HISTORY \

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THE MIDDLE AGES

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I. C	CHOOSE THE COR	RECT ANSWER.			
1.	was tl	ne old religion of J	apan.		
	a) Shinto	b) Confucianism	c) Taoism	d) Animism	Ans: a)
2.	means	s great name-lord			
	a) Daimyo	, ,	c) Fujiwara	, ,	Ans: a)
3.	The Arab Genera	I who conquered	Spain was		
	a) Tariq		b) Alaric		
	c) Saladin		d) Mohammad th	e Conqueror	Ans: a)
4.	Harun-al-Rashid was the able emperor of				
	a) Abbasid dynast	у	b) Umayyad dyna	asty	
	c) Sassanid dynas	ty	d) Mongol dynast	ty	Ans: a)
5.	Feudalism centre	eudalism centred around			
		b) slavery		d) land	Ans: a)
ΑI	DDITIONAL				
7.	Seliua Turks wei	re a tribe of Tartar	s from	_	
7.	a) China			d) Central Asia	Ans: d)
8.	•	, ·	,	uilt by the rulers of	•
0.	dynasty.	es boyang and c	ilalig-oli wele b	unt by the rulers of	
	a) Sung	b) Yuan	c) Tang	d) Ming	Ans: c)
	, ,	,		, ,	-
9.		ndustries became	nighty organise	d during the reign of	•••••
	Dynasty.	h) Vunn	a) Tana	d) Mina	Ana\
	a) Sung	•	c) Tang	, -	Ans: a)
10.				dynasty in C	
	a) Sung	b) Yuan	c) Tang	d) Ming	Ans: b)
11.	Mangu Khan bed China.	ame Great Khan i	n 1252 and appo	inted the Go	overnor of
	a) Chengiz Khan	b) Great Khan	c) Kublai Khan	d) Manchu Khan	Ans: c)
12.	Mongol court in	impress	sed the foreian tr	aveler Marco Polo.	
	_	b) Canton			Ans: a)

L3.	Ancestors of the	Japanese came f	rom Korea an	d some fror	n	
	a) China	b) India	c) Russia	d) Mala	aysia	Ans: d)
L4.	The first great far	mily that control	led Japan was	s the		
	a) Soga family	b) Fujiwara famil	y c) Shogunate	e family d) S	amurai family	Ans: a)
L 5 .	The Arab student	s went to	, a great u	niversity fo	r specialized n	nedicine.
	a) Nalanda	b) Takshashila	c) Ujjain	d) Kan	chi	Ans: b)
ī.	FILL IN THE BLAN	KS.				
l.	were the	original inhabitants	of Japan.		Ans: Ainus	
<u>)</u> .	was the original name of Japan.			Ans: Yamato		
3.	was the original name of Medina.			Ans: Madinat-un-Nabi		
1.	were the l	oarbarians posing a	threat to the C	Chinese in the	e north.	
					Ans: The Mo	ngols
5.	establishe	ed Ottoman supren	nacy in the Balk	ans.	Ans: Moham	mad II
ΑI	DITIONAL					
l.	Constantinople was	conquered by the	Ottoman Turks	in	Ans: 1453 Al	D
2.	The Empir	e was replaced by	the Ming Empir	e in China.	Ans: Mongol	
3.	In Japan, the Kama	kura Shogunate wa	as succeeded by	/ the	Shogunate.	
					Ans: Ashikag	ja –
1.	Islam advocated sin	nplicity and			Ans: Equality	/
5.	The flight of Moha Arabic.	mmad from Mecca	a to the city o	f Yethrib in	is calle Ans: 622 A.D	-
5.	The people of Yethr	ib renamed the cit	y as Madinat-ur	n-Nabi. It is i	now known as	
					Ans: Meidna	
7.	were the r	eligious and tempo	oral leaders of I	slam Empire.	Ans: Caliphs	
3.	The Abbasid rulers	of Turkey assumed	the 'Command	er of the	Ans: Faithfu	I
).	The Crusades, the s	struggle between C	hristians and M	uslims starte	d in the year	
					Ans: 1095 A.	D
l0.	The Abbasid dynasty	was at the height	of the glory du	iring the reigi	n of	
					Ans: Harun-a	al-Rashid
l1.	Constantinople was	captured by	, ruler of Ott	oman Turk ir		
					Ans: Moham	mad II
l2.	books on	medicine and other	subjects were	translated in	to Arabic. Ans: Sanskri	t
l3.	The architecture de	veloped by Arabs is	s known as		Ans: Saracer	nic



