



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS- VII
WORKSHEET NO: 5
S.ST

NAME :

DATE: 03/04/2020

TOPIC: Tracing changes through thousand years

Instructions:

- Please do S.ST assignments in a separate notebook for given work.
- Write keywords in notebook, use black pen for keywords and blue for definition

Note: Please refer below additional link for more insight on same chapter :

<https://youtu.be/VFOF1wlf0bU>

Keywords:

Cartographer: A Person who makes Maps.

Habitat: Refers to the Environment of the region and social and economic lifestyle.

Manuscripts: The Original script written by the author.

Chronicler: One who writes history or pens down the events of time from the historical point of view.

Archives: Ac collection of historical documents.

Patron: An influential, wealthy individual, who support another person – an artist, a craftsman, a learned man and a noble.

Notes: NEW AND OLD TECHNOLOGIES

As you have seen meanings of words change over time. Term “Hindustan” is known as “India,” the modern nation-state today.

The term was first used in the 13th century by Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler who wrote in Persian and contains the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna.

The term was used in a political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan. Areas included in this term shifted with the extent of the Sultanate,

but it never included South India. In early 16th century, Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent,

same as how 14th-century poet Amir Khusrau used the word “Hind”. Even if the idea of a geographical and cultural entity like “India” did exist,

the term “Hindustan” did not carry the political and national meanings associated with it today.

A simple term like “foreigner” is used today to mean someone who is not an Indian.

In the medieval period, a “foreigner” was any stranger who appeared in each village, someone who was not a part of that society or culture.

(In Hindi the term pardesi might be used to describe such a person and in Persian, ajnabi.) A city-dweller might regard a forest-dweller as a “foreigner”,

but two peasants living in the same village are not foreigners to each other, even if they have different religious or caste backgrounds.

Historians and their Sources

Historians use different types of sources to learn about the past based on their period of study and nature of the investigation. Coins, inscriptions, architecture and textual records will provide information. The number and variety of textual records increased dramatically during this period, slowly displacing other types of available information. Paper gradually became cheaper and more widely available. It is used to write holy texts, chronicles of rulers, letters and teachings of saints, petitions and judicial records, and for registers of accounts and taxes.

Manuscripts collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples and placed in libraries and archives provide a lot of detailed information to historians but are also difficult to use. No printing press so scribes had to copy the manuscripts by hand and they made slight changes while doing so. These changes over the centuries grew thus making manuscripts of the same text different from each other. Hence, to find the manuscript by the original author became difficult and have to depend on copies by scribes. So, to comprehend the full information we have to read varied manuscripts of the same text to know what was originally written.

Authors also revised their chronicles at various times. 14th-century chronicler Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in 1356 and another version two years later. But historians did not know about the existence of the first version until the 1960s as it remained lost in large library collections.





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Q1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Cartographer is one who draws _____.
- b) Archive was a place where _____ were collected.
- c) Term Hindustan was first used by _____.
- d) Historians still rely on _____, _____, _____ and _____ for information.
- e) Someone who is not Indian is called _____.

Q2. Answer the following in Short:

- a) What does the term Hindustan mean?
- b) What does the term ' Pardeshi ' mean?
- c) Who was considered as foreigner?
- d) What are Manuscripts?
- e) What are chronicles? Name a Historian who had revised his chronicle twice.
- f) What sources do historians use to study a period of history?

