (A) Area of Punjab
- (B) Area of Haryana
- (C) Doab of Ganga Yamuna
- (D) All of these

15. What is a Habitat?

16. Who were the Ulamas?

- (A) Theologians and Jurists
- (B) Islam leaders
- (C) Priests in the Mecca
- (D) None of these

17. How do we know about our past?

- (A) By coins
- (B) By inscriptions
- (C) Architecture
- (D) All the above

18. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) European trading companies were attracted towards Indian subcontinent for things which were sold costly in Europe.
  - (2) Indian subcontinent was very prosperous.
- (A) Only 1 is correct
  - (B) Only 2 is correct
  - (C) Both are correct
  - (D) Both are incorrect

19. What change took place in early medieval period?

- (A) Extension of agriculture
- (B) Migration of forest dwellers
- (C) Emergence of peasants
- (D) All of the above

20. The province of Delhi Sultanate symbolised by A is



- (A) Malabar
- (B) Lahore
- (C) Hansi
- (D) None of these

21. In the map 'D' represents :



- (A) Lahore
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) None of these

22. What are Archives?

- (A) A place where all old and new documents and manuscript are kept.
- (B) A place where paintings are kept.
- (C) (1) and (2) both
- (D) None of these

23. In early medieval period manuscripts were copied by

- (A) Printing press

- (B) the hands
- (C) (a) and (b) both
- (D) None of these

24. Which statement is /are correct?

- (A) Between 700 to 1750 various socio-cultural changes took place
- (B) Persian wheel was used in irrigation
- (C) New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent
- (D) All the above are true

25. Which one was the dominant caste in early medieval period ?

- (A) Brahmins
- (B) Kshatriya
- (C) Shudra
- (D) None of these

26. Choose the correct statement

- (1) The worship of new deities started in the early medieval period.
- (2) Bhakti a new dimension to religion was developed in that period.
- (A) Only 1 is correct
- (B) Only 2 is correct
- (C) Both are correct
- (D) Both are incorrect

27. Who was Al-Idrisi ?

- (A) He was an artist.
- (B) He was an Arabic sailor.
- (C) He was an Arabic geographer.
- (D) None of these

28. Who was Ziyauddin Barani?

29. State the period when Mughal Empire declined?

30. Define a patron?

31. What do you mean by an Archive?

32. Who brought the teachings of holy Quran to India?

33. Who were Rajputs?

34. Name the holy book of Muslims?

35. In 19<sup>th</sup> century British historians divided the history of India into

- (A) Hindu period
- (B) Muslim period
- (C) British period
- (D) All of the above are correct

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36. Compare the value of paper between thirteenth and fourteenth century?

37. List some technological changes associated with 700 and 1750.

38. Who was considered a "foreigner" in the past?

39.State the difference between Shia and Sunni?

40.Who was considered a 'foreigner' in the past?

41.Name the groups who asserted their political importance during 700 and 1750.

42.How were the affairs of jatis regulated?

43.Describe Various sources Which were necessary for knowing the past?

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44.Describe the different languages used in this period during 700 and 1750?

45.In what ways has the meaning of the term "Hindustan" changed over the centuries?

46.How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?

47.Define the major developments in the religious traditions?

48.Who said - "Common people do not know Sanskrit, only Brahmins do"?

49.Define the periods in which British historians divided the Indian history?

50.Define the difficulties faced by historians in using manuscripts?

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51.What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

52.Describe the Social changes between 700 to 1750?

53.What were some of the major religious developments during this period?

54.What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?