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9	14.	Kyoto remained the capital of Ja	pan for than thousand years until	it was replaced by Ans: Tokyo				
	15.	The power of the Ottoman Emp	oire formally ended with the	. Ans: First World War				
>	١	·	een the European Christians and T					
4				Ans: Crusades				
	III.	FIND OUT THE CORRECT S	ГАТЕМЕНТ.					
S	1.	(i) Chengiz Khan was an into	plerant person in religion.	(F)				
围		(ii) Mongols destroyed the ci		(F)				
	,	(iii) Crusades weakened the (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(F)				
		(iv) Pope Gregory succeeded Interdict.	in making King Henry IV to abdi	cate the throne by means of (T)				
		a) (i) is correct	b) (ii) is correct	(1)				
		c) (ii) and (iii) are correct	d) (iv) is correct	Ans: d)				
	2.	(i) Mangu Khan was the Gov	vernor of China.	(F)				
		(ii) Mongol court in China im		(T)				
		(iii) The leader of Red Turban		(F)				
		(iv) Mongols established their	rule in China in the name of Yuar					
		a) (i) is correct	b) (ii) is correct					
		c) (ii) and (iv) are correct	d) (iv) is correct	Ans: c)				
	3.		re built during Sung dynasty.	(F)				
			he collapse of Tang dynasty.	(T)				
		(iii) Seljuq Turks were a tribe(iv) Mongols established their	or Tartars. rule in China in the name of Yuar	(F) n dynasty. (F)				
		a) (i) is correct	b) (ii) is correct	r dyridsty.				
		c) (iii) is correct	d) (iv) is correct	Ans: b)				
	4.	Assertion (A) : Buddhism v	vent to China from India.	·				
	Reason (R) : The earliest Indian inhabitants in China were the follower							
		a) A is correct; R is wrong	b) Both A & R are wrong	I				
		c) Both A & R are correct	d) A is wrong R is irrelev	rant to A Ans: a)				
	5.		Jerusalem into the hands of Seljuk Christian pilgrims were denied acce rect explanation of A					
		d) A is correct, R is the correct	explanation of A	Ans: a)				
		•		•				

Ans: c)

(T)

ADDITIONAL

- i) The feudal system centred around vassalage.
 ii) Equality was adopted in Feudalism.
 - iii) At the bottom of feudalism, there were barons.
 - iv) The merchants and artisans formed guilds and groups.
 - a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (iv) is correct
- c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (iv)

 2. i) Bagdhdad was the capital of Umayyads.
 - ii) Umayyads developed a new style of architecture known as Saracenic architecture.
 - iii) Umayyads were overthrown by Seljuk Turks.
 - iv) Baghdad, a city known as the 'City of Arabian Nights'.
 - a) (i) is correct b) (ii) and (iv) are correct
 - c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (iv) is correct Ans: b)
- 3. i) Buddhism came to Japan through Korea. (T)
- ii) Nippon was the original name of Japan. (F)
 - iii) It was through India, the Chinese civilization reached Yamato (Japan). (F)
 - iv) The original religion of Japan was Taoism. (F)
 - a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
 - c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (iv) is correct Ans: a)
- 4. i) The Middle Age is classified into Early Middle Age and Later Middle Age. (F)
 - ii) China was reunited in 589 A.D by the Sui dynasty. (T)
 - iii) Seljuq Turks established a powerful empire in Africa. (F)
 - iv) Similarly, Ottoman Turks established an independent empire in Japan. (F)
 - a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
 - c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (iv) is correct Ans: b)
- 5. Assertion (A) : In Japan, the first shogunate is called as Kamakura shogunate.

