

TOPICS:



INTRODUCTION



NEW AND OLD TERMINOLOGIES



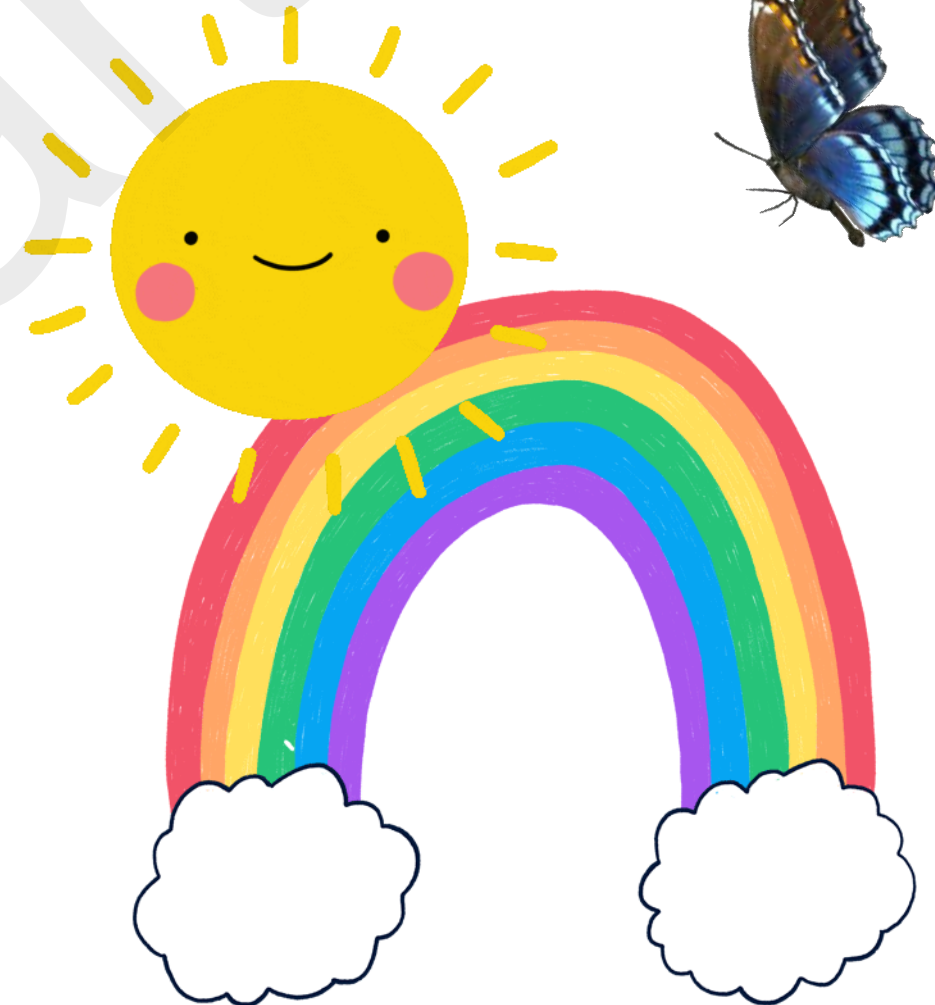
NEW SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GROUPS



REGION AND EMPIRE



**HISTORIANS AND
THEIR SOURCES**





OLD AND NEW RELIGIONS



THINKING ABOUT THEIR AND HISTORIANS PERIODS



INTRODUCTION

- Arab geographer – (**AL-IDRIST**)- created a map of Indian subcontinent.
- Another one was created by **FRENCH CARTOGRAPHER** (both were different)
- Maps always changes according to the subcontinent.
- Maps were used by **EUROPEAN SAILORS** and merchants on their voyages.



