**Chapter 9**

 **Medieval Period**

1. Browse internet and write a note on medieval period of India.
2. Fill in the blanks
3. In Europe the period from fifth to fifteenth century is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period
4. In India, the period from eight to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_century CE marks the beginning and end of the medieval period.
5. Though in the ancient India, Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had remained aloof from outside world.
6. The main sources of information of the medieval period are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and archaeological findings.
7. Prithviraj Raso written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ throws light on administration and life of people during the reign of Prithivraj Chauhan.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or biography of Akbar was written in Persian.
9. The significant achievement of medieval period was the popularity and availability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ records of medieval period exist in a variety of languages.
11. Multiple choice question
12. The medieval period in India was from
13. Fifth to Thirteenth century b) Fifth to Fifteenth century c) eight to eighteenth century d) none of the above
14. Prithivraj Raso by Chand Bardai throws light on
15. Administration b) life of people under the reign of PrithivRaj c) a and b

 d) none of the above

1. The historical accounts were written in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under Muslim rulers.
2. Urdu b) Persian c) English d) none of the above
3. The significant achievement of medieval period was the popularity and availability of
4. Paper b) metal c) rocks d) none
5. Which of the following give us information about the different aspect of the society and culture?
6. Excavation of towns b) paintings c) coins d) all the above
7. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Column A  |  Column B |
|  Excavation of towns, paintings | Ibn Battutah |
| Provide information to historians  | Encouraged writing of records |
| Popularity and availability of paper | Chand Bardai |
| Prithiv raj Raso | Manuscript |
| Account of foreign visitor | Give information about different aspect of society and culture |

1. Name the three periods in which history is divided.
2. Was the medieval period of history in India and Europe at the same time? Specify the period.
3. In the ancient period what kind of culture did India have?
4. How is it evident that during medieval period the Indian culture was influenced?
5. What are the main sources of information of this period?
6. What does literature of this period consists of?
7. What gives us information about social, economic, political condition of that time?
8. The autobiographies, orders of rulers and letters written during this period also help us to understand the life of people, explain with example.
9. How can it be said that Muslim rulers encouraged the writing historical accounts?
10. Name foreign travellers whose accounts are important source.
11. What was significant achievement that encouraged writing?
12. What kind of historical records exist? What are the various changes they have undergone?
13. What provides information to historians? Why is their job tough in this period?
14. What are different technological developments that took place in this period?
15. What gives us information about different aspects of society and culture?
16. On the political map of India, mark
17. Area that saw the reign of Prithiv Raj
18. Areas occupied by Muslim rulers

 **Chapter 10**

 **The Rise of Small Kingdoms in North India**

1. Write a paragraph on small kingdoms that arose after the death of Harshvardhan
2. Fill in the blanks
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established the most powerful empire in northern Deccan in 753 CE.
4. Rashtrakutas followed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but also patronised Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself was great lover of Sanskrit.
6. Dharamapala was the greatest ruler of Pala dynasty and he set up a centre of Buddhist Education, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The founder of the Partihara Empire was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. There were about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clans of Rajputs.
9. The evil practices of sati, child –marriage and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributed to the decline in the status of women.
10. The Lingraj and Mukteshwara temples at Bhubneswar and the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ at konark are good example of architecture.
11. Multiple choice questions
12. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ universities were important centres of higher education
13. Nalanda b) Vikramshila c) both a and b d) none of the above
14. The condition of woman was miserable because
15. They were deprived of education b) of practice of sati c) of child marriage d) all of the above
16. Which language enjoyed the place of prominence?
17. Pali b) Prakrit c) Sanskrit d) Hindi
18. Who crushed the rule of the Rashtrakutas?
19. Palas b) Paratiharas c) Chalukyas d) Rajputs
20. The religion followed by the Palas was
21. Jainism b) Buddhism c) Hinduism d) none of the above
22. State whether given statements are true or false
23. The Rajputs mainly worshipped Gods Vishnu and Shiva.
24. The examples of the paintings of north India can be found in form of murals in palaces, caves and temples.
25. The rigid caste system did not lead to division of Indian society.
26. Prithivraj Chauhan checked the advances made by Muhammad Ghori of Afghanistan.
27. Palas sent many scholars to distant countries to spread Buddhism.
28. Which period was known as the Age of Three Empires?
29. Name the three kingdoms and state their extent.
30. When did Rashrakutas establish the empire and what was its extent?
31. Which religion was followed by Rashtrakutas? Name the religion patronised by them.
32. Rashtrakuta rule saw the flourishing of religion and literature, justify.
33. Who was elected by people of Bengal to maintain peace and order?
34. Name the greatest Pala ruler and state his achievements.
35. Who was the greatest ruler of Pratiharas?
36. The Partihara kings were also great patron of art and literature, explain
37. What was tripartite struggle?
38. What was the major cause of Turkish invasion?
39. Why were Rajputs known as Agnikuls?
40. Why Chauhans enjoyed special place of prestige among Rajputs?
41. What administrative power did the king enjoy?
42. There was a great economic disparity among different social classes, explain.
43. Write few lines about caste system seen in society.
44. What was the condition of woman in society? And why?
45. Which religion was followed under Rajputs?
46. What was the great hurdle to education?
47. Name the 2 famous universities. Which study was encouraged and which was discouraged?
48. Where the examples of art of North India could be found?
49. Name the temples that are good examples of architecture of that time.
50. What kind of trade relations had India developed in this period?
51. On outline of India ,mark the following
52. State where Nalanda university was situated
53. State that has famous Sun temple of Konark
54. State where Ellora caves are situated
55. State where Khajuraho Temple is situated