Reason (R) : Yoritomo, the first Shogun established his military capital at Kamakura.

- a) A is correct; R is wrong
- b) Both A & R are wrong
- c) Both A & R are correct
- d) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A Ans: d)
- 6. Assertion (A) : The Arabs easily overran many regions including Egypt..
- Reason (R) : Egyptians suffered a lot under the Roman Empire and so they opted for Arabs.
 - a) A is correct; R is wrong
 - b) Both A & R are wrong
 - c) Both A & R are correct
 - d) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A Ans: d)



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57.

Assertion (A) : The

: The conflict between Christians and Muslims resultant to Crusades.

Reason (R) : The Christian pilgrims to the holy city of Jerusalem were put to a lot

hardships by the Turks.

a) A is correct; R is wrong

b) Both A & R are wrong

c) Both A & R are correct

d) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

Ans: d)

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

1. Red Turbans - a) Kamakura

2. Seljuk Turks - b) Mohammad II

3. First Shogunate - c) City of Arabian Nights

4. Baghdad - d) Chu Yuan Chang

5. Capture of Constantinople - e) Central Asia Ans: 1-d 2-e 3-a 4-c 5-b

ADDITIONAL

6. Daikyos - a) Medina

7. Samuar - b) Jerusalem

8. Madinat-un-Nabi - c) Great names - lords

9. Takshashila - d) Warriors

10. Holy city - e) University Ans: 6-c 7-d 8-a 9-e 10-b

11. Shinto - a) Commercial centre

12. Buddhism - b) Holy city

13. Jerusalem - c) Original name of Japan
14. Venice - d) Original religion of Japan

15. Yamota - e) Religion from India Ans: 11-d 12-3 13-b 14-a 15-c

V.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY.

1. The Great Wall of China.

- The Chinese built the defensive walls to protect themselves from enemies from the north.
- During Chin (Qin) Dynasty, the separate walls were connected.
- The connected wall stretched from East to West for about 5000 km.
- The wall was further extended and strengthened by succeeding dynasties.
- Now, it is 6,700 km in length and considered as one of the Wonders of the World.

2. Impact of Crusades.

- Crusades put an end to the Feudal system.
- Increasing demand for products of the East led to expansion of trade.

- Important commercial centers in the Mediterranean region such as Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged.
- The elimination of powerful nobles strengthened the monarchy in France and England.
- Pope and their Papacy lost their power and prestige.

3. How was Feudalism organized in the Middle Ages?

- It is a form government involving lords and vassals.
- The king was at the head of the feudal regime. After to him, there were the nobles.
- The nobles in turn had vassals known as lesser nobles called viscounts or barons.
- Last in this order were the knights whose fiefs (piece of land) could not be divided.
- The villeins or serfs were at the bottom of the Feudal system.

4. Write about the two instruments used by Medieval Pope to assert his authority.

The two instruments used by Medieval Pope to assert their authority were Excommunication and Interdict.

Excommunication:

- It means depriving a person of all privileges of a Christian.
- He was denied the right to sacraments in church.
- His or her body could not be buried in the consecrated ground.

Interdict:

- It was a way to deny benefits of religion to a ruler's subject, intended to kindle their resentment against him.
- For example, By means of interdict, Pope Gregory VII succeeded in making the Emperor Henry IV to abdicate the throne.

ADDITIONAL

1. Industries flourished in China during Sung Dynasty. Prove the statement.

- The quantity of iron produced in 1078 AD exceeded 114,000 tons in China. England produced only 68,000 tons even in 1788 AD.
- The Chinese excelled in ceramics and porcelain making. This technique was not known to Europeans for another 700 years.
- Gun powder was in use by 1044.
- China processed printed books half a millennium before Europe.

2. What is Hijrat?

- Prophet Mohammad spread his principles in his birth place Mecca. People were not ready to accept his teaching.
- There was a threatening to his life in Mecca.
- So, Prophet Mohammad along with his followers moved to the city of Yethrib.



• The flight of Mohammad from Mecca in 622 AD to Yethrib (Later called as Medina) is called as Hijrat in Arabic.