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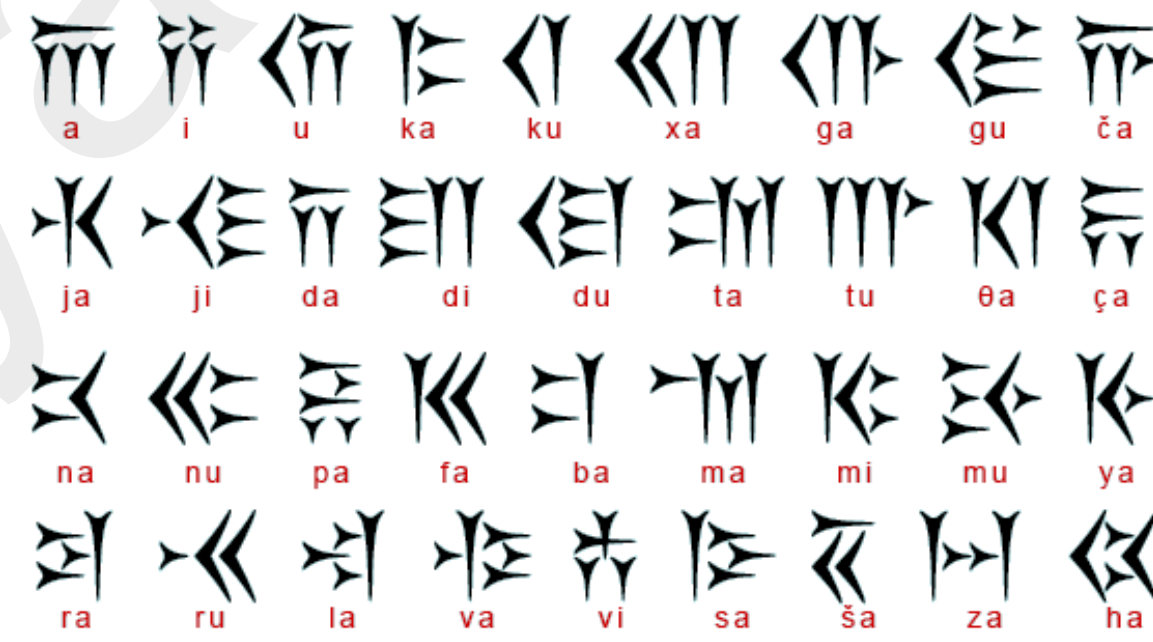
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- Historians read **MAPS, REAL DOCUMENTS, TEXTS** very sensitively because of the past context.
- we will read about the following thousand years, from roughly **700 TO 1750**.



NEW AND OLD TERMINOLOGIES

- Historians used variety of languages which have change constantly over the years.
- **Medieval Persian** is different from **Modern Persian**. The difference is not just with regard to **Grammar** and **Vocabulary**; the meanings of words also change over time.



- Take the term “**Hindustan**”, for example. Today we understand it as “**India**”.
- When the term was used in the thirteenth century by **Minhaj-i-Siraj**, a chronicler who wrote in Persian, meant the areas of **Punjab, Haryana**, lands between the **Ganga and Yamuna**.
- in the early **16th century Babur** used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.

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Babur

Minhaj- i- Siraj

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- poet **Amir Khusrau** used the word “Hind” in the
- Historians have to be careful about the terms they use because they meant different things in the past.
- **Foreigner - PERDESI, AJNABI, GORE.**
- It means different to others.



