

**Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapith, LKR.**

**Class-7<sup>th</sup>, Sub. -Social Science, Date- 12-04-2021**

### **Ch1-History-When, Where and How**

**Coins:-** Coins tell us about the polity and economy of a period. The writings on the coins convey the names, date of issue, titles and portraits of kings. It shed light on art, religion, economic conditions & trade etc. At times, coins are excavated from distant places which gives an idea about the extent of the empire. The Sultans of Delhi, the Mughal emperors, the cholas and other regional rulers issued many coins.

**Sculpture & Paintings :-** Sculptures & paintings also provide valuable information about medieval Indian history. The bronze sculpture of the Natraja, the dancing Shiva, is representative of the sculpture produced during the period. The sculptures were made of bronze, wood or stone & depicted figures of Gods goddesss, queens and kings.

The painting reflected themes of religion, forest life, court scenes, mythological stories, lifestyle of the people and food habits of the times.

**Literary Sources:-** The medieval period of Indian history saw plenty of written sources, both religious and non-religious, in the form of biographies and autobiographies, court chronicles and historical accounts by pilgrims, traders and Royal ambassadors. These were written in a variety of languages

**such as Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Urdu and many other regional languages.**

**The materials used for writing included palm leaves, bark of birch trees, and animal skins. In the late medieval period, paper became the chief writing material.**

**By:- Punit Kumar Singh**