Chapter 1 History-when, where and how

HoMEWORK Date – 3/4/2020

1. DO Exercise I
2. Do Exercise III – Q1
3. Do exercise V

**I. MCQ:-**

1. (b) 8th to 18th Century AD

2. (b) medieval period

3. (c) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra

4. (d) Zia-ud-Din Barni

5. (b) Al-Idrisi

6. (b) geography, fauna and culture of Indian sub-continent.

7. (a) Hindu, Muslim and British

8. (c) Paper

**II) Very short answer questions-**

**1) Who was considered a ‘foreigner’ in the past?**

**ANS –** Foreigner in the past meant a stranger who was not familiar with the villagers or town dwellers. He/she was not a part of a given village, society or culture.

**III. Short Answer questions:-**

**1) How geography influence the history of a region?**

**ANS -** Geography determines the development of a particular area. The areas where the environment is favourable are densely populated and are rich in history. Their cultures are also affected by outside influences or foreign travellers. On the other hand, the places with an unfavourable environment are sparsely populated and not having a rich history. Their culture is not much affected by outside influence. Thus, geography of a region influences the history of a region.

**IV) Long answer questions-**

**1) How has the meaning of the term, ‘Hindustan’ changed over the centuries?**

**ANS-** The meaning of the term, ‘Hindustan’ changed over the centuries in many ways:-

i) In the 13th century AD, Minhaj-i-Siraj meant by Hindustan the area of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. He used the term in a political sense.

ii) In 14th century AD, Amir Khusrau used the term ‘Hind’ to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the sub-continent. It did not have any political meaning.

iii) In 16th century AD, Babur used the term ‘Hindustan’ in the similar way as Amir Khusrau that means to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the sub-continent. It did not have any political meaning.

iv) But today, we understand ‘Hindustan’ as the modern nation state. The term does carry political and national meanings.

**5) How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problem in doing so?**

**ANS –** The British historians divided the history of India into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British. But this division was full of drawbacks because it was based on the religion of rulers. So, it ignored the significant historical developments in the society, economy or culture. This division also ignored the rich diversity of the sub-continent. To get the clear picture of the important changes in history, historians generally divide the past into three periods- the Ancient or Early period, the Medieval or Middle period and Modern period. But in this division also the historians face many problems. For example, medieval period is contrasted with the modern period. Modernity reflects material progress and intellectual advancement. This suggests that the medieval period was without any progress. But actually it was not so.

**V. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. documents and manuscripts

2. potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee

3. Al-Hind

4. Delhi

5. Sher Shah