Write a note on the birth of Sunni and Shia sects.

- The guarrel for the leadership of Arabia led to the division of Islam.
- The two sects formed out of the division were the Sunnis and Shias.
- The Sunni Muslims maintained that the head of the Islam state and successor to the prophet should be selected.
- The followers of Shia sect opposed elevation to any highest political and religious officer other than those related to the Prophet by blood of by marriage.

4. Write about Baghdad city.

- Baghdad city is known as the 'City of Arabian Nights'.
- It was a vast city of palaces, public offices, school, colleges and great shops.
- It was adorned with parks and gardens.
- The merchants carried on a vast trade with the East and West.
- Students, Learned men and artists from all over the world visited Baghdad.

5. What is Excommunication and Interdict?

- It means depriving a person of all the privileges of a Christian. He was denied the right to sacraments in Church. His or her body could not be buried in the consecrated ground.
- Interdict was to deny benefits of religion to a ruler's subject, intended to kindle their resentment against him.

6. Give examples for the usage of Interdict by the Popes.

- In the conflict between German Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII, Pope by means of Interdict succeeded in making the emperor to abdicate the throne.
- By means of Interdict, Pope Innocent III forced King John to recognize England and Ireland as fiefs of the Papacy.

7. Contribution of Arabs to Science and Technology.

- The Arabs introduced Algebra in the Mathematical field.
- Al Zahrawi is described as the Father of Surgery and Modern surgical & introduced a number of medical instruments.
- They accurately determined the length of the solar year.
- The Tables of Toledo, used by astronomers to predict the movements of the sun, moon and planets across the sky were their contribution.
- They developed a clear glass used in drinking vessels, and lenses used for magnification and the improvement of vision.

VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION:

1. Shogunate in Japan:

- a) Name the two Daimyo families that fought for power in Japan.

 Tara family and Minamota family.
- b) Who emerged successful in the fight? Yoritomo.
- c) What was the title given by the Emperor to the victorious? Sei-i-tai-Shogun.
- d) Where was the capital of the first Shogunate established? Kamakura.

2. Rule of Abbasids:

a) Who were Abbasids?

The followers of Abbas, uncle of Prophet Mohammad were called as Abbasids.

- b) What was the title assumed by Abbasid Caliph? The Commander of the Faithful
- c) Where did they have their new capital?

 Baghdad in Iraq.
- d) In whose period was the Abbasid Empire at the height of its glory? Harun-al-Rashid.

ADDITIONAL

- 1. Sui dynasty in China:
 - a) Why did Sui dynasty collapse?
 Sui dynasty collapsed due to financial burden.
 - **b)** Name the dynasty that followed Sui dynasty. T'ang dynasty.
 - c) Who organised rebellion to make Yang You, the Emperor of China?
 - d) What was the end of Yang You? Yang You was killed by Li Yuan, his Chancellor.

2. Sung dynasty in China:

a) What was the death knell to the Tang Empire?Rebellion of hard pressed peasants.

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b) Into how many states was the empire split? Five states.

c) Name the industries that flourished during Sung dynasty. Iron and steel industries.

d) Who replaced the Sung dynasty?

The Mongols replaced the Sung dynasty and started their rule in the name of Yuan dynasty.

Japan:

- a) What was the original name of Japan? Yamota.
- b) How are the original inhabitants known as? Ainus.
- c) Name the original religion of Japan. Shinto.
- d) What was it? It was a mixture of nature and ancestor worship.

4. Islam:

- a) Who was the founder of Islam? Prophet Mohammad.
- b) What did Islam advocate? Simplicity and equality.
- c) Who were the founders of Islamic empire? Abu Bakr and Omar.
- d) What are the two sects of Islam? Sunni and Shia.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.

Write about Crusades and its impact.

The Seljuk Turks captured the holy city Jerusalem in 11th century A.D. Immediately, the Pope and Church called upon all the Christians of Europe to the rescue of Jerusalem.

The struggle between the Christians and Muslims beginning in 1095 which continued for 200 years is called Crusades or Holy wars.

