

1. Who was considered a “foreigner” in the past?

2. State whether true or false:

- (a) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.
- (b) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.
- (c) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.
- (d) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.

3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Archives are places where \_\_\_\_\_ are kept.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.

1. Match the following:

*garh*

*khel*

*tanda*

*chaurasi*

labourer

caravan

clan

Garha Katanga

Sib Singh

Ahom state

Durgawati

*paik*

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The new castes emerging within *varnas* were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ were historical works written by the Ahoms.
- (c) The \_\_\_\_\_ mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
- (d) As tribal states became bigger and stronger, they gave land grants to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. State whether true or false:

- (a) Tribal societies had rich oral traditions.
- (b) There were no tribal communities in the north-western part of the subcontinent.
- (c) The *chaurasi* in Gond states contained several cities.

(d) The Bhils lived in the north-eastern part of the subcontinent.

4. What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturists?