

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade : VI Branch: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 30/04/2020 Sub: Social

**Read the paragraphs carefully and answer the following.**

Language and Region :

In 1318 the poet Amir Khusrau noted that there was *a different language in every region of this land: Sindhi, Lahori, Kashmiri, Dvarsamudri (in southern Karnataka), Telangani (in Andhra Pradesh), Gujari (in Gujarat), Ma'bari (in Tamil Nadu), Gauri, (in Bengal) ... Awadhi (in eastern Uttar Pradesh) and Hindawi (in the area around Delhi).*

Amir Khusrau went on to explain that in contrast to these languages there was Sanskrit which did not belong to any region. It was an old language and *“common people do not know it, only the Brahmanas do”*.

One word answers.

1. Name the poet who noted different languages in different regions?
2. What was the language spoken by the people in the area around Delhi?

Match the following.

A

1. Gujarat ( )
2. Bengal ( )
3. Tamil Nadu ( )
4. Andhra Pradesh ( )
5. Kashmir ( )

B

- (a) Ma'bari
- (b) Kashmiri
- (c) Gujari
- (d) Gauri
- (e) Telangani

By 700 many regions already possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language. They were also associated with specific ruling dynasties. There was considerable conflict

between these states. Occasionally dynasties like the Cholas, Khaljis, Tughluqs and Mughals were able to build an empire that was pan-regional – spanning diverse regions. Not all these empires were equally stable or successful. When the Mughal Empire declined in the eighteenth century, it led to the re-emergence of regional states.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Mughal empire declined in the ..... Century.

2. By ..... Many regions possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language.
3. Cholas, Tughluqs, mughals and ..... were important dynasties in the medieval period.
4. .... Is the meaning of spanning diverse regions.
5. The decline of the Mughal empire led to the re-emergence of .....

But years of imperial, pan-regional rule had altered the character of the regions. Across most of the subcontinent the regions were left with the legacies of the big and small states that had ruled over them. This was apparent in the emergence of many distinct and shared traditions: in the realms of governance, the management of the economy, elite cultures, and language. Through the thousand years between 700 and 1750 the character of the different regions did not grow in isolation. These regions felt the impact of larger pan-regional forces of integration without ever quite losing their distinctiveness.

True or False

1. The sub-continent was divided into only big kingdoms. (            )
2. Many distinct traditions were shared by the people of the different regions. (            )
3. Due to sharing of the traditions, elite cultures, they lost their distinctiveness. (            )