HISTORIANS AND THEIR SOURCES

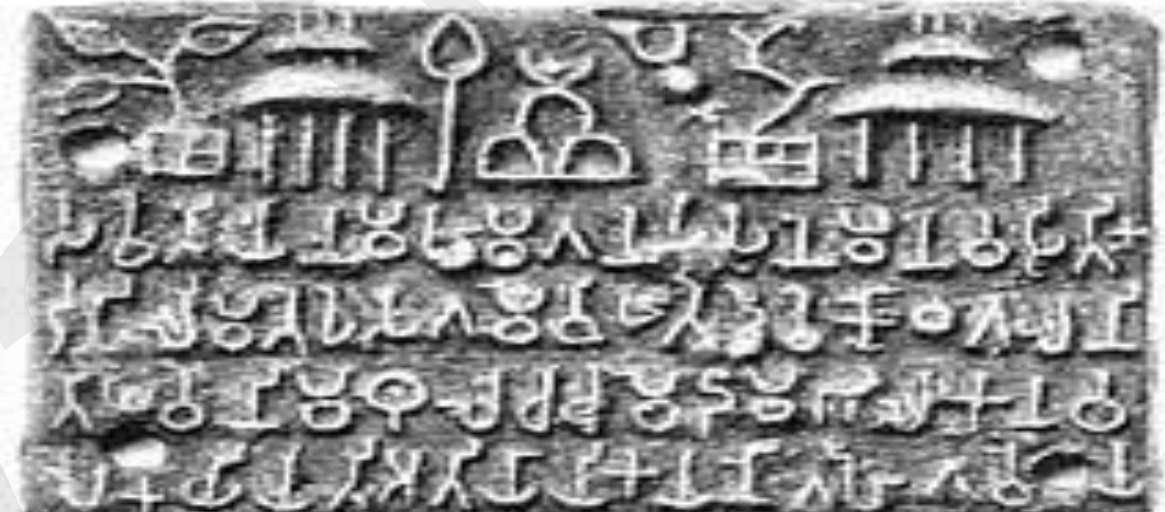
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- Historians use different types of sources to learn about the past.
- Many historians still rely on **coins, inscriptions, architecture** and **textual records** for information.
- textual records increased dramatically. They slowly displaced other types of available information. **paper gradually became cheaper and more widely available.**

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इर्वैपिता कुवातां वा वयं विश्वं वारु आशास्माह वुरुं हुता सारस वासा शक्ति
जुरि० च्यः॥६६२॥ अस्माकां शिषिणीनां आसामं पाः॥ आसामं पाः॥ आसामं पाः॥ आसामं पाः॥
स्वीनां तयसंतता अस्मात्सामं पाः॥ सारवा वज्रिं तां तथा अणुयथा ता उ अंसि इष्टया रने०
रवतीः। नः। सधुं माहा इं डा सुं वा। उ विं वाजाः। हुं मत्रः। याति म दमा आ। घा वां वा।
तना आ तः। आ स्ता इ० च्यः। धुं च्ये शति इ या नः। रुणाः। अ हं ना। व किं यो। आ यता। इ व भ श क म क
तु क ता इ ति श त क ता। आ का मं ज रि र्णो। रुणाः। अ हं ना। श वी तिः। ॥३०॥ श श्र व ता श श्र
ता इ इ। पो डु य तं तिः। जि गा या। नान इ तं तिः। श श्र स तं तिः। य ना नि। सः। नः। हि रं ण्यं
था इ स ना वाना सः। नः। स नि ता। स ना य। सः। नः। अ दा ता। आ अ श्वि नो। अ ध्वं व त्या। इ षा
या तां श की र या गां म ता द स्या। हि रं ण्यं व ता स मा नं। या ज नः। हि वां र या द स्या। अ



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IMPORTANT BOX



The value of paper

Compare the following:

(1) In the middle of the thirteenth century a scholar wanted to copy a book. But he did not have enough paper. So he washed the writing off a manuscript he did not want, dried the paper and used it.

(2) A century later, if you bought some food in the market you could be lucky and have the shopkeeper wrap it for you in some paper.



- People used it to write **holy texts, chronicles of rulers, letters and teachings of saints, petitions and judicial records, registers of accounts and taxes.**
- Manuscripts were collected by **wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples.**
- They were placed in **libraries and archives.**
- These manuscripts and documents provide a lot of detailed information to historians, also difficult to use.

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**THEY CAN
COLLECT
MANUSCRIPTS**



