

26/06/2019

Ch-1 Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

Date _____
Page 3

Q.1 Who was considered a 'foreigner' in the past?

Ans In the past a 'foreigner' was any stranger who appeared say in a give village, someone who was not the part of society or culture.

Q.2 List some of the technological changes associated with medieval period.

Ans The technological changes associated with the medieval period were:-

1. The Persian wheel in irrigation
2. Spinning wheel in weaving
3. Firearms in combat.

Q.3 What were some of the major religious developments during medieval period?

Ans The major religious development during medieval period were:-

- I. People's belief in the divine was sometimes deeply personal, but more usually it was collective.
- II. Religion - was often closely connected with the social and economic organisation of local communities.
- III. The worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmanas were the important changes.
- IV. One of the major developments of this period was the emergence of idea of bhakti.
- V. This was also the period when new religions appeared in the subcontinent. eg. Islam.

Q.4 In what ways the meaning of term 'Hindustan' changed over the centuries?

- Ans
- I. When the term was used in the thirteenth century by Minhaj-i Siraj, he meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana, and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna.
 - II. He used the term in a political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi

Sultan.

11. In the early sixteenth century Babur used the Hindustani to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.

Q.5. How were the affairs of Jatis regulated?

- Ans.
1. Jatis framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members.
 2. These regulations were enforced by an assembly of elders known as the Jati panchayat.
 3. Jatis were also required to follow the rules of their villages.

Q.6. What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

Ans. An empire spreading over a region having diversity in terms of geography, racial language and religion is called pan-regional empire.

Q.7. What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscript

Q. ?

Ans. 1. There was no printing press in those days so scribes copied manuscripts by hand.

II. As scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes.

III. These small differences grew over centuries of copying until manuscripts of the same text became substantially different from one another.

Q. 8. How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?

Ans. 1. British historians divided the history of India into three periods - "Hindu", "Muslim", "British".

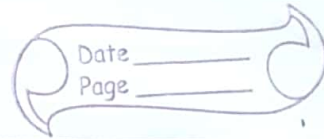
II. This division was based on the idea that the religion of the rulers was the only important historical change.

III. Such a division also ignored the rich diversity of the subcontinent.

Red signature

03/07/2019

Ch-1 On Equality



Q.1 In a democracy, why is universal adult franchise important?

Ans. The idea of universal ~~adult~~ adult franchise is based on the idea ~~th~~ of equality because it states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities ~~to~~ she/he belongs to, has one vote.

Q.2 What provisions of equality are given ~~to~~ ~~in~~ in the Indian Constitution?

Ans. 1) Every person is equal before the law.

2) No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, ~~caste~~ or gender.

3) Untouchability has been abolished.

Q.3 What do you understand by the term 'all persons are equal before the law'? Why do you think it is important in a democracy?

Ans. By the term "all persons are equal before the law" we understand that every person from the president of

the country to the poorest has to obey the same law.

It is important in democracy because :-

- i) It protects the people from discrimination.
- ii) All the people have their self dignity which needs to be protected.

Q. 4. Mention any three situations where inequality exists in India.

Ans The situations where inequality exists in India are :-

- i) Economic Inequality
- ii) Caste based discrimination
- iii) Religious Difference

Q. 5 What is mid-day meal scheme? What are its benefits?

Ans

Midday meal scheme refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools

to provide children with cooked lunch.

Its benefits are:-

i) More poor children have begun enrolling and regular-ly attending school.

ii) This programme has also helped reduce caste prejudice because both lower and upper caste children in the school eat ~~this~~ meal together.

iii) The midday meal programme also helps reduce the hunger of poor students.

Q.6 What is equality?

Ans Equality means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all caste, religions, ~~tribes~~, education ~~at~~ and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.

Q.7 What do you mean by democracy?

Ans. Democracy is a ~~political~~ system in which representatives are elected by ~~the~~ people to govern a country.