

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade : VI Branch: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 27/04/2020 Sub: Social

**I. Read the given paragraph and fill up the blanks with suitable answers.**

**Historians and their Sources :**

Historians use different types of sources to learn about the past depending upon the period of their study and the nature of their investigation. They still rely on coins, inscriptions, architecture and textual records for information. But there is also considerable discontinuity. The number and variety of textual records increased dramatically during the thousand years between 700 and 1750. They slowly displaced other types of available information.

1. The main sources of knowing the history for the historians are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ etc..
2. The variety of textual records increased during the years between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Through this period paper gradually became cheaper and more-widely available. People used it to write holy texts, chronicles of rulers, letters and teachings of saints, petitions and judicial records, and for registers of accounts and taxes. Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples. They were placed in libraries and archives. These manuscripts and documents provide a lot of detailed information to historians but they are also difficult to use. There was no printing press in those days so scribes copied manuscripts by hand. If you have ever copied a friend's homework you would know that this is not a simple exercise. Sometimes you cannot read your friend's handwriting and are forced to guess what is written.

3. In the medieval period \_\_\_\_\_ was gradual became cheaper and more widely available resource.
4. Manuscripts were collected by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ were kept in monasteries and temples.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where manuscripts were placed.

6. The scribes copied manuscripts by their hands. (true or false)

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As a result there are small but significant differences in your copy of your friend's work. Manuscript copying is somewhat similar. As scribes copied manuscripts, they also introduced small changes – a word here, a sentence there. These small differences grew over centuries of copying until manuscripts of the same text became substantially different from one another. This is a serious problem because we rarely find the original manuscript of the author today. We are totally dependent 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. On occasion authors revised their chronicles at different times. The fourteenth-century chronicler Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in 1356 and another version two years later. The two differ from each other but historians did not know about the existence of the first version until the 1960s. It remained lost in large library collections.

7. .... was the fourteenth century chronicler.

8. Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in ..... year.

9. The two versions of chronicles which were written by Ziauddin Barani were same. (true or false).....

10. Historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess what the author had originally written. (true or false).....