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ARCHIVES

LIBRARY



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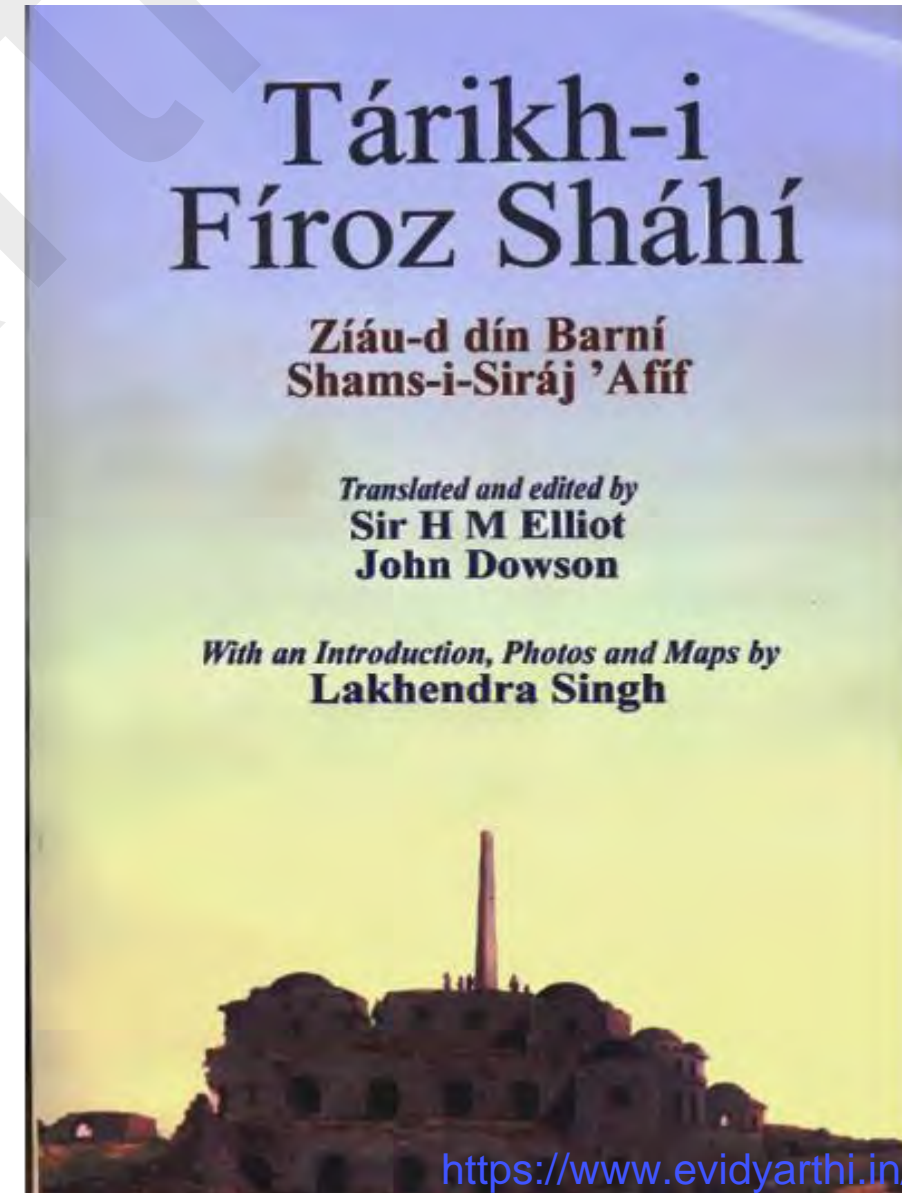
- **PRINTING PRESS WAS ABSENT SO SCRIBES USED TO COPY IT BY HAND.**
- As scribes **COPIED MANUSCRIPTS**, they sometimes make certain mistake a word here or there that grew over a century.



- Due to mistakes in many manuscripts and **IT WAS COPIED BY OTHER SCRIBES ALSO**, it was hard for the historians to find the original manuscript.



- **14TH CENTURY CHRONICLER ZIAUDDIN BARANI WROTE HIS CHRONICLE FIRST IN 1356 AND ANOTHER VERSION TWO YEARS LATER.**
- **The two differ from each other but historians did not know about the existence of the first version until the **1960s**. It remained lost in large library collections**



NEW SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GROUPS

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- The study between **700 and 1750** is a huge challenge to historians because of the variety of developments occurred over the period.
- new technologies came like **Persian wheel of irrigation, spinning wheel in weaving, firearms in combat.**
- New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent – **potatoes, corn, chilies, tea and coffee.**

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- **PERSIAN WHEEL**
- **SPINNING WHEEL**
- **FIREARMS**

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- **NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND CROPS**
– came along with people, brought ideas with them.
- it was a period of **Economic, POLITICAL, SOCIAL** and **CULTURAL** changes.
- people travelled long distances in search of opportunity.
- people who became important in this period were the **RAJPUT'S**, a name derived from “**RAJA PUTRA**”, the **SON OF A RULER**.