- It put an end to the feudal system.
- The increasing demand for products of the East led to the expansion of trade.
- Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged as important commercial centres in the Mediterranean region.
- The elimination of powerful nobles strengthened the monarchy in France and England.
- Pope and papacy lost their power and prestige.

2. Who were the Mongols? How did they rule China?

- Mongols were nomads. They came into Europe from the steppes of Asiatic Russia.
- They were herdsmen and also experts in warfare.
- They produced a remarkable chief, Chengiz Khan, a great military genius.
- The Mongols established their rule in the name of Yuan dynasty in china.
- They ruled China from 1279 to 1368 A.D.
- The Mongol presence played major role in spreading Chinese technological advances to the less developed societies in the West.
- The Mongol court in Beijing impressed a number of foreigners including Marco Polo.
- There were revolts of religious sects and secret societies.
- Finally, the leader of 'Red Turbans' Chu Yuan Chang took the Mongol capital Beijing and proclaimed himself emperor in 1369.

ADDITIONAL

1. Write a note on Middle Age.

The period between the end of the Roman Empire in 476 AD and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 AD is known as Middle Age.

The Middle Age has been further divided into Early, Central or high and Later.

i) Early Middle Age:

In the early Middle Age, Christianity followed by Islam began to establish themselves as dominant religions of Europe.

ii) Central or high Middle Age:

- The Central or high Middle Age witnessed rapid development.
- It marked by territorial expansion demographic and urban growth and the restructuring of secular and ecclesiastical institutions.

iii) Later Middle Age:

- The later Middle Age was replaced by the feudal system.
- This was followed by a period of decline and decay.

2. Write a paragraph on Feudalism.

- In the later Middle Age, There was not strong central government to protect the people.
- Out of this chaos and disorder evolved the feudal system.
- The king, supposed to represent God on Earth, was at the head of the feudal regime.
- Immediately after him, there were nobles known as dukes, counts and earls.
- The nobles in term had vassals of their own. They divided their land (fief) and distributed to lesser nobles called viscounts or barons.
- Last in this order were the knights whose fief (land) cannot be divided.
- At the bottom were the villeins are serfs.





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- There was not idea of equality or freedom. The peasants suffered a lot.
- In course of time, merchants and artisans became wealthy enough to defy even the nobles and the kings.
- This development led to the end of feudal systems.

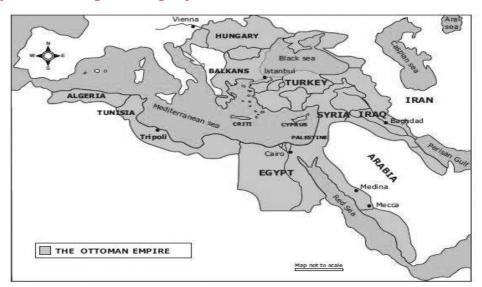
Discuss the emergence of Japan under the Shogunate.

- The landholders and also military men of Japan Called Daimyos became powerful in Japan.
- Towards the end of 12th century A.D, two chief families of Daimyos fought with one another.
- Yoritomo emerged successful and in 1192 A.D, the emperor gave the title of Sei-i-tai-
- Thus, Yoritomo established capital at Kamakura and started the Kamakurai Shogunate rule in Japan.
- The government was a feudal military government administered by samurai or warriors.
- The Mongols were successfully repulsed by the Japanese under Shogunate.
- Their rule lasted up to 1338 A.D. After that, Ashikaga Shogunate came to power.
- They ruled Japan for nearly 235 years. This period is known for conflict and war.
- Slowly, Japan disintegrated into small units.
- By the end of 16th century, the whole Japan was once again united.



STUDENTS ACTIVITIES

In an outline map of Europe, the students are to sketch the extent of Ottoman Empire at the height of its glory.



Students are to be guided by teachers to look through Google the architectural 2. splendors of Saracenic architecture.



Supreme Court, Kuala Lumper



Royal Pavilion, England



Suleymaniye Mosque, Istanbul



Dome of Rock, Jerusalem



Albert Hall, Meseum, Jaipur, India.



Sultan Mosque, Singapore.

