

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

Ans. In Medieval Period a person who appeared in a new settlement or village was considered as foreigner.

2. State True or False -

(a) We do not find ~~any~~ inscriptions for the period after 700. → False

(b) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period → True

(c) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements → True

(d) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir → False

3. Fill in the blanks.

(i) Archives are places where manuscripts are kept.

(ii) Ziyauddin Barani was a fourteenth-century chronicler.

(iii) Potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.

Q. 4 List some of the technological changes associated with this period.

Ans. (i) The Persian wheel for irrigation.

(ii) The spinning wheel in weaving.

(iii) Firearms in combat.



Q.5 Choose another region in India and do a similar study of the historical and geographical factors that influence the diversity found there. Are these historical and geographical factors connected to each other? How?

Ans. LADAKH

- Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu & Kashmir.
- The region doesn't receive any rain and is covered snow for a large part of the year, so very little agriculture possible here.
- Buddhism reached Tibet through Ladakh. Ladakh is called little Tibet.
- ~~There is significant~~ muslim population here.

KERELA

- Kerala is a state in the southwest corner of India.
- It is surrounded by the sea on one side and hills on other sides.
- A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills.
- It is spices that made this region an attractive place for traders.
- Christian, Jewish and Arab traders were the first to come here.
- People in Kerala practise different religions such as -<sup>2</sup> Islam, Hinduism, christian.