- Between **8TH CENT TO 14TH CENT**. The term was applied on **WARRIORS, ARMIES, SOLDIERS, COMMANDERS (KSHATRIYAS)**.
- Rajput's were known for their sense of valour great and loyalty.
- Other groups of people such as the **MARATHAS, SIKHS, JATS, AHOM'S AND KAYASTHAS** also used the opportunities of the age to become politically important.



- **clearing of forests and the extension of agriculture started.**
- **Changes in their habitat forced many forest-dwellers to migrate, Others started tilling the land and became peasants. they gradually began to be influenced by REGIONAL MARKETS, CHIEFTAINS, PRIESTS, MONASTERIES AND TEMPLES.**



- became part of large, societies, required to **pay taxes, offer goods and services to local lords.**
- economic and social differences emerged amongst peasants, Some possessed productive land, others kept **CATTLE'S, ARTISANAL WORK WITH AGRICULTURAL.**
- people were grouped into jatis or sub-castes, ranked on the basis of their backgrounds, occupations.



Some purchase land



Some procure craft



- Jatis have their own rules and regulations to manage members enforced by an elders (**PANCHAYAT**).
- Several villages were governed by a chieftain. Together they were only one small unit of a state.



REGION AND EMPIRE

- Large states like those of the **Cholas**, **Tughluqs** or **Mughals** encompassed many regions.
- A **Sanskrit prashasti** praising the Delhi **SULTAN GHIYASUDDIN BALB (1266-1287)** ruler of a vast empire stretched from Bengal (**EAST**) to Ghazni in Afghanistan (**WEST**) and included all of south India.



SANSKRIT PRASHASTI



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Tughluqs



Cholas



Mughals



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- People of different regions – **Gauda, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat** – apparently fled before his armies.
- By **700** many regions possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language and cultural characteristics.





IMPORTANT BOX

Language and region

In 1318 the poet Amir Khusrau noted that there was a different language in every region of this land: Sindhi, Lahori, Kashmiri, Dvarsamudri (in southern Karnataka), Telangani (in Andhra Pradesh), Gujari (in Gujarat), Ma'bari (in Tamil Nadu), Gauri, (in Bengal) ... Awadhi (in eastern Uttar Pradesh) and Hindawi (in the area around Delhi).

Amir Khusrau went on to explain that in contrast to these languages there was Sanskrit which did not belong to any region. It was an old language and "common people do not know it, only the Brahmanas do".

Make a list of the languages mentioned by Amir Khusrau. Prepare another list of the names of languages spoken today in the regions he mentioned. Underline names that are similar and circle those that are different.



- There was considerable conflict between these states.
- Occasionally dynasties like the **CHOLAS, KHALJIS, TUGHLUQS AND MUGHALS** were able to build an empire that have diverse regions. Not all these empires were equally stable or successful.
- Many regions were left with the legacies of the big and small states that had ruled over them.



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SUCCESSFUL



NOT PROSPER



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- Many Regions were full of distinct and shared traditions: in the realms of **GOVERNANCE**, the management of the **ECONOMY, ELITE CULTURES**, and **LANGUAGE**.



INDIA

OLD AND NEW RELIGIONS

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- The thousand years of history witnessed major developments in religious traditions. It was during this period that important changes occurred in what we call **HINDUISM** today.
- Includes the **WORSHIP OF NEW DEITIES, CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPLES BY ROYALTY GROWING IMPORTANCE OF BRAHMANAS, PRIESTS,** as dominant groups in society.

