

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tracing Changes through A thousand Years

Q1. Mention the manner in which history was divided by historians during the middle of the 19th century.

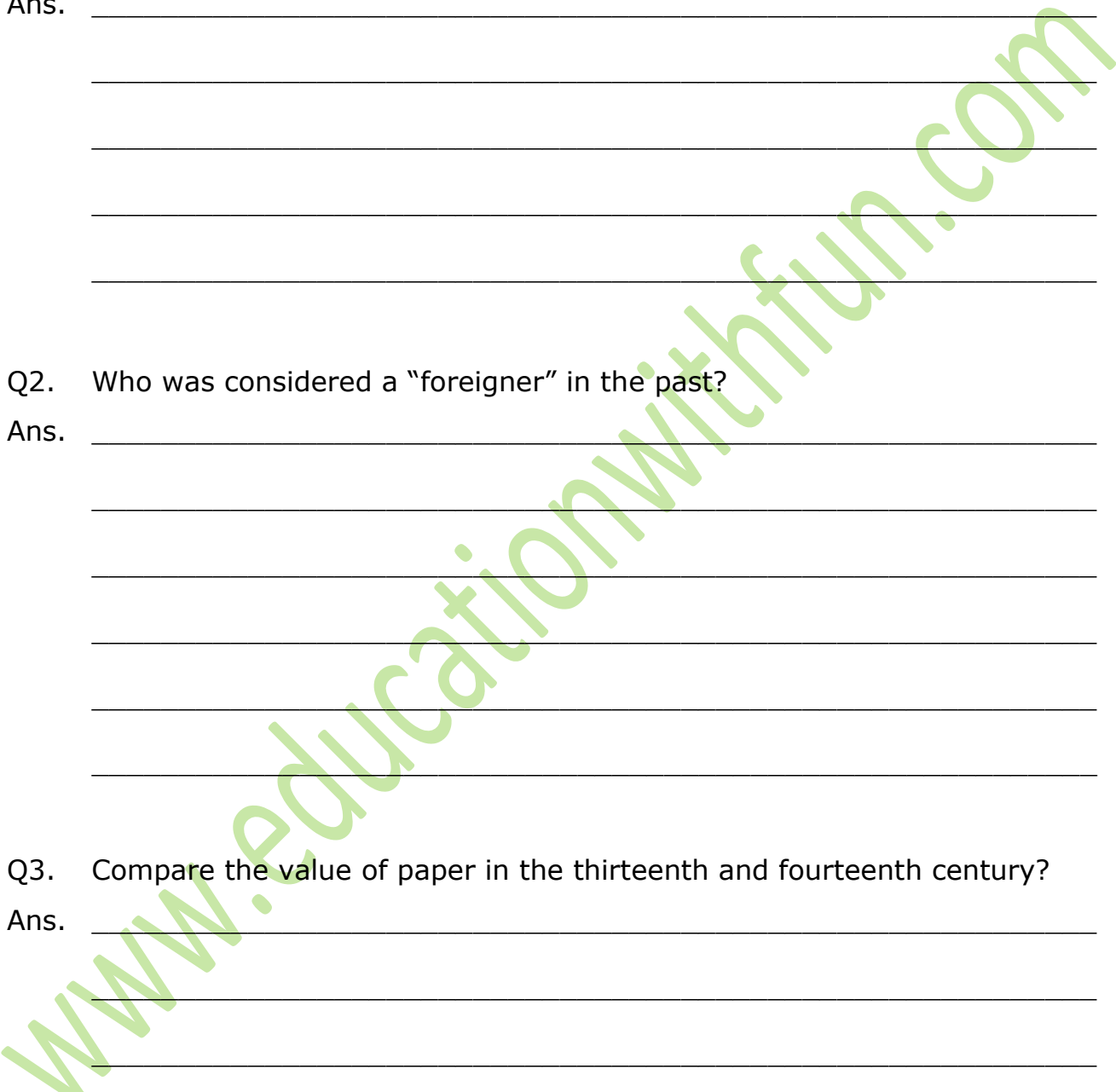
Ans.

Q2. Who was considered a "foreigner" in the past?

Ans.

Q3. Compare the value of paper in the thirteenth and fourteenth century?

Ans.



Tracing Changes through A thousand Years

Q1. Mention the manner in which history was divided by historians during the middle of the 19th century.

Ans. In the middle of the nineteenth century British historians divided the history of India into three periods: "Hindu", "Muslim" and "British". This division was based on the idea that the religion of rulers was the only important historical change, and that there were no other significant developments – in the economy, society or culture.

Q2. Who was considered a "foreigner" in the past?

Ans. In the medieval period a "foreigner" was any stranger who appeared, say in a given village, someone who was not a part of that society or culture. A city-dweller, therefore, might have regarded a forest-dweller as a "foreigner", but two peasants living in the same village were not foreigners to each other, even though they may have had different religious or caste backgrounds.

Q3. Compare the value of paper in the thirteenth and fourteenth century?

Ans. Value of paper in the thirteenth and fourteenth century

i. 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.

ii. 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.