

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

Q1. What do you know about Mongols?

Ans. _____

Q2. Write about the tribal people found in different parts of subcontinent.

Ans. _____

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Q1. What do you know about Mongols?

Ans. Mongols

- i. The best-known pastoral and hunter gatherer tribe in history were the Mongols. They inhabited the grasslands (steppes) of Central Asia and the forested areas further north.
- ii. By 1206 Genghis Khan had united the Mongol and Turkish tribes into a powerful military force. At the time of his death (1227) he was the ruler of extensive territories.
- iii. His successors created a vast empire. At different points of time, it included parts of Russia, Eastern Europe and also China and much of West Asia.
- iv. The Mongols had well-organised military and administrative systems. These were based on the support of different ethnic and religious groups.

Q2. Write about the tribal people found in different parts of subcontinent.

Ans. Tribal people were found in almost every region of the subcontinent. In Punjab, the Khokhar tribe was very influential during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Later, the Gakkhars became more important. In Multan and Sind, the Langahs and Arghuns dominated extensive regions before they were subdued by the Mughals. The Balochis were another large and powerful tribe in the north-west. In the western Himalaya lived the shepherd tribe of Gaddis. The distant north-eastern part of the subcontinent too was entirely dominated by tribes – the Nagas, Ahoms and many others. In many areas of present-day Bihar and Jharkhand, Chero chiefdoms had emerged by the twelfth century. The Mundas and Santals were among the other important tribes that lived in this region and also in Orissa and Bengal. The Maharashtra highlands and Karnataka were home to Kolis, Berads and numerous others. Further south there were large tribal populations of Koragas, Vetars, Maravars and many others. The large tribe of Bhils was spread across western and central India. The Gonds were found in great numbers across the present-day states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.