

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tracing Changes through A thousand Years

Q1. Who was called the patron?

Ans. _____

Q2. Who used the term 'Hindustan' for the first time and when?

Ans. _____

Q3. Who were scribes?

Ans. _____

Q4. How did scribes copy down the manuscripts? What was its drawback?

Ans. _____

Q5. List some of the technological changes associated with this period.

Ans. _____

Q6. What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

Ans. _____

Tracing Changes through A thousand Years

Q1. Who was called the patron?

Ans. A patron is an influential, wealthy individual who supports another person – an artiste, a craftsperson, a learned man, or a noble.

Q2. Who used the term 'Hindustan' for the first time and when?

Ans. Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler used the term 'Hindustan' for the first time in the thirteenth century.

Q3. Who were scribes?

Ans. Scribes were the people who copied manuscripts by hand before the invention of automatic printing.

Q4. How did scribes copy down the manuscripts? What was its drawback?

Ans. There was no printing press in those days so scribes copied manuscripts by hand. As scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes – a word here, a sentence there.

Q5. List some of the technological changes associated with this period.

Ans. Some of the technological changes associated with this period were the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving, and firearms in combat.

Q6. What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

Ans. Pan regional empire means empire spanning diverse regions. Dynasties like the Cholas, Khaljis, Tughluqs and Mughals were able to build an empire that was pan-regional.