

# Contents

## SECTION-I

### HISTORY

Chapter - 1. When, Where and How	H-5
Chapter - 2. New Kings and Kingdoms	H-11
Chapter - 3. The Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 CE.)	H-22
Chapter - 4. The Creation of the Mughal Empire	H-32
Chapter - 5. Architecture as Power	H-43
Chapter - 6. Towns, Traders and Craftsmen	H-53
Chapter - 7. Social Change in Tribal and Nomadic Communities	H-61
Chapter - 8. Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates	H-68
Chapter - 9. The Flowering of Regional Cultures	H-76
Chapter - 10. The Eighteenth Century	H-82

## SECTION-II

### GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1. Our Environment	G-89
Chapter - 2. Interior of the Earth - Rocks and Minerals	G-94
Chapter - 3. Our Changing Earth	G-101
Chapter - 4. Air	G-108
Chapter - 5. Water	G-120
Chapter - 6. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife	G-128
Chapter - 7. Human Environment-Settlement, Transport and Communication	G-135
Chapter - 8. Human Environment Interactions - The Tropical and Subtropical Regions	G-147
Chapter - 9. Life in the Temperate Grasslands	G-152
Chapter - 10. Life in the Deserts	G-156

## SECTION-III

### CIVICS

Chapter - 1. Democracy	C-161
Chapter - 2. Institutions of Democracy	C-167
Chapter - 3. The Government at State Level	C-175
Chapter - 4. Media And Democracy	C-181
Chapter - 5. Advertising	C-188
Chapter - 6. Role of Gender	C-196
Chapter - 7. Markets Around Us	C-202



Humayun's tomb, New Delhi



The Red Fort, Delhi

You have read in the preceding class that early coins contained a few symbols. During later years, the coins came to depict dates and figures of rulers. The medieval coins have the name of mint as well. They help us to fix the chronology. In addition, these coins provide clues about the metallurgy, art, religion and trade links also. Coins, for example, have revealed some important facts about the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

### 3. Inscriptions

Inscriptions are writings on stone or on plates of copper. Inscriptions may be found on walls, rocks or pillars. They are also found in large numbers in village temples. These inscriptions provide a great deal of information about the early medieval period. Inscriptions for the later medieval period are generally found on buildings.

#### Epigraphy

The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy. Inscriptions provide specific and correct information. Such information is not available in literary sources.

### 4. Paintings

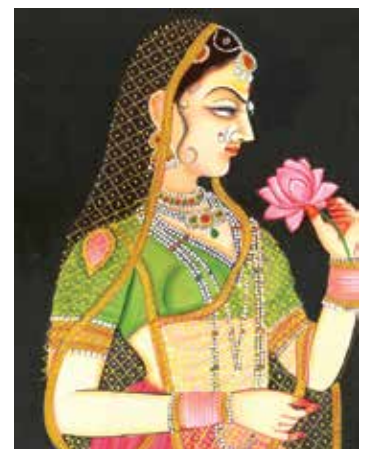
Paintings are another source of information. They provide general as well as specific information.

The medieval paintings are of different kinds. There are wall paintings which we call murals. Miniature paintings are also available. These paintings are of small size. The miniature paintings were also drawn to illustrate books. The painters drew portraits of persons and painted scenes of places and events. So, these paintings let us know about the persons, places and events. They depict the taste, dress style, beliefs, buildings, etc. Many of these paintings are like photographs.

Jain paintings, Mughal paintings, Rajput paintings, Kangra paintings, etc. are preserved at many places in India and elsewhere.



A Jain painting



A Mughal painting

#### Activity

1. Find out about the paintings in the Ajanta caves. What is depicted in them? When were they painted?



## Emperor Shahjahan– A Case Study

Architecture reached its climax during the reign of Shahjahan. He was a master builder. He changed the inner part of Agra Fort, raised a new city (Shahjahanabad) and constructed the Taj Mahal, which is 'a jewel of the builder's art'. He also built other remarkable monuments like Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi. The Shalimar Garden in Srinagar and the Peacock throne are other notable achievements.



The Red Fort, Delhi



### The Taj Mahal

Shahjahan built the mausoleum for his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal who lies buried in the mausoleum. It also houses the tomb of Shah Jahan, the builder. The Taj Mahal has several significant features:

1. It is built entirely of marble. Under Akbar, red sandstone was used.
2. Its walls are decorated with floral designs made of semi-precious stones. This method of decoration is called **pietra dura**.
3. The Taj Mahal brought together all the architectural forms developed by the Mughals. Its precursor is the Humayun's Tomb.
4. The chief glory of the Taj is the massive dome and the four slender minarets that link the platform to the main building.



### The Peacock Throne

Shahjahan is equally famous for his Peacock Throne. The Peacock Throne depicts Shahjahan's love of art and his artistic taste. The empire's most skilled craftsmen laboured for seven years on its intricate design. The emperor occupied the throne in a grand audience in Agra fort in March 1635.