

CHAPTER-8 MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN INDIAN HISTORY

NOTES:

> The period from about eight century to the eighteenth century AD is regarded as the medieval period in Indian history.

#SOURCES

- According to Minhaj-i-Siraj, Persian chronicler in the thirteenth century, Hindustan comprised of Punjab, Harvana and the lands between the Ganga and the Jamuna.
- > The important sources of history are the Coins ,Inscriptions, Architectural Monuments and Textual records.
- > This historical sources tells us about the social, economic, cultural political and religious life of the medieval period.
- Many foreign travellers namely Al-Beruni, Ibn-Battuta, Travenier etc. Wrote many books about their visit to India.
- > MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA- RISE OF THE ARAB EMPIRE
- > It was during the medieval period that Islam and the Arab empire was founded by Prophet Muhammad who was born at Mecca in 570 AD.
- > The followers of Islam are known as Muslims and their holy book is known as Quran.
- > After the death of Muhammad, Muslim community was divided into two sections- the UL'E Shias and the Sunnis. ST MARKEROE RIMENT Manipur

#FEUDALISM IN EUROPE

- > The word 'Feudalism ' had been derived from the Latin word 'Feudum', meaning land or fief granted by a lord to its subordinate in return for a service or tax.
- > The feudal society was a hierarchical society.

#RISE OF THE TURKS

The Turks were nomadic tribes belonging to Turkestan in Central Asia. The Seljuks, the Ottomans, the Mameluks ,the Bulgers and the Khajars are some important Turkish tribes.

#RISE OF MONGOLS

- > The Mongols were also nomadic tribes residing in Mongolia.
- Temujin also known as Chengis(Ganghis)Khan ,Kublai Khan and Timur are some of the great mongol rulers .
- Venetian traveler Marco Polo visited China when it was captured and ruled by Kublai Khan.

#TRADE ROUTES OF INDIA AND INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

- India has been carrying trades with other countries since ancient period. Textiles, Metal wares and Spices were traded to other countries.
- > It carried out trade with other countries through land and sea routes.