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➤ DEVELOPMENT IN TRADITION (HINDUISM)



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WORSHIP OF DEITIES



MAKING OF TEMPLES



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- Their knowledge of **Sanskrit texts** earned the Brahmanas a lot of respect in society. Their dominant position was consolidated by the support of **THEIR PATRONS, NEW RULERS.**
- One of the major developments of this period - idea of bhakti – of a **LOVING, PERSONAL DEITY THAT DEVOTEES COULD REACH WITHOUT THE AID OF PRIESTS OR ELABORATE RITUALS.**



- new religions also appeared in the subcontinent. Merchants and migrants brought teachings of holy Quran to India in the **17TH CENTURY**.
- Muslims regard **QURAN** as their holy book and accept the sovereignty of one God, **ALLAH**, whose love, mercy and bounty embrace all those who believe in Him, without regard to social background.



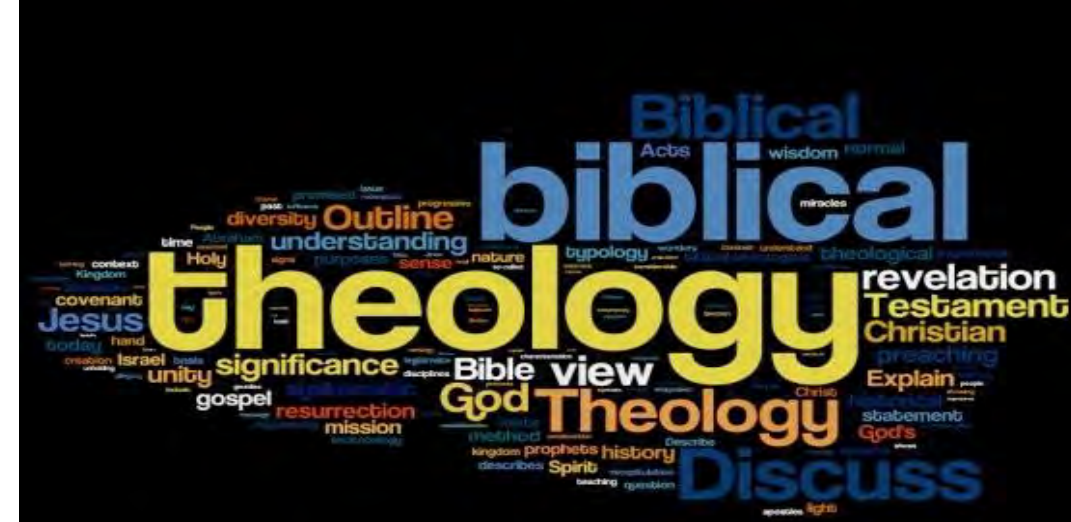
HOLY QURAN



WORSHIP OF ALLAH



- Many rulers were patrons of Islam and the ulama – learned **THEOLOGIANs AND JURISTs** (Shia and Sunni Muslims).
- There were other important differences between the various schools of law (**HANAFI AND SHAFI' I MAINLY IN INDIA**), and in theology and mystic traditions.



THINKING ABOUT THEIR AND HISTORIANS PERIODS

- Time also reflects changes in **SOCIAL** and **ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION, TRANSFORMATION OF IDEAS AND BELIEFS.**
- The study of time is made somewhat easier by dividing the past into large segments – **PERIODS**
- In the middle of the 19th cent. British historians divided the history of India into three periods: **“HINDU”**, **“MUSLIM”** AND **“BRITISH”**.

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“HINDU”, “MUSLIM” AND “BRITISH”.



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- This division was based on the idea religion of rulers was the only important historical change, and that there were no other significant developments i.e. **ECONOMY, SOCIETY OR CULTURE**. This division also ignored the rich diversity of the subcontinent.
- histories you read last year included a wide range of early societies – **HUNTER-GATHERERS, EARLY FARMERS, PEOPLE LIVING IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES, AND EARLY EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS**. They studied this year often described as **“MEDIEVAL”**.

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- The “**MEDIEVAL**” period is often contrasted with the “**MODERN**” period. “**MODERNITY**” carries with it a sense of material **PROGRESS AND INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT**.
- During these thousand years the societies of the subcontinent were transformed, economies in several regions reached a level of prosperity that attracted **EUROPEAN TRADING COMPANIES**.

MODERNISM



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MEDIEVAL



MODERN



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