

# Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapith, LKR.

Class-7<sup>th</sup>, Sub. -Social Science, Date-14-04-2021

## Ch1. History-When, Where and How

### Literary Sources

The literary sources are classified into indigenous and foreign writings covering subjects such as religion, economics, politics, culture etc.

#### Autobiographies and Biographies

Biographies such as Prithviraj Raso by Chand Bardai, Humayun Nama by Gulbadan Begum and autobiographies such as Babur's Baburnama in Turkish and Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian were written during this period. The Baburnama reveals the detailed attention Babur paid to the flora and fauna of Hindustan while Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri provides an attractive sight into the court politics and details of emperor's personal life. Firoz Shah Tughlaq wrote his autobiography known as Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi.

#### Court Chronicles

Several scholars wrote about history of dynasties of the period known as court chronicles- two examples of such books are Abd al-Quadir Badauni's Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh or Selection of Chronicles, a work in three volumes which deals with the reign of Babur, Humayun and Akbar. Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi describes the history of Delhi Sultanate. The Rajtarangini written by Kalhana in the 11<sup>th</sup> century deals the history of rulers of Kashmir.

Historians often travelled with the ruler and recorded the events. Abul Fazl's Akbarnama is a fine example of such a work. It's third volume, Ain-i-Akbari comprises Akbar's mode of governance and statistical reports of his empire.

#### Writing of foreign travellers

Many foreign travellers have visited India. Ibn Battuta, the traveller and scholar from Morocco, visited India during the rule of the Tughlaqs and wrote Rihla(travels) , which tells us about the geography of India.

By-Punit Kumar