

## Tracing Changes through a Thousand Years

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Question 1.

The word 'Rajput' was derived from:

- (a) Rajaputra
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Rajya

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Rajaputra

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Question 2.

Who claimed Kshatriya caste?

- (a) Group of students
- (b) Group of warriors
- (c) Group of priests

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Group of warriors

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Question 3.

Manuscripts were placed in:

- (a) Temples
- (b) school
- (c) Libraries and Archives

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Libraries and Archives

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Question 4.

Al-Idrisi was an:

- (a) Cartographer
- (b) Writer
- (c) Doctor

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Cartographer

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Question 5.

..... draws the map.

- (a) Engineer
- (b) Artist
- (c) Cartographer

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cartographer

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Question 6.

Who used the term 'Hind'?

- (a) Al-Idrisi
- (b) Vasco da gama
- (c) Minhaj-i Siraj

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Minhaj-i Siraj

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Question 7.

Who used to copy down the scripts?

- (a) Scribes
- (b) Archaeologist
- (c) Cartographer

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Scribes

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Question 8.

Which was the most dominant group in the society?

- (a) Kshatriyas
- (b) Traders
- (c) Brahmans
- (d) Muslims

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Brahmans

These included the worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmans, the priests, as dominant groups in society.

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Question 9.

Ziyauddin Barani was a chronicles of which century?

- (a) 18th century
- (b) 19th century
- (c) 14th century
- (d) 15th century

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 14th century

The fourteenth-century chronicler Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in 1356 and another version two years later.

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Question 10.

What does script refers to?

- (a) Written form of language
- (b) Spoken form of language
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Written form of language

Script refers to written form of language. Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples. They were placed in libraries and archives.

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Question 11.

In which period the number and variety of textual records increased dramatically?

- (a) 600 to 700 CE
- (b) 700 to 800 CE
- (c) 800 to 1000 CE
- (d) 700 to 1750 CE

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 700 to 1750 CE

Through the thousand years between 700 and 1750 the character of the different regions did not grow in isolation. These regions felt the impact of larger pan-regional forces of integration.

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Question 12.

When did the medieval period began in India?

- (a) 9th century AD
- (b) 8th century AD
- (c) 10th century AD
- (d) 18th century AD

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 8th century AD

The medieval period began in India in 8th century AD.

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Question 13.

In which periods the British historian divided the history of India?

- (a) Hindu
- (b) Muslims
- (c) British
- (d) All of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of the above

British historian divided the history of India in the following three periods-Hindu, Muslim and British.

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Question 14.

Why were only Brahmans dominated in the society during the medieval period?

- (a) They were only class to proficient in Sanskrit language
- (b) They were only class to proficient in British language
- (c) They were only class to proficient in Hindi language
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) They were only class to proficient in Sanskrit language

Brahmans were dominated in the society because they were the only class of people who were proficient in Sanskrit language.

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Question 15.

What were the new crops and beverages that arrived in Indian sub-continent in the medieval period?

- (a) Corn
- (b) Coffee
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Both a and b

Corn, chillies, tea, coffee and potatoes.

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Question 16.

What do you mean by 'archives'?

- (a) Place where manuscripts were collected
- (b) Place where diamonds were collected
- (c) Place where toys were collected
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Place where manuscripts were collected

Archives were the places where manuscripts and documents were kept or collected.

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Question 17.

Who was Al-Idrisi?

- (a) Cartographer
- (b) Choreographer
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Cartographer

Al-idrisi was an Arab cartographer.

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Match the following

1.

Column I	Column II
1. Southern Karnataka	(a) Ma'bari
2. Andhra Pradesh	(b) Gujari
3. Gujarat	(c) Telangani
4. Tamil Nadu	(d) Sindi, Lahori, Dvarsamudri

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II
1. Southern Karnataka	(d) Sindi, Lahori, Dvarsamudri
2. Andhra Pradesh	(c) Telangani
3. Gujarat	(b) Gujari
4. Tamil Nadu	(a) Ma'bari

Fill in the blanks

1. A person who draws maps is called .....

▼ Answer

Answer: Cartographer

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2. Al-Idrisi was a .....

▼ Answer

Answer: cartographer

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3. Islam's holy book is .....

▼ Answer

Answer: Quran

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4. Many rulers were ..... of Islam.

▼ Answer

Answer: Patrons

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5. Hindustan was used first by .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Minhaj-i-Siraj

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6. Ali was son-in-law of .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Prophet Muhammad

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7. .... used term 'Hind'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Amir Khusrau

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8. Ziyauddin Barani wrote his first chronicle in .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1356

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9. Gauri was the language of ..... state.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Bengal

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10. Ghiyasuddin Balban was ..... of Delhi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Sultan

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11. The knowledge of Sanskrit texts earned the ..... a lot of respect in society.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Brahmanas

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