

History Chapter 1 The Medieval World.

The study of the past is divided into some periods. The period that lies between Ancient and the modern periods of History is known as the Middle or Medieval History.

Study of history is divided into :-

- a) Ancient History.
- b) Middle or Medieval History.
- c) Modern History.

Time period of Medieval History in India

From 8th century to 18th century. Time period of nearly 1100 years.

The Medieval period is divided into :-

- a) Early Medieval period.(8th - 13th century)
- b) Late Medieval period.(13th - 18th century)

Name of some rulers who ruled under Early Medieval period in India ?

Answer - Southern kings of Indian extent such as **The Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas**, etc.

Northern kings of Indian subcontinent - **Rajput Dynasty.**

Name of some rulers who ruled under Later Medieval period in India ?

Answer - Rule of foreign Invaders / attackers in India such as The **Turks, Afghans, The Mughals, The Britishers.**

Different Names used for our country India are -

Bharat(in the glory of king Bharat),

Hindustan(due to the nearness of Sindhu river) **Bharatvarsha**,

Jambudwipa(due to the presence of large quantity of black current tree in the subcontinent.)

India - name given by Britishers.

Babur the founder of Mughal Administration also used the term '**Hindustan**' in his 'Babur Nama' to describe the geography and natural vegetation of the subcontinent India.

[Note - Sindhu is a Sanskrit word, which was pronounced Hindu by Persians.]

Major Historical developments during Medieval period In India

The Medieval period in India is characterised by some important developments are :-

- a) The coming of Muslims led to the growth of a mixed culture in India which results in the cultural exchange.

Mughal rule.

c) Increase in trade.

d) Rapid growth of towns and cities.

e) Due to trade, interaction between different countries and people's became possible.

f) Spread of a new religion Islam, Sufi and Bhakti movements in India.

g) Use of wheel in irrigation and weaving.

h) Use of firearms in wars.

i) Agriculture of new crops such as tomato, Potato, chillies, corn, tea, etc.