

LN:1 TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

Fill in the blanks:

1. A person who makes maps is called _____.
2. A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is _____.
3. _____ refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents.
4. A city dweller might have regarded forest dweller as a _____.
5. _____ was a 14th century chronicler.
6. _____ was a Arab geographer.
7. Minhaj-Al-Siraj was a _____.
8. _____ was the 14th century poet.
9. The term _____ today we understand it as 'India', the modern nation state.
10. In the medieval period a _____ was any stranger who was not a part of that society or culture.
11. When there was no printing press _____ copied manuscripts by hand.
12. _____ means the son of a ruler.
13. _____ is an assembly of elders who framed rules and regulations for the villages.
14. The Mughal Empire declined in the _____.
15. Loving a personal duty without the aid of priests or elaborate rituals is called _____.
16. Merchants and Migrants first brought the teachings of the Holy Quran to India in the _____.
17. Muslims regard the _____ as their Holy Book.
18. _____ carries with it a sense of material progress and intellectual advancement.
19. Collective belief in a supernatural agency is called _____.

20. _____ is an influential, wealthy individual who supports another person.
21. _____ is the learned theologians and jurists.

LN:3 DELHI SULTANS

Fill in the blanks:

1. Privileges claimed on account of birth is called _____.
2. _____ is the social and biological differences between women and men.
3. _____ are the lands adjacent to a city or a part that supply it with goods and services.
4. A fortified settlement with soldiers is called _____.
5. _____ is some who is under the protection of another.
6. _____ became the first capital of a kingdom under the _____.
7. _____ travel to India from Morocco in Africa.
8. Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples and coins minted here were called _____.
9. _____ was the first slave ruler.
10. Histories of sultan were called _____ and _____.
11. _____ was the language of administration under the delhi sultans.
12. The authors of tawarikh were _____.
13. In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter _____ became Sultan.
14. A mosque is called a _____ in Arabic.
15. During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca, this is called the _____.
16. The new capital of _____ was constructed by Muhammed Tughlaq.
17. Token currency was introduced by _____.
18. The Mongals under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.
19. _____ was the leader of Mongals.
20. Taxes on cultivation was called _____.
21. _____ were the 12nd given to the military commander as salary by Delhi Sultans.
22. The holders of Iqtas were called _____ or Muqtis.
23. The special slaves purchased for military service were called _____.