

## INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT MIDDLE SECTION DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



## TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS WORKSHEET NO - 1

|            | AME THE FOLLOWING:  A person who makes mans:  |
|------------|---|
|            | A place where decuments and manuscripts are stored:   |
|            | A place where documents and manuscripts are stored:   |
| C.         | It refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic  lifestyle of its residents: |
| d.         | An influential, wealthy individual who supports another person – an                               |
|            | artiste, a craftsperson, alearned man, or a noble:  |
| e.         | The empires which were spanning diverse regions which was expanded                                |
|            | to a larger area like dynasties of Cholas, khiljis, Mughals etc                                   |
| <br>f.     | The professionals who copy down the manuscripts   |
| g.         | Factual written account of important or historical events in the order of their occurrence        |
| h.         | The section of Muslims who believed that Muhammed Ali was the legitimate heir of                  |
|            | Prophet Mohammed  |
| <u>FII</u> | LL IN THE BLANKS:   |
| a.         | The scriptused to write Persian, Arabic and Urdu is cursive and easy to                           |
|            | read than the script which is denser and more difficult.  |
| b.         | is a name derived from "Rajaputra", the son of a ruler.   |
| C.         | To manage the conduct of their membersframed their own rules and                                  |
|            | regulations.  |
| d.         | The rules and regulations of jatis were enforced by an assembly of                                |
|            | elders, described in some areas as the  |
| e.         | Amir Khusrau went on to explain that in contrast to regional languages                            |

|    | there waswhich did not belong to any region.                          |  |  |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| f. | When the declined in the eighteenth century, it led to the re         |  |  |  |  |
|    | emergence of regional states.   |  |  |  |  |
| g. | The dominant position of was consolidated by the support of their     |  |  |  |  |
|    | patrons – new rulers searching for prestige.                          |  |  |  |  |
| h. | The knowledge ofexts earned the Brahmanas a lot of respectin          |  |  |  |  |
|    | society.  |  |  |  |  |
| i. | One of the major developments of this period was the emergence of the |  |  |  |  |
|    | idea of   |  |  |  |  |
| j. | was a fourteenth-century chronicler.                                  |  |  |  |  |
|    |   |  |  |  |  |
| k. | A Sanskrit Prashasti praisedfor having a vast                         |  |  |  |  |
|    | empire.   |  |  |  |  |

## III MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

| Α                 | В                                      | RESPONSES |
|-------------------|--|-----------|
| 1.Manuscript      | a. Science of making maps              | 1         |
| 2. Inscriptions   | b. A thirteenth century chronicler     | 2         |
| 3. Cartography    | c. Engraved writings                   | 3         |
| 4. Minhaj-i-Siraj | d. Handwritten account                 | 4         |
| 5. Amir Khusrau   | e. The fourteenth-century poetused the | 5         |
|                   | word "Hind"                            |           |
| *****             | f. Miniature paintings                 | *****     |