

# **MAHESH PUBLIC SCHOOL**

## **NOTES**

**CLASS: VII**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES**

Read the following:

1. In India, the Medieval Period is basically the period between the eighth and eighteenth centuries.
2. The Medieval period is usually divided into Early and Later Medieval periods.
3. The period from the eighth to twelfth century is called the early medieval period. It saw the emergence of a number of regional kingdoms, foreign invasions and eventually, the establishment of the Delhi sultanate under Turks.
4. During the later medieval period the Delhi Sultanate was under the rule of several dynasties of Turkish and Afghan origins.
5. The rule of the Delhi sultans was followed by the rules of mughals in India.
6. There was a remarkable growth in agricultural activities during this period. Thus, a number of communities and clans of people, who had been living as nomads and forest dwellers so far, settled down at different places throughout the Indian subcontinent.

7. At the same time, people also travelled long distances from one place to another in search of opportunities of growth and opportunity.
8. The Bhkati movement was one of the most important events of this period event of this period in sphere of religion and culture. It brought about several significant changes in religious traditions and transformation. It also resulted in the emergence of many new cults and sects.
9. Temples, mosques, forts, palaces, and other monumental pieces of architecture, paintings and various artefacts, literary texts including poetic compositions, narrative and chronicles, etc. are the major sources of information for this period.
10. Hind: India as it was named by Arabs in the medieval period.
11. Hindustan: The term used by the sultans of Delhi and the Mughals, for the Indian subcontinent