

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Tracing Changes through A thousand Years

Q1. What are the archaeological sources of the medieval period?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Tracing Changes through A thousand Years

Q1. What are the archaeological sources of the medieval period?

Ans. Archaeological sources of the medieval period are:

- i. Inscriptions –Writings or drawings found on stones, pillars, clay or copper tablets and walls of caves, temples and monuments.
- ii. Archaeological remains and Monuments - Ancient ruins, remains and monuments recovered as a result of excavation and exploration.
- iii. Coins - Ancient coins were mostly made of gold, silver, copper or lead. Some of the coins contain religious and legendary symbols which throw light on the culture of that time. Coins also contain the figures of kings and gods.

Q2. What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?

Ans. The difficulties historians face in using manuscripts:

- i. There was no printing press in those days so scribes copied manuscripts by hand which was sometime difficult to read and understand.
- ii. As scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes – a word here, a sentence there. These small differences grew over centuries of copying.
- iii. Original manuscript of the author is rarely found today. So, they have to depend upon the copies made by later scribes. As a result historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the author had originally written.